Economy's Woes Persist for Congress

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1st Session Progress Minimal

By David L. Perlman

Congress will begin its second session on Jan. 22, still searching for answers to parallel problems of inflation and unemployment but within sight of agreement on a windfall oil profits tax and on an energy program intended to lessen the nation's dependence on imported oil.

Despite some "half-loaf" progress, the first session record of the 96th Congress has been minimal in terms of labor's goals.

Congress did set budget targets higher than the Administration had initially supported. But most of the increase stemmed from escalating inflation, and modest efforts to counter an emerging recession have been stalled by House-Senate differences.

On the plus side, both the House and Senate beat back employer attempts to destroy the Davis-Bacon Act and weaken the entire structure of federal worker protection standards. Yet labor law reform, which came within a hairsbreadth of enactment in the 95th Congress, remained sidetracked in the absence of any assurance that a Senate filibuster could be averted or overcome.

In the final hours of the first session, Congress cleared for the President's signature a labor-sponsored bill to keep the Chrysler Corp. alive and avert layoffs of half a million workers in supplier industries as well as auto plants and dealerships. But the price of federal loan guarantees will be paid in large part by Chrysler workers, who will be required to give up union-negotiated wages and benefits to help keep their employer in business and head off a national economic catastrophe.

House and Senate conferees on the windfall profits tax still have important issues to resolve when they resume meetings later this month. But they did agree that the final form of the legislation will be designed to raise $227 billion in revenue by 1990.

They reached that bottom line by splitting the difference between the estimated $277 billion the House-passed bill would bring in and the $178 billion in the Senate-passed version.

That may have been the least controversial way to break a deadlock. But the fact remains that the

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Illegal Firings Cost Firm $12 Million for Back Pay



NEARLY $12 MILLION in back pay was collected by Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers who had been illegally locked out by American Cyanamid Co. for 36 months. Mary Baye, foreground, of OCAW Local 4-447 in Marrero, La., signs in for the first of 406 checks the local distributed. The $12 million settlement is the largest ever awarded by the National Labor Relations Board.

Settlement New High For NLRB

Marrero, La. — Some 400 members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers had a delayed Christmas celebration as they collected nearly $12 million in back pay from the American Cyanamid Co.

But the $12 million being shared by OCAW Local 4-447 members was no gift. It represented the net amount owed them by Cyanamid in the largest financial settlement ever awarded by the National Labor Relations Board. The NLRB earlier had ruled that the company had locked out the workers illegally.

The 406 OCAW members received news of the settlement four days before Christmas following final negotiations on the claims involving representatives of the union, the company and the NLRB.

About 350 members collected their back pay checks at Local 4-447's union hall in Marrero on Dec. 28. Checks were mailed out to those who were unable to collect their payments in person.

In addition to the back pay awards, the OCAW members were offered reinstatement to their jobs with full rights and benefits. About three-fourths of the group has been back on the job since last March.

OCAW President Robert F. Goss noted that the full NLRB award amounted to about $25 million. After deductions were made for interim earnings by individual workers, the award for wages alone totaled $11,847,331, including interest.

Other aspects of the settlement brought the net award to more than

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Automatic Exemptions:

Senate Bill Scored As Threat to OSHA

By John R. Oravec

An unlikely alliance of senators is sponsoring legislation that would bar federal job safety inspections at 90 percent of the nation's 5 million workplaces.

The measure, introduced by Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) as the "Occupational Safety & Health Improvements Act of 1980," is seen as seriously weakening the coverage of the 1970 federal job safety law through the disabling amendments it proposes.

Other key backers of the Schweiker bill include Senators Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) Frank Church (D-Ida.), Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah) and Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.). Williams, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, was the co-author of the 1970 job safety law.

Director George H. R. Taylor of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Occupational Safety & Health said the new Senate proposal is the "greatest threat to OSHA" yet in its nine years of existence.

The bill would rely on records of state workers' compensation agencies to identify employers with "good safety records." Those employers would then be exempt from OSHA inspections.

Based on provisions in the bill, about 80 percent of the nation's employers would qualify automatically for the exemptions if their names don't appear on an annual list as having filed job injury claims.

But if a firm can't qualify that way, the bill allows the employer to file an affidavit stating that it had no job-related deaths and a low number of lost-time occupational injuries during the preceding year. Another 10 percent of the country's workplaces would qualify for

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Minimum Pay Boost Benefits Five Million

More than five million of America's lowest-paid workers received a pay raise at the start of the new year as the federal minimum wage rose from $2.90 to $3.10 an hour.

The increase was mandated by 1977 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, which provided annual step-ups from the previous $2.30 an hour minimum wage and made other improvements in the wage-hour law.

The final step will be reached on Jan. 1, 1981, when the wage floor for the 57 million workers covered by the law will rise to $3.35 an hour.

Workers who receive at least $30 a month in tips became entitled

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Real Earnings Down 5.1 Percent for Year

Workers' buying power has plummeted 5.1 percent from a year ago, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said in announcing another 1 percent jump in consumer prices for November 1979.

The drop in real spendable earnings for a worker with three dependents, after taxes and social security, was three-tenths of 1 percent for November, the BLS said, following declines of a full 1 percent in October and three-tenths of 1 percent in September.

The 5.1 percent is the worst of 1979 for the same month of the year before, although in May workers' buying power was down 4.5 percent from the year before and in October it was 4.7 percent below one year earlier.

That 4.7 percent for October is adjusted down from the 5.1 percent decline announced last month from preliminary figures.

"The decline of 5.1 percent in buying power speaks for itself in terms of how much the American worker has suffered during the past year," said AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald. "And for the future, it means a quickening of the national slide into recession because of the reduction in buying power, on which the economy is so dependent."

The BLS cited runaway prices in

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Oil Industry's 1st Offer Turned Down by Union

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers told the nation's oil companies that an initial contract offer was "unsatisfactory" and said union members are prepared to strike if there is no further movement toward a settlement.

Negotiations have been taking place under the reopener provision of a two-year contract settlement reached a year ago. That contract provided an initial 8 percent increase and guaranteed at least a 5 percent raise the second year. The union retained and has exercised its right to reopen contract provisions dealing with wages, insurance and vacations.

Under the contract, the union is free to strike Jan. 8, and OCAW President Robert F. Goss said it will take "substantially more" in pay and benefits than the existing contract provides to avert a strike.

The union's National Oil Bargaining Policy Committee, representing the 60,000 OCAW members covered by the agreements that are being reopened, unanimously rejected

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NEW DIRECTOR of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, Ray Denison, left, is shown with his predecessor, Kenneth Young. They're looking over the Congressional Record, the daily transcript of House and Senate proceedings. Young has been appointed executive assistant to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland.

Denison Outlines Role Of Labor in Lobbying

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison considers the labor movement and its coalition allies "the single strongest force for good" on Capitol Hill.

Denison, who recently succeeded Kenneth Young as head of the AFL-CIO legislative staff, sees a huge difference between the lobbying role of the trade union movement and that of special interest groups.

"At no time has the labor movement ever gone to Congress seeking legislation that would be of narrow benefit to itself alone," Denison insists. By contrast, he cites the role of company lobbyists who maneuver to insert language into a tax bill that will mean millions of dollars in extra profits to their employer.

Denison says labor lobbyists have access to busy House and Senate members and their equally busy top aides because of the size and importance of the trade union constituency.

Over the past year, as associate director of the Dept. of Legislation, Denison was involved in broadening the AFL-CIO's grass-roots lobbying program which stresses alerting active union members in all parts of the country to issues coming up and enlisting their support for letters and calls to representatives and senators.

Denison has high expectations for that program and makes the point that labor's greatest success has come when there has been the most grass-roots participation.

In terms of traditional lobbying, Denison agrees that a legislative representative's job is harder than in the not-too-distant past. But he doesn't think the change is necessarily for the worse.

Fewer votes can be taken for granted on the basis of a representative's or senator's political loyalties, Denison notes, and a good lobbyist won't take anything for granted. Also, he stresses, it's not enough to press an organization's viewpoint in every congressional office. An effective lobbyist must thoroughly understand the issues and be able to both explain and justify a position.

Denison doesn't think all problems can be solved by legislation. But he warns that gains won at the bargaining table can be lost in the legislative halls.

He finds it ironic and disturbing that the business community mobilized so much pressure to fight labor law reforms that were and are needed to prevent the flouting of the National Labor Relations Act. The legislation commanded solid majority support in both the House and Senate but was blocked by a minority filibuster in the Senate.

"Congress and the business community should appreciate the fact that the U.S. labor movement has fought through the legislative process to make our system survive and work better," Denison declares.

As he sees it, the employer "victory" in blocking enforcement of the nation's labor laws "only encourages confrontation and in-the-street power struggles."

Denison considers labor's alliances with other public-minded groups an essential part of the AFL-CIO's legislative strategy. Millions of Americans in and out of unions depend on the trade union movement and its allies as their representatives to Congress, he emphasizes.

Albert J. Zack Retiring As 'Voice' of AFL-CIO

Albert J. Zack has announced his retirement, effective Jan. 11, as director of public relations for the AFL-CIO, a post he has held for the past 22 years.

Federation President Lane Kirkland, in a letter bidding Zack best wishes, recalled that he had served as the AFL-CIO's "voice" and its chief "explainer" for nearly a quarter-century.

"No one knows better than you," Kirkland said, "the difficulties of dealing with a stacked deck that insists on stories of conflict rather than accord, failures rather than gains, and inertia rather than progress. Yet, somehow, we have been able to get labor's message across to millions of Americans. And, for this, we owe you a tremendous debt of gratitude."

Kirkland cited Zack's long experience with labor in Ohio, with the CIO and with the merged federation, and said, "you have understood and transmitted labor's role and record in seeking a better way of life for all and the true meaning of 'more'."

Before his appointment as public relations director in 1957, Zack served as assistant director and, prior to the 1955 merger, was assistant publicity director of the CIO. From 1947 to 1952, he was publicity director of the Ohio CIO Council and for much of that time served as executive secretary of the Columbus CIO Council.

A long-time member of the Newspaper Guild, Zack played a major role in one of the longest Guild strikes on record, the 16-month strike against the Springfield (Mass.) newspapers in 1946 and 1947. At the time of the strike, he was news editor of the Springfield Daily News.

Earlier he had been a reporter and copy desk editor on New England dailies and had radio news experience as well.

In his retirement, he and his wife, Jane, plan to divide their time between homes in Florida and Washington, D.C.

'Parallel Campaign':

Canadian Labor to Press Support for NDP in Election

Ottawa—The Canadian Labor Congress has promised its full support to the New Democratic Party as Canadians face a winter federal election campaign that came as a surprise to most political observers.

The only party fully prepared—with organization and finances—is the governing Progressive Conservatives led by Joe Clark, who is at 40 Canada's youngest prime minister.

But the Liberals, heartened by a Gallup poll that showed them well ahead of the Conservatives, got all their members into Parliament Dec. 13 to defeat the budget introduced two days before. Two Liberal members left hospital beds to participate in the vote.

Election day is Feb. 18, and all parties lost close to two weeks of campaign time during the Christmas-New Year's holiday when people's minds were more on celebrating than on politics.

The Conservatives came to power only last May 22 after 16 uninterrupted years of Liberal governments. They elected a minority government and depended on the votes of five Social Credit members to retain power against the combined votes of the Liberals and the NDP. But the Social Creditors abstained from the crucial Dec. 13 vote.

At dissolution of the 282-seat Parliament, the Conservatives held 136 seats, the Liberals 114, the NDP 27 and the Social Creditors 5.

CLC President Dennis McDermott has promised to lead the same kind of "parallel campaign" by organized labor that helped defeat the Liberals last May and raised the NDP vote.

The Liberals were toppled on their record. Under their leadership—which included three years of compulsory wage controls—inflation and unemployment soared as did the federal deficit and the country's balance-of trade deficit, while the economy stagnated.

Instead of creating jobs and stimulating the economy, the Liberals cut back unemployment insurance benefits and other social measures and weakened Canada's Medicare program.

NDP Leader Ed Broadbent is hoping voters will remember the Liberal record when they go to the polls. He sees this winter election—a rarity in Canada—as an opportunity for the NDP to gain a record number of seats in Parliament.

He is arguing that the NDP's social democratic policies offer the only real alternative, since both Liberals and Conservatives have proved unable to manage the economy.

The Conservatives were no improvement on the Liberals. In eight months in power, they raised interest rates four times, while the cost of living rose by 4.3 percent.

Instead of introducing measures to increase employment, they promised to cut 60,000 public service jobs—57,000 more than the Liberals slashed in their last year in office.

McDermott hails the election as a "new chance" for Canadians. He points out that the Conservatives have kept none of their promises of the last election campaign—to keep down interest rates, stimulate the economy, create jobs, and reduce taxes for low and middle-income people.

"The Conservatives have characterized their tenure in office by blatant political immorality and unfulfilled promises: broken agreements and ignored pleas from the population," he said.

"The Liberals have shown injurious contempt for the Canadian people. They let inflation go unchecked, let unemployment reach new heights and let the dollar and the economy sink to a new low.

"Only one party has clearly identified its philosophy and program to the needs of Canadians—the New Democratic Party.

"The Congress has received unanimous backing from its affiliates to pursue the kind of independent yet parallel campaign that proved so successful in the last general election. There can be no doubt as to our course of action. The track records of all the major political parties prove us to be right."

One unknown factor in the election campaign is voter response to the flip-flop performance of Liberal leader and former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

Shortly before the defeat of the budget, Trudeau had announced that he would step down as party leader to be replaced by a successor at a leadership convention in the spring.

But after the budget vote—and after thinking the matter over for four days—he announced he would stay on as party leader "as long as the country wants me."

The Liberals hastily began putting together an election platform, based on a team approach and downplaying the role of the leader.

Miller Named to Head New Information Dept.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland has announced establishment of a new Dept. of Information combining the functions of the federation's Dept. of Public Relations and the Dept. of Publications. He has appointed Saul Miller, director of the Dept. of Publications, to head the new department.

Kirkland's announcement took note of the retirement of Albert J. Zack as director of the Dept. of Public Relations. Zack, 62, will retire on Jan. 11. He has served as the federation's public relations director since 1957. **(Story this page.)**

John M. Barry, assistant director of the Dept. of Publications, and Allen Y. Zack, assistant director of the Dept. of Public Relations, will be assistant directors in the new department.

The Dept. of Public Relations has been responsible for dealing with the press, radio and TV, meeting with reporters, preparing press releases and arranging press conferences and briefing sessions by AFL-CIO officials. The Dept. of Publications has been responsible for the AFL-CIO News, a weekly newspaper, the AFL-CIO American Federationist, a monthly magazine, and the AFL-CIO News Service for labor publications. The current programs of both departments will continue.



ALBERT J. ZACK

Miller, 61, has served as director of the Dept. of Publications since 1958. He worked as a reporter and copy editor on a number of daily newspapers and directed a small Washington news service before joining the AFL News Reporter in 1955. He was named managing editor of the AFL-CIO News when the AFL and CIO merged and three years later became director. He is also the executive editor of the Federationist.

Barry, 54, has been managing editor of the News and assistant director of the Dept. of Publications since 1968. After serving as president of the Newspaper Guild local in Nashua, N.H., where he worked on the daily paper, he joined the national Guild staff in 1953, became assistant editor of the Guild Reporter in 1956 and joined the AFL-CIO News staff as an assistant editor in 1961. He was secretary-treasurer of the International Labor Press Association (ILPA) from 1970 to 1975.

Allen Zack, 35, has served as assistant director of the Dept. of Public Relations since 1976. He worked on daily papers in Walla Walla and Yakima, Wash., and Buffalo, N.Y., before joining the Transportation Institute as an editor. He joined the AFL-CIO department in 1970. Since 1975 he has been the secretary-treasurer of the ILPA.

Denver Hospital Drive:

Nurses Cite Tactics Of Union-Busters

Denver—An organizing campaign among nurses at Denver hospitals has encountered the same union-busting tactics that have been used against blue-collar and service employees, a House subcommittee was told.

The link, local leaders of the Denver Federation of Nurses & Health Professionals testified, is the management consulting firms that anti-union employers hire to break up organizing drives.

Leaders of the union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers, were among the witnesses as a House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) moved its hearings on workplace pressures to Denver.

Judy Hammil, president of the Denver nurses' federation, said her union has encountered Modern Management Methods—the same 3M consulting firm that has cropped up repeatedly in early testimony on union-busting held in Washington—at several local hospitals.

At Mercy Hospital, she testified, a union supporter was fired shortly after the hospital retained the consulting firm. The union filed unfair labor practice charges but the hospital claims the dismissed employee was a supervisor and no hearing date has yet been set. Meanwhile, the dismissal and the failure of the fired nurse to find employment at any other area hospital has had a chilling effect on the organizing drive, she said.

Hammil said she has also encountered 3M consultants at Rose Memorial Hospital where she is employed.

There, she testified, head nurses were given computer lists of all employees and asked to identify strong union supporters.

"Supervisors are required to meet individually with staff nurses and to discuss the union," she said. "This is leading to tremendous intimidation because of the authoritarian power of the supervisors."

Further, she suggested, the anti-union activity required of head nurses shortchanges patients in terms of nursing care.

Another nurse active in the union, Carol Miller, testified about the activities of management consultants at St. Anthony's Hospital, where she is employed.

The consulting firm, "West Coast Industrial Relations Associates" has been behind a campaign to delay a National Labor Relations Board election, she charged.

Miller said that after the union filed a petition for a representation election, supervisors sympathetic to the employees were replaced.

At NLRB hearings on the election petition, she said, the union took less than one-half day to present its case. But "the hospital took 15 and one-half days and the testimony is over 3,000 pages."

She told the subcommittee that the consultant had previously conducted a seminar spelling out his recommendations to management as to how employers could misuse NLRB procedures to delay elections.

Thompson, who chaired the hearings, said the subcommittee has repeatedly encountered similar reports of "unnecessarily long" representation election proceedings.

President Norman N. Pledger of the Colorado AFL-CIO and John J. Donlon, business manager of the Colorado Building & Construction Trades Council, joined in urging action against consultant firms that don't disclose their role as agents of employers and those that advise companies to ignore or violate federal labor law and the right of workers to choose union representation.



UNION-BUSTING TACTICS of management consultants to thwart organizing drives at Denver hospitals are described at a House subcommittee regional hearing by Judy Hammil, second from left, president of the Denver Federation of Nurses & Health Professionals. She was accompanied by Carol Miller, a union supporter and nurse at St. Anthony's Hospital, President Norman Pledger of the Colorado AFL-CIO and John J. Donlon, right, business manager of the Colorado Building & Construction Trades Council. The Denver nurses federation is an affiliate of the Teachers.

Social Security Earnings Base Jumps $3,000

The ceiling on earnings subject to the social security payroll tax goes up by $3,000 this year, but only workers earning more than $22,900 will be affected by the change.

Most workers already pay the 6.13 percent social security tax on the full amount of their wages and will continue to do so. The tax rate, which is assessed on both workers and their employers, remains unchanged.

The rise in the maximum amount of earnings subject to the social security tax — from $22,900 to $25,900 — will affect the top-paid 9 percent of the nation's workforce. The higher wage base means that persons who earn $25,900 or more during 1980 will pay a total of $1,587.67 in social security taxes, up from last year's maximum tax of $1,403.77.

In return, the higher-paid workers will be building up credits that increase the amount of retirement, disability and survivorship insurance protection to which they and their families are entitled. That's because benefit amounts are based on average earnings on which social security taxes have been paid.

Two other changes in the social security law took effect on Jan. 1, 1980.

The principal change will allow beneficiaries to earn more money before their payments are reduced.

Persons under 65, except for those getting disability benefits, will be allowed to earn up to $3,720 before their benefit payments are reduced by 50 cents for each dollar of excess earnings. The present cutoff for this age group is $3,480.

In the 65-71 age group, the amount of earnings allowed before a reduction in benefits rises from $4,500 to $5,000 a year. As at present, persons 72 and older may earn any amount and still receive their full social security checks.

The other change affects the amount of earnings a worker must receive in order to earn a quarter of coverage under social security. The minimum previously was $260 and now goes to $290. Four quarters of coverage will be credited for earnings of $1,160 or more, up from $1,040.

Ballet Theater Group Okays Contract Gains

New York—Dancers of the American Ballet Theater won key improvements in wages, tour expense allowances and new off-season supplemental unemployment benefits in an agreement negotiated by the Guild of Musical Artists to end an eight-week ABT lockout.

AGMA Executive Sec. DeLloyd Tibbs said the three-year contract covering the 77 ABT dancers was ratified unanimously at a membership meeting.

For novice dancers, the annual scale will nearly double, rising from $8,500 under the expired contract to $16,000 in the final six months of the new agreement.

On a weekly basis the pay rate will rise in the third year to $400 for the lowest-ranked dancers; to $540 for soloists, and to $650 for principal dancers.

The new agreement went into effect immediately after the Dec. 21 ratification and will run through Aug. 31, 1982. The old contract expired last Aug. 31. The top pay scales will be reached in a series of six-month increments, with the final boost coming six months before expiration of the new agreement, AGMA said.

The contract also provides dancers with employment guarantees for a 40-week season, which will be followed by employer-paid supplements to unemployment benefits. Under the old agreement, ABT dancers worked a 36-week season without any SUB in the off-season.

Frank Smith, an ABT soloist who headed the union's dancers' committee in the negotiations and lockout, said the new agreement could not have been reached without the solid moral and financial support of the other performing arts unions in the Four A's—the Associated Actors & Artistes of America.

Workers' Real Wages Down 5.1% Over Year

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housing, particularly mortgage interest rates, as the principal contributor to November's 1 percent increase in the CPI for all urban wage earners. "The housing component accounted for a little more than one-half of the increase in the November CPI," it said.

But Robert Russell, director of the Council on Wage & Price Stability, gave even worse news in the congressional airing of the November cost-of-living figures. He testified that the November CPI doesn't reflect the full impact of the Oct. 6 tightening of interest rates by the Federal Reserve Board, a move that AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland has characterized as "the wrong move at the wrong time."

Even without that impact, the November increase in the CPI locked the nation into double-digit inflation for calendar year 1979, most likely eclipsing the 12.2 percent increase at the end of 1974, the biggest increase since 1946-47, when wartime controls were being phased out.

The BLS reported that prices in November were 12.8 percent higher than in November 1978 for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

When the three months ending Nov. 30 are compared with the same period in 1978, the CPI for wage earners is up 12.9 percent, fired by such increases as 16.7 percent in the cost of housing, 12.8 percent in transportation and 12.1 percent in medical care.

Again, the breakdown the BLS provides on housing makes the news even worse, for even without the full impact of the Oct. 6 Federal Reserve Board action, housing was up in cost a full 1.3 percent over the previous month. That's almost exactly the rate housing costs have been increasing every month for the past 10 months.

BLS said the November housing increase was fashioned on a 2.1 percent increase in mortgage rates and a 1.9 percent increase in house prices. The index for household fuels declined for November, as did the rate for both electricity and natural gas. And while fuel oil prices rose four-tenths of 1 percent in November, the agency described that as well below the average 4.5 percent monthly increase in the first 10 months of 1978.

On other energy items, a separate BLS survey said the average price for all types of gasoline was $1.09 a gallon in November, up 1.3 cents from October.

For all items for all consumers, the index was 227.5 on the scale in which 1967 is 100. Thus the basket of consumer goods that cost $10 in 1967 cost $22.75 in November.

Barbers Schedule Vote On Link with UFCW

The Barbers & Beauticians will become a division of the Food & Commercial Workers under a merger agreement worked out by the executive boards of both unions.

Final approval of the agreement is needed from the membership of the Barbers & Beauticians. A referendum on the merger is expected to be completed by Mar. 20, President Richard A. Plumb of the Barbers & Beauticians said.

The barbers' union, which dates back to late 1800s, was represented at the founding convention of the AFL in 1886. Formally known as the International Association of Barbers, Beauticians & Allied Trades, the union has some 35,000 members in 417 local unions in the United States and Canada.

The UFCW whose roots also go back to the 1800s, was formed by the merger of the Retail Clerks and Meat Cutters in 1979 to become the largest affiliate of the AFL-CIO with 1.3 million members.

Under the merger plan, UFCW will establish a Barbers & Cosmetologists Division with Plumb becoming director of the division and a vice president of the UFCW.

Plumb said the changing nature of the industry was a major factor in the decision to pursue a merger with the UFCW.

Independent barber shops and beauty salons are being replaced by national chain operations, but the Barbers & Beauticians union does not have the staff or resources to organize these chain shops, Plumb said. He noted that the UFCW has active locals in many shopping malls and department stores in which the new salons are opening.

The Barbers & Beauticians are required under the union's by-laws to publish notices of the merger referendum in three consecutive issues of its membership publication. Locals will then have 60 days—or until Mar. 20—in which to complete the referendum.

Since no referendum of the membership is required under the UFCW constitution, the merger could be consummated on next Apr. 1. Plumb said there has been a highly positive response to the merger proposal among his union's members.

Where Is the Outrage?

SOME MONTHS AGO, when reports of famine in Cambodia reached the world, there was a generous and immediate response. Donations of food were made by governments. Schoolchildren, churches and synagogues, labor unions and civic groups collected money to send food and medical help. Relief agencies prepared for the major task of caring for four million Cambodians in hard-to-reach places. It could have been a wonderful story—a story of Americans, and peoples throughout the world, coming to the rescue of a starving and dying people.

But that is not the story. The food is available. Medical help is available. But it is now clear that the Vietnamese government which occupies Cambodia with the aid and support of the USSR has a conscious policy of withholding food and medical supplies from the population of Cambodia.

The destruction of the Cambodian people has been moved off the front pages of our papers, not just because of the Iran crisis, but also because of a dispute among a number of agencies who are responsible for trying to help Cambodia. Some of these agencies, led by OXFAM, have denied there is a crisis. They have stated that food is getting through and that there is no longer any starvation in Cambodia.

On the other hand, President Carter and the International Committee of the Red Cross have said their facts show that the relief food is being distributed only around Phnom Penh. The ICRC is threatening to pull out of the effort because of what it calls "impediments" to the distribution of food and medical help throughout the rest of the country.

The evidence is clearly on President Carter's side. The World Food Program headquartered in Rome, an impartial agency which has been monitoring the situation, reports that as of late November, of 20,000 tons of food which arrived in Thailand for distribution to refugees, 15,000 tons had been distributed. But in Cambodia, of some 23,000 tons which arrived, under 500 tons have been given to the people.

WHEN WE SEE PICTURES of a starving mother and child, or a Cambodian so weak that he does not have the energy to shake the flies from his body, we can't believe it. Photographers always look for dramatic pictures, we think, and these must be the most extreme cases. But that's not so. I have been to the Cambodian border in Thailand and to the refugee camps as a member of the Citizens Commission on Indochina Refugees.

The pictures you see in the papers and news magazines are not dramatic exceptions. These are what you see all around you when you are there.

The situation grows worse every day. Starvation and disease are epidemic. In the next few weeks over one million lives can be saved —or sacrificed. Where are the expressions of outrage? Where are the demonstrations? How can it be that there are protests *only* against American support for the Shahs and the Somozas—whose crimes may be real enough and surely merit exposure—and none at all against the Soviet Union and Vietnam, who are within weeks of annihilating a people and wiping an entire culture from the face of the earth?

—From a column by Teachers President Albert Shanker in the New York Times.

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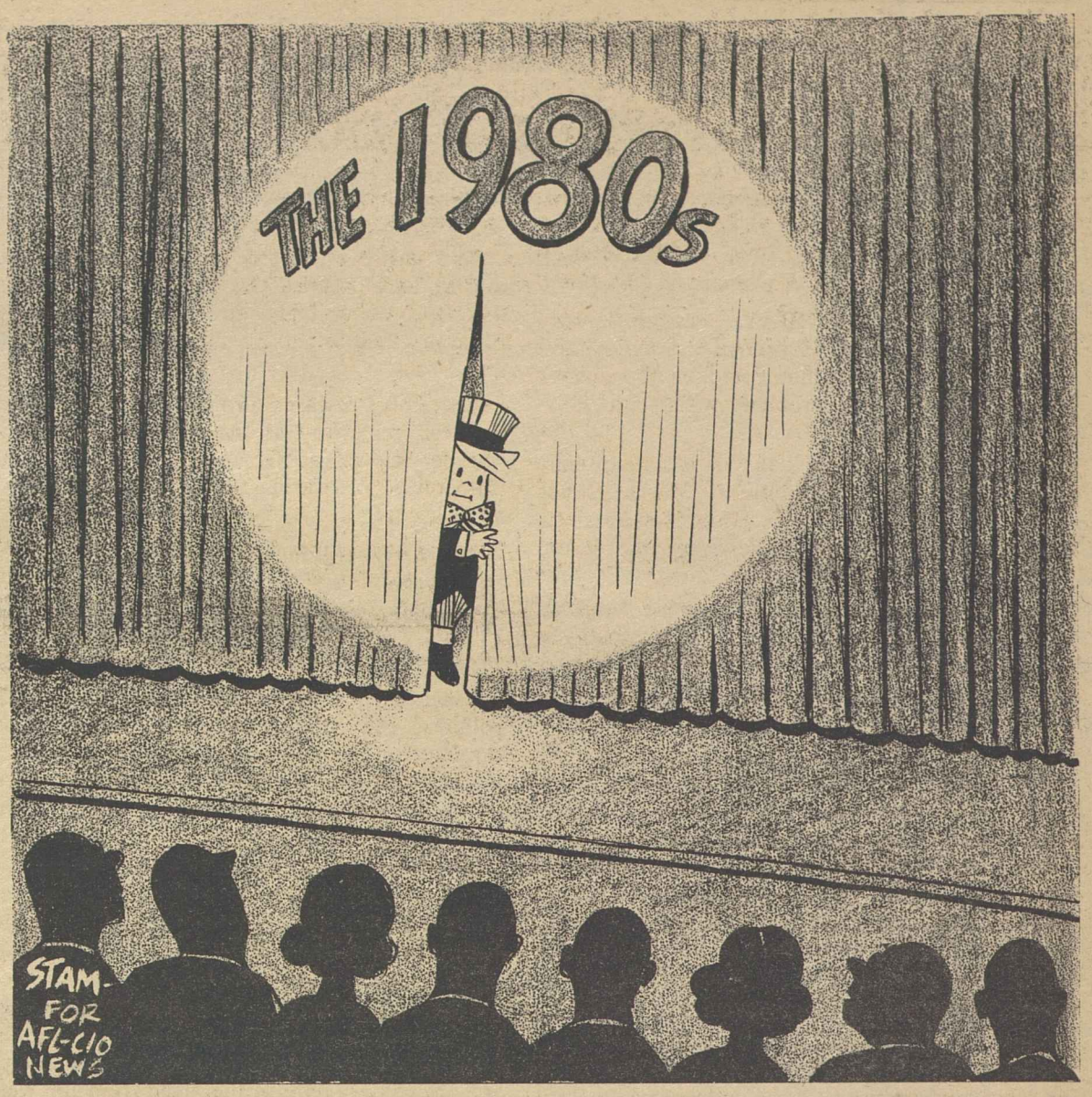
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Debut



There's Still A Long Way:

Twin Strategies Necessary To Close Pay Gap for Women

By Gus Tyler

YOU'VE NOT COME A LONG WAY, baby, if you are to be judged by your wages. In 1939, your wage—on the average—was 58 percent of the male wage; in 1977, your wage was 59 percent. At best, you moved just one percentage point over nearly 40 years—and that's not a long way, baby.

And you can't blame it on the law. There are plenty of statutes that make it clear that you get equal pay for equal work. There are agencies and courts that have, quite conscientiously, been enforcing those laws.

Indeed, in some cases, equal pay has been forthcoming even for jobs that are not identical; so long as they are "similar," the law insists that the wage be the same.

There are cases, of course, when a woman gets paid less than a man for doing the same or similar work because the job title differs: she may be called a secretary while he is called an executive assistant.

But there is recourse in law for such cases and, in any event, such cases are not numerous enough to account for the fact that female wages are less than 60 percent of male earnings.

So, why do women's wages lag so far behind men's? Because women are employed—almost penned—in the poorer paying sectors of the economy.

"Ninety-seven percent of all nurses, 86 percent of all file clerks, and 85 percent of all librarians" are women, notes an October 1979 document of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, titled "Women in the Labor Force: Some New Data Series." In addition, women are 70 percent of teachers below college and university level (only 33 percent of those in higher education); 98.6 percent of secretaries-typists; 91.5 percent of bank tellers; 90.7 percent of bookkeepers.

These are all poorer paying slots in the economy.

When women are employed in manufacturing, where wages are generally better than in the "service" sector, the females end up at the poor end of industrial employment. "Women are concentrated in such industries as clothing and electrical equipment where wages are lower than in many other types of factories," notes the BLS.

The typically "female" occupations listed above provide about 85 percent of the jobs for women in the present labor market. The service sector is also the expanding sector of the economy, offering jobs for the burgeoning female labor force, but—of necessity—also lowering the average wage of women vis-a-vis that of men.

There are only two ways that the average female wage can begin to approach the male wage. Either more women begin to move into the traditionally male slots—building and construction, capital-intensive manufacture, and the better paying professions—or the gap between the preferred and the disadvantaged sectors of the economy must be lessened.

Both of these strategies are possible, but we are not likely to pursue them so long as we limit the case to equal pay for equal work. By that slogan alone, you can't go a long way, baby.

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Budgets Must Be Based on Needs

We believe that government budgets must be based on the needs of the people and government's responsibility to meet such needs. Therefore, we oppose statutory or constitutional measures that arbitrarily and mechanically limit government budgeting and disregard the needs of the people. We will oppose meat-axe tax cuts which provide windfalls to the wealthy, rig the tax structure even further against low- and middle-income workers and hamstring the ability of government to provide necessary services.

The problems of low- and middle-income workers who now bear an unfair share of the tax burden must not be ignored or interpreted as a call for inequitable tax cuts, shoestring public budgets and unfair attacks on public employees.

The answer must be tax justice, carefully linked with governmental reforms that promote efficiency and equitably distribute the responsibility for administering and financing programs among the various levels of government.

—From AFL-CIO convention resolution.

Harvesting the Sea:

New Aquaculture Techniques Promise Greater Food Supply

The following is excerpted from "Aquaculture: Food for Tomorrow" which appeared in the December 1979 issue of Action, the monthly publication of the Food & Commercial Workers.

IN ITS INFANCY TODAY, aquaculture may be on the threshold of becoming a major food industry—an industry that could be the answer to the world's food problem within an ever-growing population.

Its potential is so great that it is already earmarked as a "Blue Revolution." Marine Biologist John Ryther at Woods Hole Massachusetts Oceanographic Institution, describes the future revolution as follows:

"The potential yield of world-wide aquaculture, based on the simplest improvements, is already an impressive 100 million tons of food. By adopting advanced culture techniques, such as that developed at Woods Hole, the yield could well be multiplied tenfold within the next three decades."

What is aquaculture? It's the cultivation and harvesting of food from the sea—plants, animals, and fish. The gathering of food from the sea involves cultivation through a controlled environment better known as fish and seaweed plant farming. It can be done almost anywhere: along coastal shores or even in the Plains of the Midwest.

Although the major emphasis in aquaculture involves fish farming, the development of plant or seaweed farming is of great importance. Both China and Japan cultivated seaweeds for food some 3,000 years ago. Today, seaweeds are used as a source of Vitamin C, as poultry meal, as food stabilizers, and for meat and fish preservatives.

Why, in recent years, is aquaculture considered important? Several factors lead to its growing interest. There is a definite trend that the world is experiencing a shortage of arable land. This is particularly true in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. As famed marine explorer Jacques-Yves Cousteau has said:

"The food shortages that may bring about awful tragedies are today essentially a matter of better distribution of available crops; but in a few years the question will become a severe problem of mismanagement of water and of soil. If at all repairable, a mistake made needs centuries to be corrected. One inch of soil washed away by faulty irrigation takes an average of 800 years to be replaced."

Then, there is the problem of over-fishing to the point the world is experiencing a decline of fish catches. Technology has made it possible for fishing fleets to literally vacuum rich fishing grounds. Cameras are used to spot schools of fish from planes and earth satellites. Infrared scanners map water temperatures; sonar, teleguided nets, and electric harpoons track and capture the fish. Afterward, floating factories process, package, and refrigerate fish right on the ocean.

And so, new technology has ignited the "law of diminishing returns," with the result of increased fish prices to the consumer.

This irony prompted greater research efforts toward aquaculture. The funds for research in this field come from the National Sea Grant Program established by the government in the mid-1960s.

Currently, research projects in oyster culture are well underway at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science at Gloucester Point, Va., and the College of Marine Studies at the University of Delaware.

Sea Grant supported research also involves salmon, shrimp, crab, and lobster farming along the coasts of the Atlantic, Pacific, the Gulf, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Guam.

AQUACULTURE FEATURES A UNIQUE side-benefit that adheres to the old axiom that pollution can only be eliminated when waste is eliminated. The unique process is explained by Elizabeth Mann Borgese, the official observer for the International Ocean Institute at the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea:

"A most beautiful and complex system, inspired by the ancient Chinese polyculture, has been devised by John Ryther at Woods Hole. Here, sewage from a nearby secondary treatment plant is used to grow plankton algae, which in turn provide food for shellfish, principally oysters. The algae remove nutrients such as ammonia, nitrate, and phosphate from the sewage effluent, and the oysters remove the algae from the water. The oysters return some of the nutrients to the water in the form of excreted wastes. These are consumed by seaweeds, especially sea lettuce, which are added to the system for this purpose. The seaweeds are then fed to abalone. The oysters' solid wastes, which drop to the bottom of the tank, are eaten by sand worms, which are then circulated to a neighboring tank to serve as food for flounder.

"The products of this continuous culture system are a primary crop of oysters, side crops of weeds, worms, flounder, and abalone, and ultimately, clean water which is returned to the sea. The sea farm in fact becomes a tertiary (or biological) sewage treatment plant."

Although informed members of the oceanic community are optimistic that aquaculture will attract private capital within the next decade, technological and scientific problems still exist. The problems involve the need for improved culture environments to develop greater yields as well as to eliminate pollution along coastal waters. The economic problems reflect present low market prices related to high investment risk.

Regardless of current technological and economic problems, aquaculture, according to marine experts, will eventually evolve into aquabusiness. Some experts believe that fish farming seems more promising than farming cattle. They say that fish farming will produce 10 times more in an acre of water than what can be produced on an acre of pastureland.

Costs, Quality Care Ignored:

Serious Shortcomings Cited In 'Catastrophic' Health Plan

THE SO-CALLED catastrophic health insurance plan shaping up in the Senate Finance Committee would do little to improve the nation's health care system or help hard-pressed Americans get quality care at affordable costs, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman said.

Seidman said the scheme being pushed by Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long (D-La.) would do nothing to encourage preventive health care—early diagnosis and early treatment—which is the foundation of better health care and lower costs. Pointing out that catastrophic insurance carries such high deductibles that "people at lower levels of income would probably be blocked from getting any benefits at all," Seidman said Long's plan would help only the most affluent Americans, and even they would be protected for only a small proportion of their care.

"Something isn't necessarily better than nothing," Seidman observed, and he urged rejection of Long's bill if it reaches the floor.

Appearing on the Labor News Conference radio show, Seidman said the Carter Administration's health insurance proposal isn't much better than Long's, since it also relies heavily on catastrophic protection and would trigger the same kind of inflationary pressures.

Seidman said the Kennedy-Waxman Health Care for All Americans bill is the only measure before the Congress that would achieve the objective of making "decent health care the right of every American." He said it is the only plan that has effective cost controls, solid incentives for improved quality of care, early diagnosis and early treatment, and that would curb the runaway inflation in health care costs.



By Press Associates, Inc.

THE MIGRATION of workers from one nation to another has become an important feature of the global economic system.

A new study, authored by Kathleen Newland for Worldwatch Institute, reports there are roughly 20 million with untold numbers of dependents working outside their own countries, but it is impossible to provide a precise figure.

"Though the exact numbers of immigrants are disputed," Newland writes, "it is difficult to dispute the significance of migration as an economic and political issue between countries." She says "some of the sending countries are exporting up to one-third of their domestic labor forces, while in some receiving countries more than half the workforces are made up of immigrants."

The author points out that "some regional poles of migration have also become global centers of attraction, notably western Europe, North America and the Middle East."

Nations in these regions draw workers not only from neighboring countries but from all over the world, she says. They leave their own countries, where wages are low and unemployment chronic, for countries where wages are higher and work is available.

Here are some examples:

- One-fourth of Venezuela's population is now made up of immigrants, most of whom have entered illegally from Colombia.
- In West Africa, workers from Mali, Guinea and Upper Volta go to work in Ghana, Senegal and the Ivory Coast.
- High-wage levels in western Europe, North America and the Middle East have been particularly strong magnets, drawing workers from all over the world.

"Migration is a mixed blessing for the sending countries," said Newland. "As they gain foreign exchange earnings and some relief from labor-market pressures, they also lose needed human skills and a degree of economic independence."

Migration of construction workers from Pakistan to the Middle East between 1973 and 1978 reduced unemployment in that sector to insignificant levels. But, along with the unemployed construction workers, Pakistan also lost 50 to 75 percent of its recent medical school graduates.

WHAT WE ARE WITNESSING, Newland says, is a "brawn drain" as well as a "brain drain." Providing an example, she notes there are some 7,000 Philippine doctors in the United States, more than the number of black doctors.

She points out that whether it's blue collar, white collar, skilled or professional workers, the money sent home by migrants is a "lifeline." The average Portuguese emigrant sent home $2,700 in 1977 and the average Yugoslav, $3,400. Mexican illegal immigrants to the United States, according to one study, support an average of 5.4 dependents each by sending home 30 percent of their earnings.

Newland believes that the sending countries now so dependent on migrant workers, however, would "do well to heed some of the lessons learned by the Mediterranean countries after the recession of 1973." She points out that when the recession hit western Europe in the wake of the 1973 oil price hike, migrants were among the first to lose their jobs. The number of "guest workers" fell by almost one-quarter of a million between 1974 and 1975.

There are other problems in the migrant picture.

"Despite the economic benefits, immigration is a source of social tension in virtually all nations," the study finds. "Immigrant workers become a lightning rod for general economic discontent. The obligation to provide them with housing, education and social services is greeted with little sympathy. Migrants often are blamed for domestic unemployment, which heightens latent racial and ethnic prejudices."

Newland concludes that both the sending and receiving countries should work in close cooperation.

"Efforts to stem migration should not concentrate on erecting legal and physical barriers to human movement, but rather should address the conditions that motivate people to move—chiefly poverty and the lack of job opportunities at home."



NO GUARANTEES for quality health care at affordable costs are provided in the "catastrophic" health insurance proposal now before the Senate Finance Committee, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, pointed out on Labor News Conference. He was interviewed by Jerome Brazda, left, of the Washington Report on Medicine & Health, and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

'79 Closes Out on Grim Economic Note

Organized labor closed out the decade of the 1970s facing a grim economic outlook that threatened reduced living standards for workers.

The energy crisis and the situation in Iran reminded the nation that it must reduce its dependence on foreign oil and find other ways to run an industrialized economy.

At the same time, the AFL-CIO faced the challenges of the 1980s with a new leadership team as George Meany retired from the presidency he had held since the 1955 merger and the convention elected Lane Kirkland and Thomas R. Donahue to lead the movement into the new decade.

The following is a month-by-month review of the major labor events of the year taken from the headlines of the AFL-CIO News:

JANUARY

Oil Workers reject pay ceiling as bargaining opens with industry . . . Modest gains posted in state legislatures despite conservative opposition . . . Consumer price rise slows pace; increase set at five-tenths of 1 percent for November 1978 . . . Industrial Union Dept. calls Carter's economic policies a blueprint for recession . . . Housing slump forecast as mortgage rates soar . . . Wholesale price rise near 10 percent over year . . . Job protections won by Railway Clerks in Norfolk & Western settlement . . . Unemployment average set at 6 percent for 1978 . . . Oil Workers win pattern settlement from major firms in industry . . . United Shoe Workers approve merger with Clothing & Textile Workers . . . Labor Sec. Ray Marshall assails moves to undercut Davis-Bacon prevailing wage law . . . Meany calls Administration's federal budget proposals unfair to workers, poor.

People: AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller honored on his retirement by Leadership Conference on Civil Rights . . . Maine State AFL-CIO President Benjamin J. Dorsky retires: Charles O'Leary elected to succeed him . . . Arbitrator Ronald W. Haughton heads new Federal Labor Relations Authority . . . Deaths included Seafarers Vice President Earl Shepard, 65, and Robert G. Kane, 64, executive vice president of the Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers.

FEBRUARY

Merger plan approved by executive boards of Retail Clerks, Meat Cutters . . . Broad-based coalition battles Administration plan to cut social security protection . . . 7.7 percent pattern set in wage settlements for 1978 . . . U.S. trade deficit soars to $28.45 billion for year . . . Steelworkers strike giant Newport News shipyard over refusal to bargain . . . NLRB finds J. P. Stevens guilty of new violations of workers' rights at Tifton, Ga., plant. . . . $1.5 million in backpay distributed to 151 teachers illegally fired in Yonkers, N.Y. . . . Joblessness dips to 5.8 percent . . . AFL-CIO calls on Administration to scrap "lopsided" economic controls . . . Job security tops goals as Rubber Workers open talks with major firms . . . Radio & Television Artists, Screen Actors win major gains in strike settlement with ad agencies, commercial producers . . . Wholesale prices up 1.3 percent in sharpest surge in four years . . . Consumer Assembly scores energy profiteering . . . "Right-to-work" measures killed by legislative committee in West Virginia and by governor's veto in New Mexico.

MARCH

Executive Council launches campaign to counter union-busting "consultants" . . . International Union of Police Associations chartered as AFL-CIO's newest affiliate . . . Labor's community services network enlisted to monitor price guideline violations . . . Trade unionists rally support for Newport News shipyard strikers . . . New jump in wholesale prices exposes loopholes in economic controls . . . Appeals court upholds right of workers to refuse hazardous job assignments . . . United Shoe Workers merger with Clothing & Textile Workers becomes effective with approval by ACTWU members in referendum . . . AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute awarded $6.9 million contract renewal for job development and training . . . Federation sues to block government reprisals against firms exceeding wage guidelines . . . Jobless rate dips to 5.7 percent but black workers fail to share gains . . . NLRB caseload climbs to new record . . . Zooming corporate profits spotlight ineffectiveness of economic controls . . . Supreme Court upholds payment of jobless benefits to strikers.

People: Air Line Pilots President John J. O'Donnell elected a vice president of AFL-CIO to fill vacancy on Executive Council . . . Michael Arnold succeeds Charles E. Bradford as HRDI executive director . . . ILGWU President Sol C. Chaikin honored with Eugene V. Debs award of Social Democrats, USA . . . Janet Norwood named to head Bureau of Labor Statistics . . . Deaths include Eugenie McMahon Meany, 82, wife of AFL-CIO President George Meany, and Charles A. Della, 68, retired president of Maryland-D.C. AFL-CIO.

APRIL

Labor spurs support for OSHA against new round of political attacks . . . Congress extends wage-price council for year . . . Wage lag triggers Machinists' strike of 18,600 ground crew workers at United Air Lines . . . Jobless rate holds at 5.7 percent . . . Carter's plan to decontrol oil prices seen worsening inflation . . . Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride on commission to probe Three Mile Island nuclear accident . . . Newport News shipyard strike suspended pending NLRB decision . . . J. P. Stevens odered to halt unfair practices at West Moylston, Ala., plant . . . Labor's price watch teams spotlight sharp increases . . . Union volunteers mobilize aid for tornado, flood victims . . . Railroad unions condemn planned slash in Amtrak service . . . Building trades legislative conference focuses on drift toward recession.

People: Transport Workers President Matthew Guinan announces retirement; succeeded by Executive Vice President William G. Lindner . . . Idaho AFL-CIO President Robert Macfarlane retires; Robert Kinghorn named to serve remainder of term . . . Deaths include R. M. Crocker, secretary-treasurer of Newspaper Guild at 61; John Connally, 89, retired leader of Bookbinders and executive vice president of Graphic Arts union; R. J. Nicholson, 64, vice president of Insurance Workers.

MAY

Federal court orders Georgia town officials to stop spying on ACTWU represenatives in J. P. Stevens drive . . . California bars state purchases of Stevens products . . . First-quarter corporate profits up 37 percent over previous year . . . Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez scores immigration service as aiding struck growers . . . 13-union coalition opens coordinated bargaining with General Electric . . . Machinists win accord with Eastern Airlines . . . Executive Council scores Administration's wage-price guidelines as "absolute flop" . . . Rubber Workers strike Uniroyal as industry talks break down . . . Full support pledged to Farm Workers in boycott of non-union lettuce . . . "Right-to-work" measures killed in Illinois, Maine legislatures.

People: Frank Hanley succeeds Russell T. Conley as secretary-treasurer of Operating Engineers . . . CWA President Glenn E. Watts honored by United Way with Joseph A. Beirne Award . . . Illinois AFL-CIO elects Robert G. Gibson president on Stanley L. Johnson's retirement . . . Deaths: Civil rights leader A. Philip Randolph, 90, president emeritus of Sleeping Car Porters; William M. DuChessi, 64, executive vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers; John J. Hauck, 76, secretary-treasurer emeritus of the Plasters & Cement Masons.

JUNE

Consumer price jump of 1.1 percent continues to sap real wages . . . Ladies' Garment Workers win contract gains for 130,000 . . . U.S. District Court upholds labor's challenge to wage-price controls . . . Merger of Retail Clerks, Meat Cutters creates 1.3-million-member Food & Commercial Workers . . . New Hampshire, Delaware legislatures reject "right-to-work" proposals . . . House crushes employer attack on Davis-Bacon law . . . Jobless rate continues at 5.8 percent . . . Federal workers rally across country to protest two years of pay cutbacks . . . Substantial gains won by Rubber Workers in Big Four contracts . . . Supreme Court upholds voluntary affirmative action in Steelworkers' pact to overcome racial imbalance . . . Fuel costs feed new 1 percent jump in consumer prices.

People: John Kelly elected by Office & Professional Employees to succeed Howard Coughlin as president . . . Hugh D. Clark retires as Iowa AFL-CIO president; Sec.-Treas. James J. Wengert moves up . . . Kenneth Harvey dies at 60, former president of Television & Radio Artists.

JULY

General Electric agreement sets pattern for 120,000 . . . Drop in teen-age joblessness lowers rate to 5.6 percent . . . Labor outlines program to meet sharp price increases by OPEC nations . . . Supreme Court declines review of labor's challenge to wage guideline sanctions . . . Government report warns nation at brink of recession . . . BLS study confirms wage advantage of union membership . . . Survey finds executive salaries increased 18.8 percent in 1978 . . . House, Senate turn back new attacks on Davis-Bacon law . . . Labor backs Carter plan for energy independence . . . Westinghouse bargaining hits impasse; three unions strike . . . Price surge cuts real wages 3.5 percent over year . . . Oil firms post huge profit gains for second quarter.

People: Grain Millers elect Frank T. Hoese as president succeeding Roy O. Wellborn . . . Valentine P. Murphy heads Utility Workers as Harold T. Rigley retires . . . AFTRA picks Bill Hillman as president . . . Deaths: Harry D. Sayre, 64, retired senior vice president of Paperworkers.

AUGUST

Showdown Senate vote routs foes of Davis-Bacon Act . . . Congress modifies cut in Amtrak rail service . . . Labor's efforts help stem conservative drive for constitutional convention to mandate balanced federal budget . . . Wage increases averaged 8.2 percent in major 1979 settlements . . . Food Workers win key votes at Atlanta warehouses of Winn-Dixie supermarket chain . . . Executive Council endorses SALT II treaty . . . Council presses program to solve nation's energy crisis, counter recession threat to jobs . . . Suit exposes J. P. Stevens spying, blacklisting tactics . . . Unemployment rate edges back to 5.7 percent . . . Labor's price watch monitors credited with restraining food chain prices . . . Food & Commercial Workers win major gains in packinghouse pacts . . . Lathers shift to Carpenters Union . . . Kirkland presses call for control of oil trade . . . Most states reject moves to scuttle prevailing wage laws . . . Farm Workers' delegates map plans to expand lettuce strike.

People: Food & Beverage Trades Dept. names Robert F. Harbrant president . . . Robert F. Goss wins OCAW election to succeed Al Grospiron in presidency . . . Deaths: Clothing Workers pioneer Jacob S. Potofsky, 84; Nicholas Zonarich, 70, retired organization director of Industrial Union Dept. . . . W. E. Brennan, 57, Nebraska State AFL-CIO president.

SEPTEMBER

Strong NLRB bargaining order hits J. P. Stevens lawlessness at Wallace, N.C., plant . . . Farm Workers win breakthrough pacts in California lettuce fields . . . Labor Day messages keyed to workers' rights . . . Clerks strike Rock Island Railroad over retroactive pay . . . Furniture Workers shift headquarters to Nashville . . . Seven-week strike wins accord from Westinghouse for coalition of unions . . . Carter shifts policy, sets 7 percent pay boost for federal workers . . . AFL-CIO urges "wholesale revamping" of wage-price guidelines . . . Jobless rate up to 6 percent . . . Bank interest rates reach all-time high . . . IUD convention mobilizes counter-attack on right-wing foes; names Howard Samuel president and Elmer Chatak secretary-treasurer . . . Grain Millers win gains to settle 11-week strike against elevator companies . . . ACTWU pact posts improvements for 75,000 in cotton garment industry . . . Union women press job equality goals at CLUW convention . . . Labor, White House adopt broad national accord on economy . . . Tripartite Pay Advisory Committee established with former Labor Sec. John Dunlop as chairman . . . AFL-CIO President George Meany announces he will not seek re-election at federation convention.

People: Chemical Workers elect William J. Sparks secretary-treasurer on retirement of J. A. Thomas.

OCTOBER

Sakharov hearings in Washington document Soviet oppression . . . NLRB orders J. P. Stevens to give union organizers access to plants . . . Congress bars move to impose tax on fringe benefits . . . Building Trades delegates take offensive against union-busting contractors . . . J. P. Stevens workers at High Point, N.C., overcome massive management campaign as ACTWU wins election . . . Railway Clerks, United Transportation Union end strike on Rock Island line after winning wage guarantees . . . Dept. for Professional Employees launches Institute for Human Enrichment as cultural arm . . . AFL-CIO testimony documents role of anti-union management consultants . . . Appeals court upholds Steelworkers' victory at Newport News shipyard . . . Banks push prime lending rate to 15 percent . . . Soaring oil profits bolster drive for windfall tax.

People: Laborers elect Arthur E. Coia secretary-treasurer to succeed W. Vernie Reed, who died Oct. 5 . . . John L. Oshinski named organizing director of Steelworkers . . . Jacob Clayman, former IUD president, heads National Council of Senior Citizens . . . John N. Gentry named Under Secretary of Labor.

NOVEMBER

Persistent price surge continues to erode wages . . . Appeals court upholds OSHA rules to curb cotton dust hazard . . . Jobless rate jumps to 5.8 percent reflecting lag in economy . . . Meany steps down as AFL-CIO president, leaves strong unified federation . . . President Carter's stand on hostages in Iran given solid support by convention delegates . . . Convention elects Kirkland to succeed Meany as AFL-CIO President, Thomas R. Donahue as secretary-treasurer . . . Delegates chart labor's course to deal with challenges of the '80s . . . 3-cent increase approved to bring per capita tax to 16 cents a month . . . Convention encourages unions outside AFL-CIO to seek affiliation . . . Federation of Professional Athletes chartered by Executive Council.

People: New AFL-CIO vice presidents elected by the convention are Presidents John DeConcini; Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers; Wayne E. Glenn, Paperworkers; Robert F. Goss, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Daniel V. Maroney, Amalgamated Transit Union. New state AFL-CIO presidents include James G. Neeley succeeding Matthew Lynch in Tennessee and Donald Cowette succeeding Thomas J. Pitarys in New Hampshire.

DECEMBER

Labor, health care coalition call on Congress to enact "long overdue" system of comprehensive national health insurance . . . Workers' real earnings suffer as prices continue to soar . . . Repentant labor spy describes union-busting tactics at congressional hearing . . . Violations of wage-hour laws set record for fiscal 1979 . . . Steel plant closings leave 13,000 jobless . . . AFL-CIO petition drive demands release of U.S. hostages in Iran . . . Battle for windfall profits tax on oil heats up in Senate . . . Pay Advisory Committee recommends exemption from guidelines of low-wage units averaging less than $5.35 an hour . . . Congress clears compromise bill to aid troubled Chrysler firm, save thousands of jobs . . . Steelworkers set pension improvements for retired members as major bargaining goal.

People: Kirkland names Kenneth Young as his executive assistant . . . Ray Denison succeeds Young as AFL-CIO legislative director . . . Dean K. Clowes of Steelworkers named deputy under secretary of labor for international affairs . . . Deputy AFL-CIO Organizing Director Donald Slaiman elected president of Jewish Labor Committee . . . Deaths include Anthony G. Weinlein, 66, secretary-treasurer of the Service Employees, and Howard W. Kleeb, 66, an impartial umpire under AFL-CIO internal disputes plan.

For 1980:

Deferred Pay Raises Average 5.1 Percent

Workers due deferred wage increases during 1980 will get boosts averaging about 5.1 percent, the same as in 1979, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said in a year-end survey. The projection does not include the value of the cost-of-living provisions contained in contracts.

The BLS, using only workers under major collective bargaining agreements covering 1,000 or more people, said at least 4.9 million workers will be due such increases in 1980. While the 5.1 percent average is identical to the deferred increases paid in 1979, it will be slightly more in cents per hour—45 cents in 1980 compared to 43.4 cents on the same percentage in 1979.

Of those 4.9 million affected workers, 2.2 million are in manufacturing, where the increase will average 4.5 percent, or 32.7 cents per hour. For the other 2.7 million, the increases will average 5.6 percent or 54.9 cents per hour.

In a related announcement, the BLS projected major collective bargaining for 1980 as affecting "at least 3.8 million workers in major units—about the same number as in 1979."

Of the 3.8 million, the BLS singled out the agreements held by the Communications Workers and Steelworkers as having particular impact. The CWA contracts, together with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' contracts covering 50,000 workers in manufacturing, affect more than half a million workers in the telephone industry nationwide. The Steelworkers' contracts covering 280,000 workers in basic steel were cited as having the widest ripple effect on related industries. Both expire in August.

Other major contracts, and their expiration dates, are for 12,500 Transport Workers at American Airlines in March; 27,000 Steelworkers and 9,000 Aluminum Workers throughout the aluminum industry in May; 41,000 Longshoremen with three shipping associations in September; and 56,000 Machinists and 9,900 Auto Workers in aerospace in October.

On the deferred increases due workers in 1980, the BLS said that about 2.7 million of the 4.9 million workers will also be due some form of cost-of-living increase. For workers with no COL provision, the increase will average 6.8 percent, compared with 3.8 percent for those covered by the escalator clauses.

AFL-CIO economists emphasize that those figures, 6.8 percent without cost-of-living adjustments and 3.8 percent with them, give a more accurate picture for American workers than the 5.1 percent "average" for everyone.

BLS estimated that of the nation's 5.5 million workers under some form of COL agreement, about 1.9 million workers will not be due an adjustment in 1980 because it is the last year of a contract in which no adjustment is due.



GRADUATING CLASS of the Empire State College's labor studies center was honored at a brunch sponsored by the New York City AFL-CIO. Addressing the graduates is Director Walter G. Davis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education. Others at the head table are, from left, Empire State Dean Richard Dwyer, College President James Hall, President Harry Van Arsdale of the New York Central Labor Council and AFL-CIO Regional Director Michael Mann.

Guernsey Dies, Served Labor As Educator

George T. Guernsey, who retired as an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education in 1974, died Dec. 22 after a stroke. He was 70.

Guernsey became assistant education director of the AFL-CIO at the time of the merger in 1955 after serving as associate director of education and research of the CIO for the previous 10 years.

In a message to his wife, Elsa, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said that Guernsey made "an important and lasting contribution to the American labor movement throughout all his years" with the CIO and the merged federation.

"His personal devotion to the cause of worker education and his ability to transmit his enthusiasm to others certainly played a major role in the development of today's labor movement," Kirkland said.

Guernsey began his trade union career with the Teachers in 1939 as editor of the American Teacher after earning bachelor's and master's degrees from Northwestern University.

Guernsey's family and associates are planning a memorial service to be held in July, the month in which he was born.

Stevens Acts Seen Blocking Fair Election

New York—The Clothing & Textile Workers Union has withdrawn petitions for elections at two J. P. Stevens plants in Tifton, Ga., claiming that fair elections are impossible due to illegal actions of the company.

At the same time, the union filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board seeking a bargaining order for the plants because it contends widespread company violations make fair representation elections impossible. The plants employ some 700 workers.

The union charged that Stevens had interrogated employees to determine their sympathies and to coerce them in relation to the election. ACTWU also charged that the company threatened employees with discharge if the union was voted in and if they engaged in a protected economic strike.

During a critical period between the filing of the representation petition and the time of the scheduled election, ACTWU said, the company promised improved pensions to non-union employees while boasting that the union members in Roanoke Rapids, N.C., would not share in the improvements.

ACTWU also charged that the company withheld from the Roanoke Rapids workers a pay increase given to all other Stevens employees. Since July 9, 1979, said the union, the company has been punishing those employees by underpaying them $15 to $20 a week because the workers in the seven plants there voted for union representation in 1974. The constant use of this information, ACTWU charged, is designed to chill the workers' support for the union.

Fired Workers Share $12 Million Back Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

$13 million, Goss said. These include accident and illness benefits that add up to more than $100,000; back payment on hospital and medical insurance of about $700,000, as well as payments to beneficiaries of workers who died during the lockout amounting to more than $324,000.

The case stems from lockout action taken by American Cyanamid in January 1976 following a nine-month strike by the OCAW local over contracting out of work normally performed by the bargaining unit without either notifying or negotiating with Local 4-447. This, the NLRB ruled, converted an economic strike into an unfair labor practice strike.

Even after the local terminated the strike and offered to have its members return to the jobs, the company refused to accept them back unless the union waived its bargaining rights and the workers waived their redress rights under federal labor law.

In May 1978, the NLRB ruled in a 3-0 decision that the company had violated the law. American Cyanamid appealed the decision to the U.S. 7th Circuit Court of Appeals, which upheld the NLRB. The company subsequently accepted the court's ruling and agreed to the negotiated back pay awards.

OCAW said that solidarity of the union membership played a key role in the successful effort to win the record back pay award. It noted that the union had paid out nearly $2 million in benefits during the strike and lockout. Other local unions and individuals also made contributions to the Cyanamid workers, it said.

The largest previous settlement in an unfair labor practice case was the $4.5 million assessed against the Kohler Co. in 1965.

The top gross payment to a Local 4-447 member was $80,385, which came to $64,779 in take-home pay after various deductions.

SEIU Elects Sweeney Secretary-Treasurer

John J. Sweeney has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Service Employees by the SEIU executive board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Anthony G. Weinlein on Dec. 18.

Sweeney, 45, president of the 55,000-member SEIU Local 32B-32J in New York, has been a vice president of the international since 1973 and has served on its executive board since 1972.

Sweeney also is president of the eastern conference of Service Employees unions, president of the SEIU New York State Council and president of the SEIU's New York City Joint Council 11.

He is a vice president of the New York City AFL-CIO and chairman of the New York State AFL-CIO's COPE advisory committee.

Sweeney began his trade union career in 1958 as a research assistant with the Ladies' Garment Workers, three years after graduating from Iona College. He joined the research department of SEIU Local 32B in 1961 as contracts director.

In 1966, Sweeney was appointed assistant to the president of Local 32B, the post he held until he was elected local president in 1973. Locals 32B and 32J merged in October 1977 to form Local 32B-32J, which Sweeney continued to head as president.

Sweeney also has been serving as a trustee of Iona College, on the New York State Manpower Commission and on a number of municipal panels in New York and Yonkers.

NLRB Counsel Given Recess Appointment

President Carter circumvented a conservative threat of a Senate filibuster with a recess appointment of William A. Lubbers as general counsel of the NLRB.

Lubbers, 55 and a 27-year veteran of NLRB service, had been approved for a full four-year appointment by a 10-4 vote of the Senate Labor & Human Resources Committee on Dec. 15. But conservative senators, egged on by the Chamber of Commerce and National Association of Manufacturers, threatened a filibuster to block Carter's appointment of Lubbers.

A chamber spokesman, Harold Coxson, said Lubbers lacked "direct experience" in labor-management affairs. Other employer opponents claimed he was "too close" to NLRB Chairman John Fanning. Before the appointment as general counsel, Lubbers was executive secretary to Fanning.

As general counsel, Lubbers will have the powers of chief prosecutor for cases brought through the NLRB's 50 regional offices. He replaces an acting general counsel who had served since the Oct. 15 resignation of John S. Irving, a Republican appointed by President Ford in 1975.

Under a recess appointment, Lubbers can serve until the Senate acts on his nomination or until the end of the 96th Congress if the Senate fails to act. When the second session of Congress convenes, the President has 40 days in which to re-submit the nomination of Lubbers for a full four-year term.

A native of Wisconsin, Lubbers has held a variety of legal posts at NLRB since transferring there in 1952 from the Wage Stabilization Board, where he began his federal career with a one-year stint.



JOHN J. SWEENEY

Training Grant Renewed For Appalachian Council

The AFL-CIO Appalachian Council will provide on-the-job training for 1,500 economically disadvantaged persons in 13 states under a new contract grant from the Labor Dept. for $1.9 million.

The job development and training program of the Applachian Council has been in operation since 1967 in cooperation with 9,500 AFL-CIO local unions.

Under previous federal grants, the council has been responsible for the training and job placement of more than 26,000 persons, the Labor Dept. reported.

Economic Needs Persist:

1st Congress Session Yields Limited Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

House bill was itself heavily compromised. Consumers will pay more than a trillion dollars in higher energy prices because domestic oil was decontrolled, and oil companies will be further enriched.

Congress took no action on a comprehensive national health insurance program, and even the widely supported hospital cost containment bill that President Carter viewed as a cornerstone of an anti-inflation program failed to pass the House.

The House did, however, pass two other labor-supported social welfare bills—a child health care measure that would entitle more needy children and pregnant women to full health services and a welfare reform bill that the AFL-CIO termed "an essential beginning." But both measures face problems in the Senate.

House-Senate conferees have had some serious differences, but final agreement is expected in the second session on legislation to establish an Energy Mobilization Board empowered to cut red-tape delays on construction of non-nuclear energy projects and on an important new program of synthetic fuel development.

A big issue, which may be only partly resolved in the windfall tax conference, will be the disposition of the additional revenues the tax will bring in.

Consumers have had little to applaud in this Congress, and both a House-passed bill and a companion measure cleared by the Senate Commerce Committee would seriously weaken the powers of the Federal Trade Commission to regulate business practices.

Congress sidetracked most of the Administration's proposals to cut back on social security protection, but the House passed a labor-opposed bill to reduce future disability insurance benefits. A lesser cutback was supported by the Senate Finance Committee.

The worst attacks on job safety programs were beaten back, but the second session will undoubtedly see continued efforts to weaken the Occupation Safety & Health Act.

Passage of the legislation to implement the Panama Canal treaties assured protection of collective bargaining rights for workers employed in continuing Canal Zone operations. And both the House and Senate blocked attempts to allow export of Alaskan oil. A federal Dept. of Education was created over the objections of the AFL-CIO, which opposed the breakup of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Even more than in previous sessions, major bills were frequently held up by sharp House and Senate differences over anti-abortion amendments and other politically volatile issues. Funding for the Labor Dept. and HEW is still being provided by stopgap resolution because of a deadlock over the regular appropriations bill.

Congress passed a compromise measure that reduced Amtrak passenger train routes by 16 percent instead of the 43 percent proposed by the Administration. And it approved an emergency bill to continue freight service on the bankrupt Milwaukee Railroad.

For the first time since the 1974 Budget Act, Congress missed its deadlines for setting binding budget ceilings on expenditures. The House and Senate were sharply divided on the procedures for enforcing the budget totals.

Congress approved a complex legislative package to implement the multilateral trade agreements negotiated by the United States and its trading partners. But it left undone tax law changes and other labor-urged measures to discourage the export of American jobs and production.

Union Rejects Oil Industry's 8% First Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

an identical offer by eight major oil companies and a smaller chemical firm.

The industry's proposal was for an 8 percent pay increase and a modest increase in employer contributions to the health insurance program.

In addition to a higher wage package, OCAW is seeking dental and prescription drug coverage among other improvements in the health insurance program and a seventh week of vacation for workers with more than 25 years of service. At present, the employer payment for family health insurance is $84 a month and the worker contribution averages about $35.

Goss cited the oil industry's extraordinary profits and contrasted them with the loss in buying power that union members have suffered through inflation. He said the union will not trim its contract position to fit any arbitrary guideline pattern.

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PRAYERS ARE OFFERED for Americans held hostage by Iranian terrorists at a vigil conducted in New York's Plaza Hotel by Local 6 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees. Similar demonstrations were held at seven other major New York hotels in a show of support for President Carter's efforts to win the immediate release of the hostages.

Senate Bill Scored As Threat to OSHA

(Continued from Page 1)

exemptions under those provisions.

Taylor warned that OSHA could be flooded with millions of affidavits, requiring the agency to shift emphasis from enforcement efforts to processing of employer statements.

"The problem is further complicated by OSHA being forced to act affirmatively on claims made and not checked for accuracy" while having no power or resources to monitor the program, he said. "The whole structure is based on unreliable statistics," he said.

OSHA also would be prohibited from proposing a fine for safety violations if a firm employs no more than 10 workers at any time during the preceding year.

In addition, the bill would reduce maximum penalties for firms that don't qualify for inspection exemptions as long as they maintain safety committees with worker representatives and participate in consultation programs.

Under that provision, civil fines would be limited to $700 for serious violations and to $300 for non-serious citations. The 1970 law provides for $1,000 fines for serious violations.

The Schweiker bill would allow OSHA to inspect workplaces that qualify for exemptions, but only for certain limited purposes: to investigate job-related deaths or disabling injuries, to determine the existence of imminent danger, and to determine whether a hazard or violation has been properly corrected.

But this would have the effect of relegating OSHA to a post mortem inspection role, rather than maintaining preventive accident programs, Taylor said.

He noted that even after a job-related death, OSHA compliance officers would be allowed only to investigate the direct cause of the accident rather than make a "wall-to-wall" safety inspection of the workplace.

Schweiker contended in introducing the measure that it would provide a legal framework for OSHA to shift emphasis from non-serious job safety problems to address and correct "grave occupational hazards."

Taylor pointed out that OSHA has already made those shifts under programs instituted by Labor Sec. Ray Marshall and Assistant Sec. Eula Bingham to focus enforcement activities on the most hazardous industries.

Sheldon Samuels, job safety-health director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., said the legislation is largely the product of lobbying by the major corporations that make up the Business Roundtable. The legislation would destroy OSHA just at a time when it is beginning to show results, Samuels added.

Samuels and Lawrence Smedley, associate director of AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, questioned the effectiveness of state workers' compensation agencies in determining "safe workplaces."

These state agencies and commissions rely on the insurance industry for information, Smedley noted. Under that system, information can be provided on a specific accident, but not much can be told about workplace safety, he said.



AFL-CIO PETITION calling for the release of American hostages held by terrorists in Iran is signed by Montana Gov. Thomas L. Judge as James W. Murry, executive secretary of the Montana AFL-CIO, looks on.

Minimum Pay Boost Benefits Five Million

(Continued from Page 1)

this month to a higher cash wage from their employers.

At the time of the 1977 amendments, employers were allowed to count tips received by workers towards one half of the minimum wage obligation. As of Jan. 1, 1979, tips could be used to offset only 45 percent of the minimum wage and on Jan. 1, 1980, this dropped to 40 percent. Thus, an employer now must pay workers who receive tips at least 60 percent of the current minimum wage.

There will be one regressive step in the Fair Labor Standards Act this year, although the effect of inflation has made the impact less than had been anticipated when the law was changed.

At present, firms whose annual gross volume of sales is $275,000 or more must comply with the wage-hour law. That dollar volume test of coverage will rise to $325,000 on July 1, 1980, and to $362,500 on Jan. 1, 1982.

Employer groups had sought a postponement of the minimum wage step that became effective Jan. 1, contending that it would add to inflation. But the Administration opposed any stretchout, and Labor Sec. Ray Marshall retorted that it is the lowest-paid workers who have been most victimized by high prices.

"The minimum wage law has continued to protect workers at the low end of the wage scale by providing a minimum standard of living and also by preventing these workers from shouldering an unfair burden in the fight against inflation," Marshall said in a year-end statement.

Union Wins Vote At Mays N.Y. Store

New York—Local 888 of the Food & Commercial Workers was chosen the bargaining agent for 500 employees of Mays Dept. Store chain's 14th Street store in Manhattan by a 5-to-1 margin.

Mays employees at seven other stores in the New York City area also have requested organizing assistance, Local 888 President Sidney Heller said.

Americans Mourn Meany, Workers Lose a Champion

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George Meany
1894-1980

Death at 85 Ends Historic Career

By John M. Barry

The working men and women of America and of countries throughout the world in whose service George Meany gave more than six decades of his life joined in mourning the loss of their great champion.

Meany's death at the age of 85 came on Jan. 10—63 years from the day he was enrolled into union membership by Plumbers Local 2 in New York after completing his apprenticeship. From that point on, trade unionism became George Meany's cause.

His leadership qualities carried him upward through the ranks of his local, the New York State Federation of Labor, the national AFL, and finally to the presidency of the AFL-CIO.

He was the prime mover, the architect of the merger that created the AFL-CIO in 1955, uniting the principal factions of American labor. He regarded the merger as the landmark of his career.

Less than two months ago Meany presided for the last time at an AFL-CIO convention as he stepped aside, nominated Lane Kirkland as his successor and was acclaimed by the delegates as president emeritus. In his final keynote speech, Meany bade today's generation of union leaders to carry the federation forward, to help it "to continue to grow, to consolidate its strength."

In recent years, he had repeatedly told questioners that he would give up the AFL-CIO presidency when he no longer felt he could do the job. That realization came upon him as his health began to fail following a knee injury in the spring of 1979. The accident occurred shortly after the death of his wife, the former Eugenia A. McMahon, whom Meany had courted 59 years earlier while she walked a picket line for the Ladies' Garment Workers, and her passing affected him deeply.

Despite his physical decline, the strong, vigorous voice and the alert, incisive mind that were his hallmarks remained with him even as he presided at the convention from a wheelchair.

He returned to George Washington Hospital for further tests a week ago when fluid in his legs began to trouble him. On the afternoon of Jan. 10, the attending physicians noted a sharp drop in blood pressure, and death from cardiac arrest came at 9:55 that night. With him were his three daughters—Genevieve Lutz, Regina Mayer and Eileen Lee—and their husbands.

They and his 14 grandchildren were the focus of

(Continued on Page 12)

'Our Leader Has Been Taken'

Statement of AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland:

George Meany, our leader and our friend, has been taken from us. But what he did, what he said, what he meant shall always be with us.

He left us with much more than memories of a strong, warm, compassionate man. His legacy is the AFL-CIO itself.

George Meany constructed this house of labor out of the same granite that his Maker used in creating him. He forged the strongest, most independent, most democratic labor movement in the world.

American workers, whether they carried a union card or not, considered George Meany their spokesman. In forum after forum, his voice was their voice, expressing their hopes, fears, needs and aspirations with clarity and wisdom.

But George Meany was much more than an American trade union leader. Throughout the world, workers in other countries have established their own free, democratic movements with the help, guidance and inspiration of George Meany.

Behind the Iron Curtain and in all countries ruled by dictators, George Meany was hated by the oppressors because he was a beacon of hope for the oppressed. He was their spokesman, too—sounding a message of freedom, of free men and women living their lives as they wished.

We thank God for giving us George Meany. We thank his family for sharing him with us and with all who love liberty.

But, most of all, we thank him and pledge to carry out his final admonition to us: "Yours is a good labor movement. Now go out and make it better."

Tributes Express Sorrow, Warmth

By David L. Perlman

"We were all George Meany's people," President Carter said, and the telegrams, phone calls and cables that poured into the AFL-CIO headquarters testified to the impact that one plumber from the Bronx had made on his country and on the world.

In Carter's words, Meany left America "a freer, stronger, more just society than he found it."

Meany was "an enemy of totalitarianism in all its forms," Carter said, "and a friend of freedom everywhere."

To a sorrowing Lane Kirkland, George Meany was "a strong, warm, compassionate man"—and more.

Speaking to a hushed gathering of Meany's longtime associates and to reporters who came to the AFL-CIO building, Kirkland pledged the federation to carry out Meany's "final admonition to us."

The words Kirkland quoted were from Meany's farewell message in the AFL-CIO American Federationist last November, on the eve of his retirement.

"Yours is a good labor movement. Now go out and make it better," Meany had written.

Vice President Mondale spoke with personal warmth

(Continued on Page 12)

Meany a Product of Trade Union Roots

Tireless Worker For Labor's Cause

A few years ago AFL-CIO Public Relations Director Albert J. Zack wrote an informal sketch of George Meany that brought a warmth and perspective to the normally cold biographical summaries. This is an updated version of that sketch.

By Albert J. Zack



GEORGE MEANY has his roots in the trade union movement. With it he branched out into many fields, beyond wages and working conditions, which affect the welfare of the nation's workers. He is considered an authority on national economic issues, social legislation and international affairs. He has pioneered in moves to attain industrial peace and led in the fight for civil rights. In all these activities he has gained stature by taking the viewpoint that what is best for the nation as a whole is also best for its wage-earners.

The leader of the American labor movement enjoys challenge. When a critical situation arises, he responds with energy, decisiveness and an unerring instinct for the right course. He tackles work at top speed and knows how to relax when pressure eases.

Meany is what baseball players call a "take-charge guy." When he walks into a conference room, he almost automatically becomes chairman. This is more than a matter of personality. His associates quickly discover that Meany does his "homework" and knows the score. In dealing with any problem, Meany will not rest until he learns all the facts. He does not, however, allow himself to get bogged down in detail. His incisive mind cuts away the irrelevant, illuminates the heart of the dispute and points the way to logical solutions.

It was by this process that Meany helped to bring about the merger of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1955, after twenty years of division and bitter rivalry. The merger was Meany's first announced goal after becoming president of the AFL and represents his major trade union achievement.

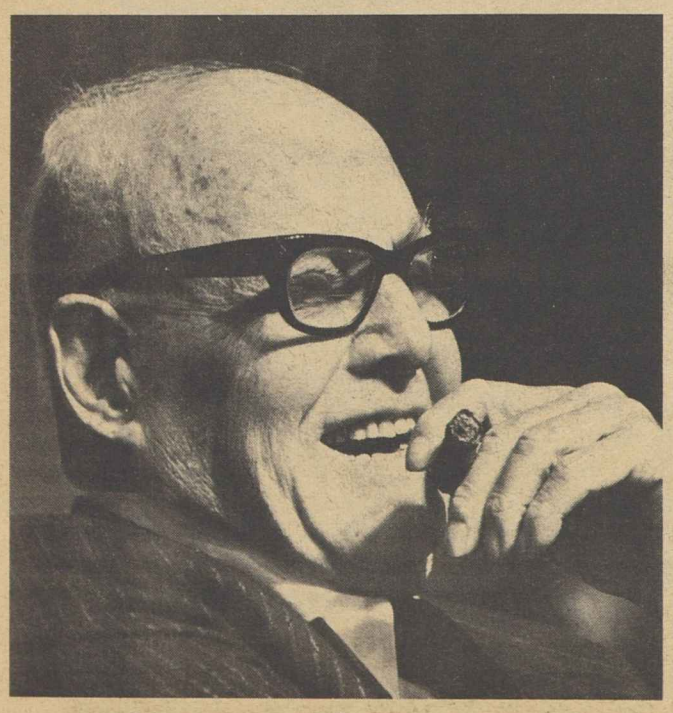
Throughout the merger negotiations, there was a universally accepted understanding that Meany would become president of the united AFL-CIO. The participants on both sides looked to him as the man with the strength and integrity to do the job.

Even those who meet Meany for the first time get the immediate impression that here is a "strong" man. To those who know him well, the source of that inner core of strength is no mystery. Meany has a gift for truth. He knows its power. He has the courage to use that power consistently and effectively.

In political and diplomatic Washington, where double-talk has become almost an official language, Meany has earned the reputation of being refreshingly blunt. On Capitol Hill, where witnesses before congressional committees are frequently subjected to severe ordeals, Meany is treated with respect. Even the extreme labor-baiters hesitate to tangle with him.

Meany's outlook reflects his experience in the trade union movement. He has an unshakeable faith in its basic concepts. He takes his greatest pride in labor's substantial contributions to an improved way of life for the common man. He sees the ultimate role of the trade union movement as a force for continuous progress in a free society.

Anything that weakens or corrupts the trade union potential for good is anathema to Meany. He despises the crooks and racketeers who wormed their way into positions of power in a few unions. No one can be so low, in Meany's opinion, as the union traitor who would steal the members' money or sell out their interests to dishonest employers. Shortly after he became president of the AFL, Meany initiated the first housecleaning action in the history of the labor movement. As president of the AFL-CIO, he spurred the expulsion of a group of corruptly dominated unions and the establishment of a code of ethical practices for all affiliates.



Meany is a firm believer in free collective bargaining for the settlement of labor-management disputes. Beyond that, he is convinced that the areas of agreement between free labor and free management far outweigh the areas of disagreement and should be more constructively developed. To that end, he has suggested and paved the way for top-level labor-management conferences to seek guidelines for enduring industrial peace.

As a trade union official for more than half a century, Meany has sought with increasing success to broaden labor's horizons. He recognized, along with other trade union leaders, the folly of isolationism. He pointed to the fact that the first victims of dictatorship in Italy, in Germany and in Spain were free trade unions. He emphasized that under Communist dictatorship free unions could not exist.

Under Meany's leadership, the American trade union movement has become an ever more influential force in international affairs. As far back as 1945, Meany went before the British Trades Union Congress meeting in Blackpool, England, and denounced the World Federation of Trade Unions as an agency destined to become a Communist front. His prophetic speech helped to expose the plans of the Communist International to use the WFTU as an instrument for subversion of free labor movements throughout the world.

Later Meany spearheaded the establishment of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions which helped to make the Marshall Plan a success and save free Europe. Later, when the ICFTU failed to fulfill its early promise, Meany led the AFL-CIO in a disaffiliation move.

In 1960, at Meany's urging, the AFL-CIO established the American Institute for Free Labor Development, an organization designed to aid South and Central American trade unions and conduct extensive education programs for future leadership.

In short order, the AFL-CIO also established the Asian-American Free Labor Institute and the African-American Labor Center with similar functions. Meany serves in a leadership role in all those organizations.

Because of his contributions to world peace and freedom, Meany was twice named by President Eisenhower as a U.S. delegate to the United Nations General Assembly. He was the first American labor leader to be so honored and, characteristically, he responded to the appointment by saying "I will be there, of course, as a citizen representing all the people of the United States."

A strong advocate of education, Meany urged and the federation established the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, which now bears his name and has its own campus in Silver Spring, Md., and serves as the nation's major educational center for organized labor.

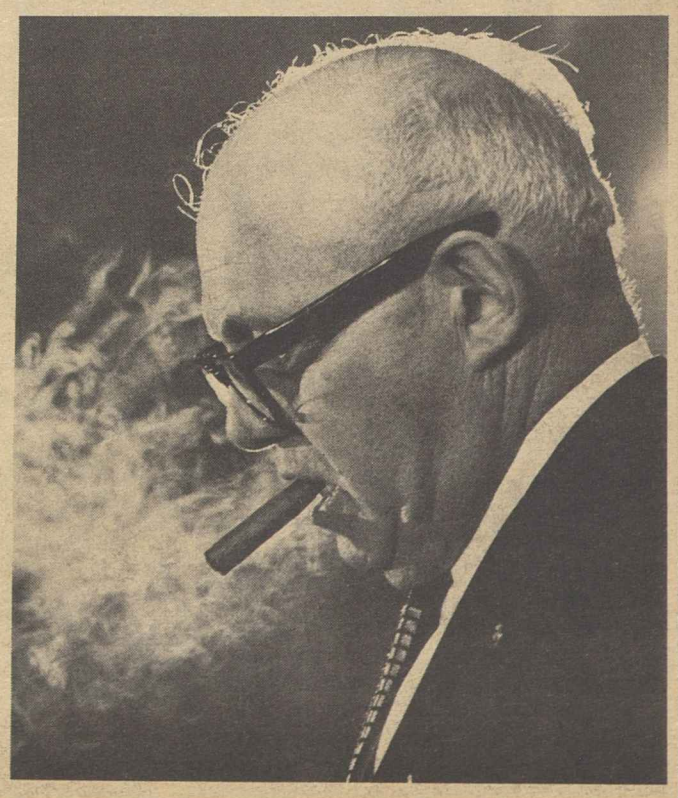
George Meany was born in New York City on August 16, 1894. His father, Michael Meany, was a staunch trade unionist and president of a local plumbers union. When his family circumstances forced him to leave high school, George chose his father's trade and served a five-year apprenticeship, receiving his journeyman plumber's certificate in 1917.

Five years later, Meany was elected business agent of his local. He soon began to widen his activities, first in the building trades, later in the city central body. In 1934 he was elected president of the New York State Federation of Labor and held that office five years. In that period he helped to bring about the enactment of more pro-labor and social justice legislation by the state legislature than ever before in the state's history.

In 1939, Meany's outstanding record won him election as secretary-treasurer of the AFL, to succeed the late Frank Morrison.

During World War II, Meany served as a member of the War Labor Board and represented the AFL on the President's committee to draw up a wartime labor policy. He also served on a special committee consulted regularly by President Roosevelt on labor-management problems during the war.

Meany was chosen President of the AFL by its Executive Council on Nov. 25, 1952, following the death of William Green. He was elected unanimously to the same post at two succeeding AFL conventions. On Dec. 5, 1955, he was unanimously elected president of the combined AFL-CIO at its first convention in New York City and was re-elected without opposition until he decided, on Sept. 28, 1979, that he would not seek re-election at the November convention. He nominated Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, his longtime associate, and Kirkland was unanimously elected.

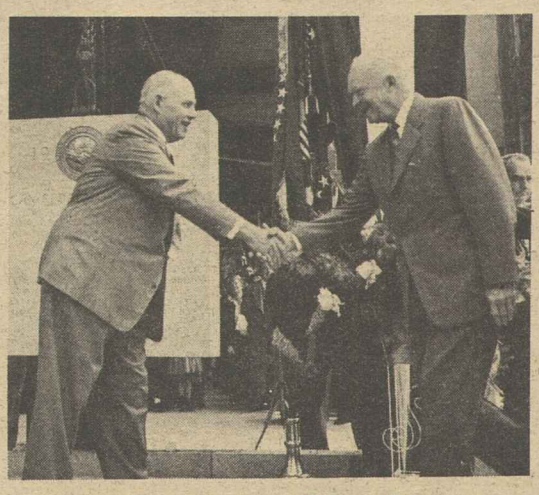




Meany joins hands with Walter Reuther to signal the merger of the AFL and the CIO.



President Roosevelt is briefed on labor's war bonds effort by AFL President William Green and Sec.-Treas. Meany.



President Eisenhower welcomed to cornerstone laying for AFL-CIO headquarters.

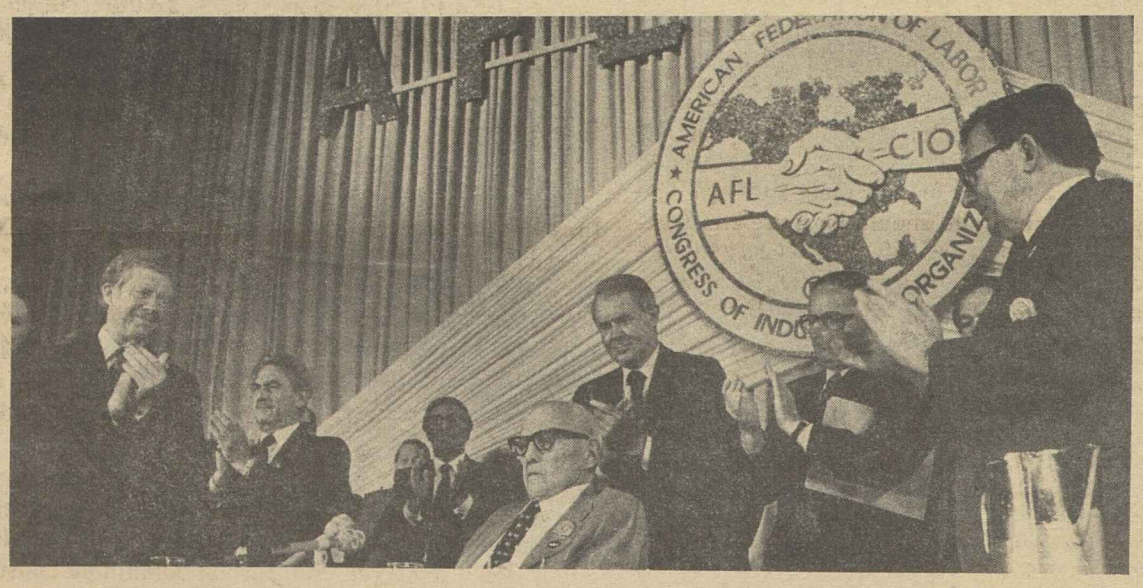


Meany chats with President John F. Kennedy.



Meany joins President Johnson and Vice President Humphrey at signing of bill improving Davis-Bacon Act benefits.

George Meany Through the Years



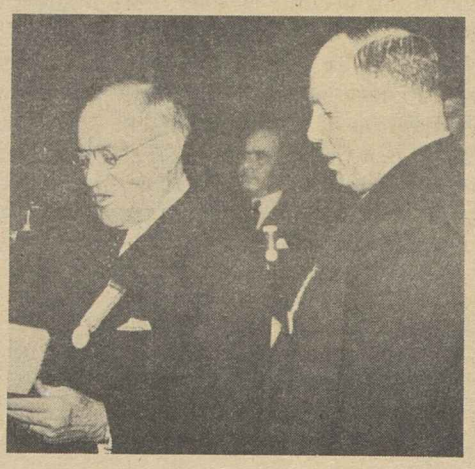
President Carter pays tribute to Meany at the 1979 AFL-CIO convention.



Congratulating Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir as she accepts the AFL-CIO's Murray-Green Award.



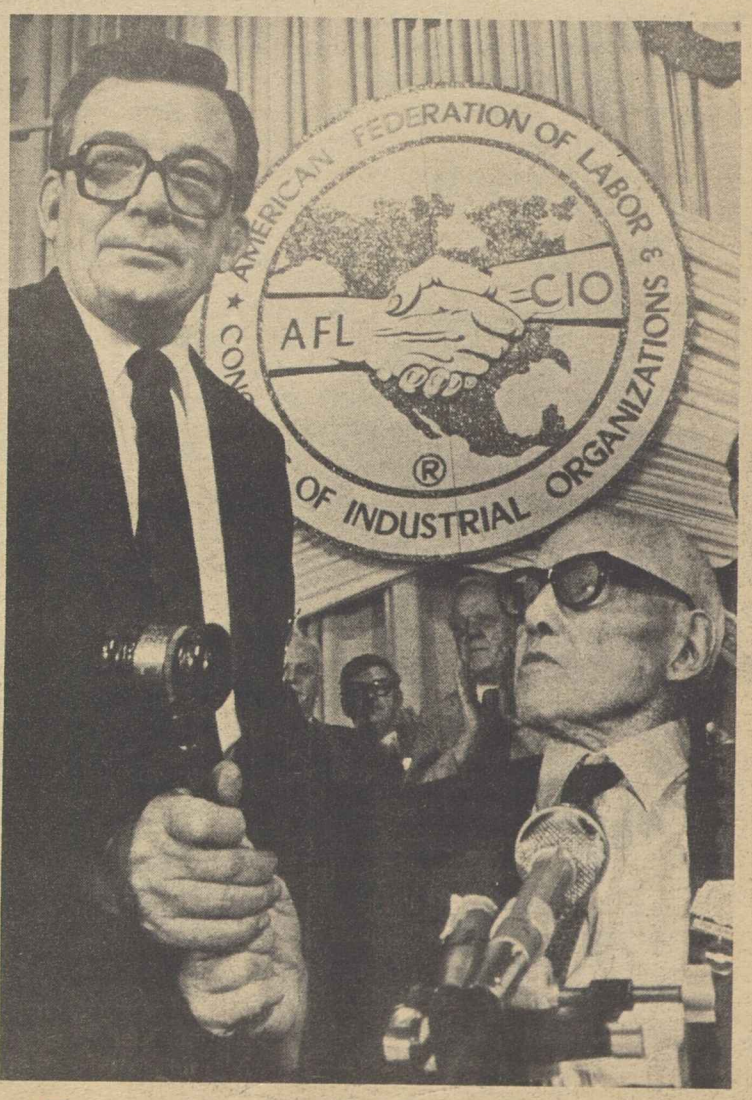
Exiled Soviet author Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn is introduced by Meany at a Washington reception.



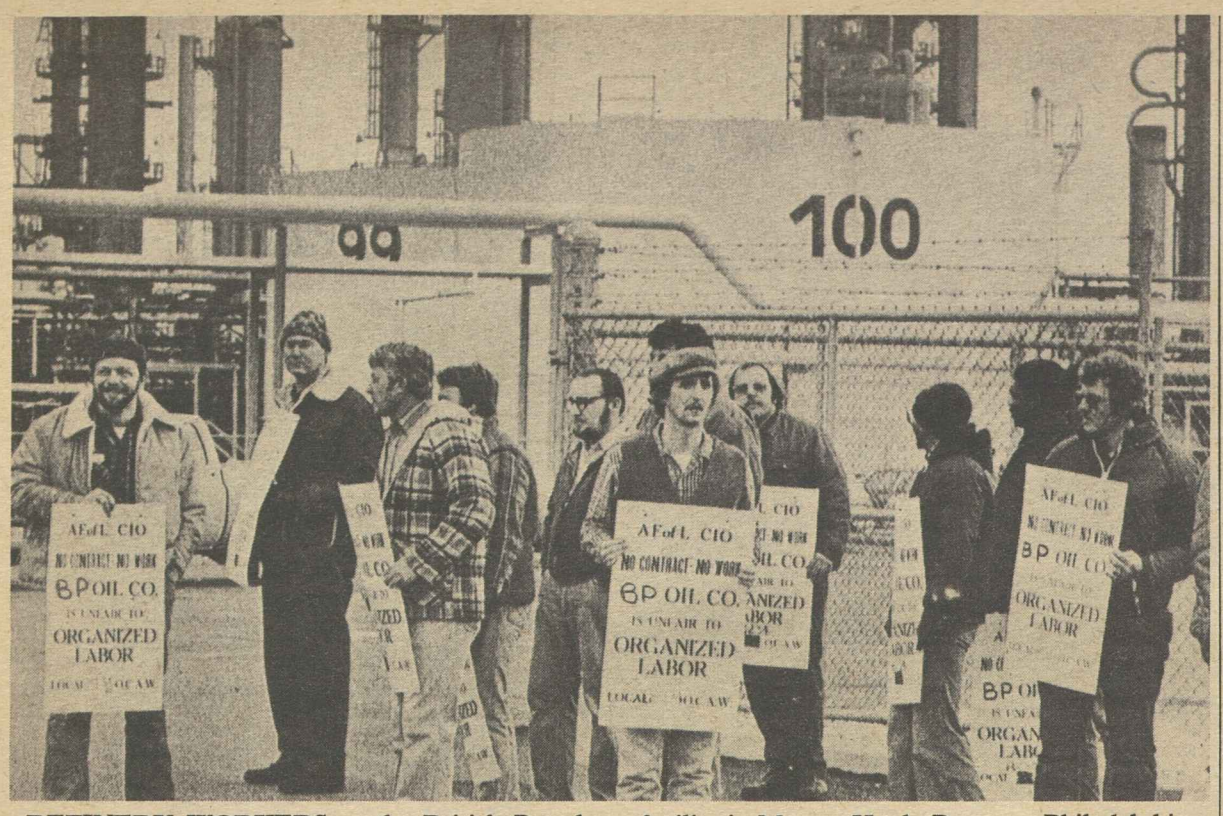
Then president of New York State AFL, Meany welcomes Sen. Robert F. Wagner to a 1938 convention session.



Meany often outlined labor's position on legislation and issues affecting America's workers at congressional hearings.



Meany passes on the AFL-CIO gavel to Lane Kirkland.



REFINERY WORKERS at the British Petroleum facility in Marcus Hook, Pa., near Philadelphia, picket outside the plant's main gate. Some 550 workers at the BP plant are participating in a nationwide strike against major oil refiners by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. The union seeks to improve wages, health benefits, and vacations for 60,000 members employed by the industry.

60,000 Out at Refineries:

Health Care, Pay Issues in Oil Strike

Denver—Improved health care benefits and a wage increase substantial enough to cope with inflation were the major issues as the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers struck most of the nation's oil refineries.

OCAW President Robert F. Goss said the union is "undertaking what will be a hard-fought confrontation between a relatively small group of workers and the richest and most powerful industry in the world." The walkout marked the first nationwide strike by OCAW since a two-week strike in 1969.

The union is renegotiating the second year of a two-year contract for about 60,000 of its 200,000 members, most of whom run oil refineries. The major bargaining objectives are a "substantial" wage increase, a uniform fully-paid health plan, and vacation improvements.

OCAW's contracts with the industry, negotiated a year ago, provide for a general increase of at least 5 percent in the second year, subject to further improvements in bargaining under the reopener clause.

Talks with Gulf Oil Corp. resumed in Denver, the union's headquarters, on Jan. 9 with federal mediators in attendance. Representatives of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, including FMCS Director Wayne Horvitz, also participated in talks in Houston in a last-minute effort to avert the strike.

The union said it had received reports that some companies have reduced the rate of flow of their product. Two Husky Oil Co., facilities in Wyoming—one in Cheyenne and another in Cody—closed down completely.

Gulf Oil Corp. said it is closing its refinery in Toledo, O., because of the strike, and Texaco Inc. closed its El Paso, Tex., refinery. In Cut Bank, Mont., a small refinery owned by ICG Vista Inc. of Winnipeg, Manitoba, closed because there weren't enough supervisors to keep it going after OCAW members walked off the job.

"It appears that there has been some curtailment of production," said Goss. He added, however, that the walkout should not affect gasoline prices or supplies since backlogs are high.

"This strike won't raise gas prices," Goss said. "The refinery labor cost is less than one cent per gallon of gas. Even if the oil companies double our wages it won't bother you at the gas pumps.

"There is plenty of gas and plenty of home heating oil," he said.

In all, the union has 411 local bargaining units with contracts from about 100 companies. Its members operate about 70 percent of the nation's refining capacity, mostly on the Gulf, East, and West coasts, the Great Lakes region, and the New York-New Jersey area.

Bargaining under a reopener clause in the union's agreement with the industry a year ago has gone on for more than two months. There has been no change in the oil companies' position since Jan. 4, when they offered a 9 percent pay increase.

The union usually reaches a "pattern" settlement with one major oil company, which is then adopted by other companies. The top 20 companies involved in the negotiations process about 85 percent of the nation's daily production of oil. They include Exxon, Gulf, Standard of Ohio, Atlantic Richfield, Texaco, Shell, Phillips, and Getty.

Labor Outlines Two-Tier Plan For Fair Rationing of Gasoline

The AFL-CIO renewed its call for gasoline rationing in a statement submitted to the Dept, of Energy and emphasized that a "fair and equitable plan should be put into effect now."

Arnold Cantor, assistant director of the Dept. of Research, testified in support of current DOE plans, with some refinements for equity, as sufficient for an emergency.

But the urgency the federation feels in getting on with the plan is not reflected in current government proposals, Cantor said.

"The DOE standby plan under consideration is a measure addressed exclusively to dealing with an extreme emergency situation—a 20 percent supply shortfall," the AFL-CIO statement said.

And it shouldn't be left as a standby, Cantor stressed, citing the AFL-CIO's repeated calls since February 1974 for full and fair rationing. Rationing by price or rationing by taxation would reserve scarce supplies to those most able to pay, the federation pointed out, and as such would be most unfair to workers and low-income people.

Cantor also said the AFL-CIO knows that the current plans were developed under restraints imposed by Congress in 1979 and said the federation "looks forward to supporting the Administration's efforts to obtain broader authority to ration gasoline."

Cantor said the DOE should "make price control an explicit part of its proposal." Indeed, Cantor said, AFL-CIO support for rationing presupposes that current governmental proposals "operate in tandem with controls on gasoline prices."

In commenting on more detailed parts of the proposal, the AFL-CIO made clear that its major concern is equity—and that requires federal standards reflecting special needs and particular circumstances such as the needs of workers and their work-related vehicles.

"Under the Administration plan, the family whose income makes it fortunate enough to own three cars would receive 126 gallons for two drivers, or 63 gallons per driver," Cantor said as an example. "And the one-car family would receive 42 gallons, or 10.5 gallons per driver" if that family had four drivers for one car.

Cantor explained that the AFL-CIO proposal of basing the allocations half on vehicle registration and half on drivers' licenses "would be fairer to lower-income families and families with only one vehicle."

"Thus under the AFL-CIO plan, a family with three cars and two licensed drivers would receive the same allotment as a family with one car and four drivers."

The AFL-CIO proposal calls for a two-tier plan:

- Free rationing coupons would be provided for and distributed in accordance with the DOE proposal, but based on both vehicle registration and drivers' licenses. This "first tier" would allow a white market whereby consumers could freely transfer coupons, but such a transfer would not involve the federal or state government in buying and selling these coupons.
- The second tier would provide that DOE sell additional coupons on the open market at a fixed price. The number of these coupons available for sale would depend on the amount of gasoline that the government determines it will allow in the marketplace over and above the first tier supply.

One failing in the DOE plan is that it would permit government "to buy, sell or auction ration rights when actual supplies are different from amounts pro jected when ration rights were issued," Cantor pointed out. With low supplies, the price would soar and "the cost of government attempts to purchase the coupons would be huge as well as open-ended."

Similarly, the AFL-CIO insisted that nobody sell gasoline "without securing ration rights at the time of sale."

'79 Wholesale Prices Surge 12.5 Percent

Inflation at the wholesale level surged 12.5 percent in 1979, the steepest rise in five years, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The sharp increase occurred despite a relatively moderate increase of eight-tenths of 1 percent in wholesale prices in December. Last month's rise compared with November's 1.3 percent jump and an average increase of 1.1 percent during the July-October period.

BLS attributed the December slowdown—the most moderate rise since June—to lower prices for food. Food prices declined by one-tenth of 1 percent over the month after soaring 2.6 percent in November.

Wholesale prices are measured by BLS's producer price index, which calculates price changes for goods ready for sale to groceries, department stores, and other retail outlets. The price changes are re-

(Continued on Page 9)

7.5-9.5% Range Asked As New Pay Standard

President Carter's Pay Advisory Committee, comprising representatives of labor, business and the general public, tentatively agreed to adopt a range of 7.5 to 9.5 percent as the voluntary pay standard for the second year of the Administration's anti-inflation program.

The tripartite committee's decision must be worked out further at a Jan. 22 meeting before being formally recommended to the Council on Wage & Price Stability, which monitors the overall anti-inflation program.

The present wage guideline provides for 7 percent annual increases, with an extra 1 percent boost allowed for contracts that do not provide for automatic cost-of-living increases.

The proposal for a new wage standard came at a Jan. 8 meeting of the pay panel, and was outlined by its chairman, John Dunlop, a Harvard economist and former Secretary of Labor. Dunlop cautioned that "it would be inappro-

(Continued on Page 9)

Kirkland Seeks Delay In Jobless Aid Change

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland has asked the Administration to hold off on a rules change that would curtail the extended unemployment compensation program just as the nation is teetering on the brink of "a potentially deep recession."

The new Labor Dept. regulations, scheduled to take effect Feb. 3, are intended to hold down budget costs. But the human cost would be "far higher than any dollar savings," Kirkland declared.

Based on unemployment rate projections, Kirkland estimated that the new rules would adversely affect more than 300,000 long-term unemployed in this fiscal year and some 690,000 others in the next fiscal year. He warned that the loss in purchasing power to the economy would make the recession worse "with unemployment feeding on unemployment."

Kirkland stressed that the National Commission on Unemployment Compensation had unanimously asked that any change in regulations be postponed until its study of the issue is completed. The commission's final report is due by July 1, 1980, and Kirkland urged that the new regulations be deferred until the commission has made its recommendations.

But despite the unanimous recommendation of the commission for a delay—and the opposition to the new rules from the AFL-CIO and the National Governors' Association—the Administration announced the changes for Feb. 3. Labor Sec. Ray Marshall told reporters at a briefing that he had not recommended the rules changes, but that they had been under consideration within the Administration for some time.

The basic change is to quit counting the long-term unemployed among the unemployed in the "trigger" for extended benefits. Thus those already on the 13 additional weeks of benefits would be excluded from the total jobless count set by Congress as determining when extended benefits become available to other workers.

The number of workers on extended benefits, those to be excluded under the new formula, rose from less than 1 million in 1974 to 4 million in 1975, falling to 3.3 million in 1976. About 2.6 million were on extended benefits at the end of that severe recession in 1977.

The national extended benefit program is triggered on when the unemployment rate among persons covered by unemployment insurance has been 4.5 percent or higher for a 13-week period—a per-

(Continued on Page 10)

Strike Force Expanded:

Wage-Hour Division Widens Crackdown

The Labor Dept. is expanding its Wage-Hour Division strike force program to crack down on employers who shortchange illegal alien workers on minimum wages and overtime pay.

New strike force teams, operating out of Miami, Atlanta, Los Angeles and San Francisco, will also be on the lookout for "sweatshop" working conditions, child labor violations and underpayment of prevailing wages on federally funded construction.

Assistant Labor Sec. Donald Elisburg, head of the Employment Standards Administration (ESA), said the so-called undocumented workers are easy targets for exploitation by unscrupulous employers because of their fear of being deported.

In addition to employer chiseling on wages, Elisburg said, the illegal aliens are subjected to excessive hours of work and intolerable living and working conditions.

"Oftentimes, the conditions under which they are forced to work are no better than the sweatshops which existed at the turn of the century," he said.

Existing strike force teams operating in New York City, New Jersey and Texas uncovered numerous instances of wage chiseling by employers in the past year.

As an example, Elisburg said, one team that concentrated on a 35-block area of New York's Chinatown housing some 500 garment shops found that nearly $100,000 was owed to workers who had been illegally underpaid. The violations, uncovered shortly after the team went into operation last February, included employers' failure to keep proper records and pay time-and-one-half rates for overtime work, minimum wage underpayments and child labor abuses.

A Houston team, focusing on construction and service jobs, found during its first three months of operations $469,833 due in wages to 1,567 workers.

During the 1979 fiscal year, the ESA reported that increased enforcement activities dealing with undocumented workers uncovered more than $24.5 million in wage underpayments owed to 161,000 workers in all 50 states.

That is only part of the $162.5 million in wage chiseling that ESA compliance officers uncovered during the fiscal year. Elisburg estimated that only about 60 percent of wage-hour violations are detected by Labor Dept. investigators.

He said the strike forces will focus efforts on a wide range of industries notorious for employing illegal aliens. They include garment shops, retail stores, hotels, restaurants, service firms, farms, as well as waterfront and construction industries.

No one knows for sure how many undocumented workers are employed in the United States, but the number is probably "in excess of 4 million," Elisburg said.

While the ESA has not been surprised by the number of violations it has uncovered through its strike force efforts, he said the number of cases turned up in the construction industry alone is higher than expected. Many of these violations include underpayments of prevailing wages covered by the Davis-Bacon and Service Contract Acts involving federally funded work.

Elisburg said the Immigration & Naturalization Service generally notifies the ESA about employers suspected of violating wage standards. Although some illegal aliens are returned to their home countries, he said arrangements are made with foreign consulates and embassies to provide for the forwarding of back wages.



PAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE meets to decide the new pay standard under the second year of President Carter's anti-inflation program. The panel, headed by former Labor Sec. John T. Dunlop, seated at right, recommended that the Administration revise its current 7 percent wage guideline in favor of a 7.5-9.5 percent range. The six labor members of the 18-member tripartite committee, headed by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, are at the far side of the table. **(Story, Page 4.)**

Benzidine in Dyes Called Cancer Risk

All benzidine-based dyes should be considered potential cancer agents and special precautions should be taken to protect some 80,000 workers who may be exposed to the dyes, the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health warned.

Dr. Anthony Robbins, who heads NIOSH, recommended that commercial use of the dyes be discontinued and that stringent measures be used to protect workers until they are replaced by less toxic substitutes.

The recommendations were made to the Occupational Safety & Health Administration based on NIOSH evaluations of studies showing that benzidine-based dyes cause cancer in humans and in laboratory animals.

OSHA Director Eula Bingham had requested the NIOSH review after receiving petitions from unions concerned about worker exposure to dyes. The unions are the Clothing/Textile Workers, Meat Cutters (now Food/Commercial Workers), Chemical Workers, Paperworkers and Oil, Chemical/Atomic Workers.

Workers can be exposed to the dyes through inhalation, ingestion and skin absorption. NIOSH said that when minute particles of the dye enter the body, enzymes chemically break down the dye and free the benzidine.

Used primarily to color textiles, leather and paper, the dyes may potentially harm the many thousands of workers exposed to them through various manufacturing and dyeing processes, NIOSH warned. Based on a nationwide survey conducted from 1972 to 1974, the agency estimated that more than 79,000 workers in 63 occupations were exposed to the dyes.

Robbins advised that employers substitute non-carcinogenic dyes for benzidine-based dyes. However, he cautioned that, because all dyes tend to be chemically reactive and toxic, the possible health effects of substitutes should be considered before they are used.

Treasury Medal Presented to Chesser

Cleveland—The U.S. Treasury Dept. honored President-emeritus Al Chesser of the United Transportation Union with a Medal of Merit award for his role in supporting the Payroll Savings Plan and the U.S. Savings Bond Program.

OSHA Spells Out Policy On Criminal Violations

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration has issued expanded instructions to its compliance staff on procedures for handling investigation of criminal violations of OSHA standards.

The instructions concern OSHA's policy that if an employer willfully violates a specific standard and a worker dies as a result of the violation, the case may be recommended for criminal prosecution.

"Some of the approximately 4,500 workplace fatalities each year occur because employers failed to take safety and health precautions prescribed in OSHA standards," OSHA chief Eula Bingham pointed out.

"We want to make it clear . . . that OSHA will seek criminal prosecution of employers who willfully ignore the safety and health of their employees when such conduct results in a worker's death."

To date, some 20 cases have been referred to the Justice Dept. for possible criminal prosecution.

Where a death results from a willful violation, generally a civil citation is issued to establish the employer's requirement to correct a hazard. OSHA instructed its compliance staff that civil citations will be sent to a firm when the case is referred to the Justice Dept. for possible criminal prosecution, when the decision not to refer the case is made, or when the expiration of the six-month statute of limitations is approaching, whichever comes first.

Criminal charges may not be brought if the violation does not involve a specific OSHA standard or no deaths resulted from the willful violation.

The instructions clarify procedures related to the OSHA criminal penalty provision that any employer who willfully violates a standard, and that violation causes death to an employee, will be fined not more than $10,000 or be imprisoned for more than six months or both.

The instruction requires area directors to consult with regional administrators and regional solicitors throughout the investigation. And it encourages them to hire technical experts immediately if needed to help determine whether the violation caused a worker's death.

NLRB Reverses Policy On Sick Leave in Strike

A divided National Labor Relations Board ruled that employers may not terminate disability benefits for workers who are on sick leave when a strike begins.

Such a practice violates the National Labor Relations Act, the board concluded in abandoning its former policy permitting the termination of benefits without any showing that the sick employees actively supported the strike.

NLRB Chairman John H. Fanning and Members Howard Jenkins, Jr. and John C. Truesdale declared that employees have a right under the law to refrain from declaring their position on a strike while they are medically excused from working.

The board ordered the E. L. Wiegand division of the Emerson Electric Co. to pay disability benefits to 23 employees who were on sick leave when a strike began at the company's Pittsburgh plant on Nov. 1, 1977. The strike, involving some 1,100 UAW members, lasted until Feb. 28, 1978.

Member John A. Penello, dissenting, would have continued the position taken by the NLRB in a 1975 case involving the Southwestern Electric Power Co. In that case, the board majority held that an employer may lawfully presume that employees on sick leave support the strike activities of their fellow workers if the strike is effective and the employees are union members.

The board expressly overruled the 1975 case in its finding against Wiegand, observing that "an employer may no longer require its disabled employees to disavow strike action during their sick leave in order to receive disability benefits." It added:

"To allow the termination of such benefits to certain employees as a result solely of the strike activities is to penalize the employees who have not yet acted in support of the strike."

Fanning and Truesdale pointed out, however, that an employee receiving sick-leave benefits may forfeit his right to such payments if he pickets or engages in other affirmative support of the strike. Jenkins differed with them on this point, noting that "this board has consistently refused to find that the category of picket is identical to that of striker or that picketing is mutually inconsistent with otherwise being an active employee."

Contractors, Crafts Ask Pension Law Changes

A joint agreement has been reached between employers and unions in the construction industry to seek changes in the federal law covering pension plan termination insurance.

Robert A. Georgine, chairman of the National Coordinating Committee for Multiemployer Plans and head of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., and Richard J. Grunewald, president of the National Construction Employers Council, said the proposed changes are designed "to save the multiemployer plan system."

In the agreement, the NCCMP and the NCEC pledged to seek changes eliminating present legal provisions that encourage employers to leave plans and threaten to place heavy financial burdens on the remaining employers.

Georgine and Grunewald said further:

"Multiemployer plans are the direct result of the collective bargaining process. These plans are an excellent example of the good that can be achieved as a result of labor-management cooperation.

"Millions of employees have benefited from these plans and have come to depend upon them for their future security. It is imperative that multiemployer plans flourish."

They pointed out that their support for the legislation "is predicated upon the conviction that no contributing employer who retains its affiliation with the plan should be obligated by the legislation to contribute more than the rate or amount contracted for through collective bargaining."

The two organizations said they would seek amendments to spell out various methods regarding limitations on employer liabilities.

Equity in Rationing

THE AFL-CIO HAS CALLED FOR the establishment of a fair and equitable system of gasoline rationing since energy became an issue of concern. In February 1974, following the Arab oil embargo, the AFL-CIO Executive Council spelled out a series of measures to cope with the nation's dangerously growing dependence on foreign sources of oil. At that time the council noted:

"We dislike rationing as a way of life but equitable, even-handed rationing is much preferred over rationing by taxation or high prices."

In 1975, the AFL-CIO convention called for the government to establish a two-tier rationing system as a method of conserving gasoline which would be put into effect if conservation goals were not being met. Specifically, the convention called for the government to "establish a fair and equitable system of allocation and rationing." And, in November 1979, federation support for such a two-tier system was reaffirmed by unanimous convention action.

It is the AFL-CIO's position that the United States should not wait for a catastrophe, a crisis or a near-crisis to put into effect a program of gasoline rationing. We believe a fair and equitable plan should be put into effect now to demonstrate this nation's determination to break the OPEC grip and to phase in the system, with a minimum of dislocation to the economy, and the possibility of halting the ever-spiraling cost of auto fuel.

THE DEPT. OF ENERGY standby plan under consideration is a measure addressed exclusively, in our view, to dealing with an extreme emergency situation—a 20 percent supply shortfall. And although we are generally supportive of the proposal, we feel some strengthening is needed so that the measure can deal more equitably and effectively with serious and relatively sudden supply interruptions.

At the same time, the plan should be adaptable and flexible enough to help in meeting longer term conservation goals. It should not be limited solely to providing authority to deal with crisis situations.

Within the context of DOE's emergency proposal, we are most seriously concerned with attempts to use market price mechanisms, basing the allotments exclusively on motor vehicle registrations, and the absence of federal standards assuring an equitable distribution.

The DOE plan would distribute coupons based on motor vehicle registrations. We recommend basing distribution on both drivers' licenses and vehicle registrations with half the allocation based on each. Under such a system, an individual would receive an allocation for his driver's license and for his vehicle registration. This system would be fairer to lower-income families and to families with only one vehicle.

The AFL-CIO's advocacy and support for rationing stems from our conviction that rationing is an equitable alternative to price increases as a means of dealing with emergency shortages as well as longer term conservation goals. Thus, our support for the program presupposes that it will operate in tandem with controls on gasoline prices, and we urge that the DOE make price control an explicit part of its proposal to the Congress.

—From AFL-CIO testimony before the Dept. of Energy.

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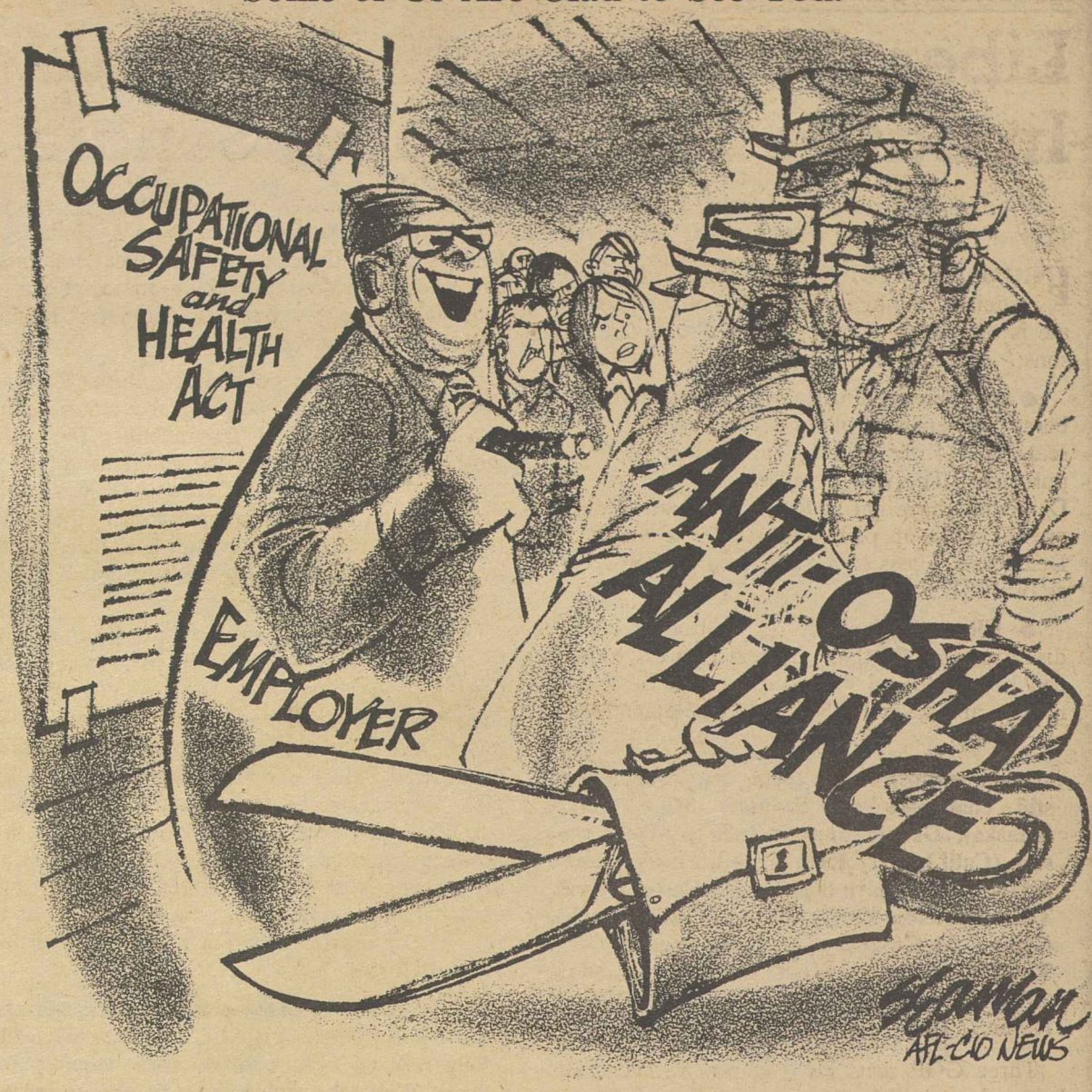
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'Some of Us Are Glad to See You!'



'Laziness' Claims Refuted:

Ups and Downs of Productivity Symptomize State of Economy

By Gus Tyler

JUST HOW LAZY ARE American workers? Judging by what people have been telling Edward F. Denison, the American worker is plenty lazy and is responsible for a decline in the productivity of our country.

Denison is the country's Number One expert on the subject of "productivity," on why our output per person is going up or down. A little while ago, this scholarly gentleman, who operates under the aegis of the respected Brookings Institution, issued a study saying that while we could account for some of the reasons for lagging productivity in this country there were other factors of a more mysterious character.

When the papers carried that story about the "mystery" factors, Denison began to get calls from one and sundry telling him that the mystery was no mystery at all. "People don't want to work any more," he was told.

Now, in a second study on productivity, Denison answers all those who think that the answer is laziness. "I am skeptical," he writes, "that a sudden drop in willingness to work is responsible for the recent retardation of productivity. My skepticism is largely attributable to having heard similar generalizations all my life and having read them in the works of observers who wrote long before my birth."

Many years ago, Denison noted, people were always talking about the fact that "nowadays" as opposed to the good old days people were unwilling "to put in a hard day's work."

If, however, laziness is a current disease of the American worker, the same illness also seems to plague workers in Japan and Germany, two countries generally held up as exemplars of the industrious spirit. Here, for instance, is a comment from the Tokyo Mainichi Daily News of Apr. 7, 1976:

"Opinions have been expressed at offices and factories that today's young people are not eager to work. The view is not anything new. Every generation seems to say the same thing about its youth. Still, young people must seriously ponder the allegation. We exhort the newly employed young people to tackle their work with due seriousness."

The Japanese editorial continues with a comment that sounds very unJapanese to many Americans. "Two-thirds of today's youth want to live a carefree life to their personal taste outside concern about work."

Walter Heller, a former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, notes that the work-irks syndrome applies to Germany as well. Says Heller: "Ludwig Erhard used to tell me that 'the world famous German diligence has disappeared.' He told me that in the fifties, and he told me that in the sixties, and now I am hearing it in the seventies."

Denison might have added still another set of facts on productivity that shows output varying from month to month. There have been moments when the output of the American worker—not just one, but workers as a whole—jumped as much as 10 percent or fell by the same percentage in a matter of 60 days. It does not seem reasonable to conclude that workers suddenly got super-lazy in July and super-industrious in August.

As a rule, these dramatic ups and downs coincide with ups and downs in the economy: when business is brisk, worker output goes up; and when business is slow, output per worker slows.

Far more important than the attitudes of workers in determining "productivity" are the vicissitudes of the economy itself.

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A Condemnation of Iranian Terrorism

The RLEA condemns the acts and demands of the Iranian students and government which they use as the basis for the seizure of the American Embassy in Tehran, and the holding there of 50 Americans as hostages.

For these criminals to attempt to justify their actions by using the Islamic faith as their doormat should create a vast upheaval throughout Islam and the world. All those who for thousands of years have based their lives and thoughts in a belief in God and who have striven to progress in civilization and democracy must now rise to stop this brutal and inhuman destruction of the principles for which we stand.

—Statement by the Railway Labor Executives Association.

Election Outlook:

Liberal Incumbents Vulnerable In Battle for Control of Senate

The following article appeared in the Jan. 7, 1980, issue of Memo from COPE.

FROM THE POINT OF VIEW of political tacticians, the fight for control of the U.S. Senate is the fastest game in town. For several reasons:

● **Arithmetic**—Purely on the basis of numbers, the Senate situation is volatile. Of the 34 seats up, 24 are held by Democrats, 10 by Republicans. The law of averages alone says the Democrats have got to lose some seats. With the present make-up of the Senate 59 to 41 for the Democrats, a loss of 10 seats means GOP control as of 1981.

● **Close ones**—Here, too, Democrats are at a disadvantage. Of their 24 seats up, at least 13 can be considered marginal for one or another reason, and several others fall close enough to be worrisome.

Among those clearly facing the probability of stiff challenges are Senators Mike Gravel (Alaska), Donald Stewart (Ala.), Alan Cranston (Calif.), Gary Hart (Colo.), Frank Church (Idaho), Birch Bayh (Ind.), John Culver (Iowa), Tom Eagleton (Mo.), John Durkin (N.H.), George McGovern (S.D.), Pat Leahy (Vt.). Two Democrats are not seeking re-election, Adlai Stevenson (Ill.) and Abraham Ribicoff (Conn.). Their seats are up for grabs.

Three GOP seats held by pro-worker incumbents also could be toss-ups. Richard Schweiker does not seek re-election in Pennsylvania. Jacob Javits has not yet announced for re-election in New York. Should he run, he might face tough opposition from within the right wing of his own party for nomination. Charles Mathias has announced for re-election in Maryland and also could run up against a right-wing primary foe.

● **Tactics**—Something new on the scene could have immense impact on Senate contests. It's the so-called "independent campaign." Under the election laws, an independent political committee can spend vast sums attacking an incumbent as long as none of its materials promotes the candidacy of a challenger.

Major right-wing political committees already have begun such campaigns in five states against pro-worker, pro-union incumbents. The right-wingers have earmarked $800,000 to soften up Cranston, Bayh, Culver, Church and McGovern, and leave the mopping-up operation to their challengers. The theory, simply put, is to discredit the incumbent, to do the dirty work so the challenger won't have to.

● **Recent history**—There were enough signs in 1978 that the corporate-trade association-right wing political axis swings hefty clout to dim any expectation that 1980 might be a cake-walk for progressive incumbents. The opposition PACs concentrated their efforts in Colorado, Iowa and New Hampshire. In each case, they replaced a strongly pro-worker, pro-union senator with a political caveman. In each case, they successfully used single-issue passion appeals to strip away votes from the traditional base of support of the pro-worker incumbents. They will try to do this again in 1980.

If there is a fly in the ointment for corporate, trade and right-wing PACs, it is that primarily they rely on money to do their winning for them. While the rightist groups are organized for authentic political action beyond funding, the corporate and trade association PACs are money funnels out to buy the Senate.

There's no arguing against the proposition that money counts heavily in politics. But money doesn't vote. People do. So the battle for the U.S. Senate comes down to this question: Do the people care enough?

Passage Predicted:

Legislation Pressed to Abolish Job Bias Against Handicapped

CONGRESS WILL EXTEND coverage of the Civil Rights Act this year to ban employer discrimination against handicapped workers, AFL-CIO Associate Social Security Director Lawrence Smedley predicted.

The new safeguards would prohibit discrimination against the handicapped in hiring, transfers and promotions, and affect some 7 million Americans who suffer some handicap or disability, but are able to work and want to work, Smedley said. Anti-discrimination protections for handicapped workers now on the books, he pointed out, apply only to employers who hold government contracts or receive federal grants, but the new law would apply to all employers.

"The handicapped are the last group of discriminated-against individuals to receive the protection of affirmative action and anti-discrimination legislation," Smedley pointed out. He said that while employer abuses may not be widespread, a great number of companies talk a lot better fair employment practices game than they put into effect. "They certainly are strong public relations-wise," he asserted.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Smedley said unions have had only limited success in negotiating protections for handicapped workers into their collective bargaining agreements. He said the biggest obstacle that has to be overcome is the hiring process, and that is "the employer's prerogative."

Except for certain industries, such as building and construction trades and in maritime jobs, unions have little influence on employers' hiring practices, he pointed out.

Smedley said that the legislative and other gains made by handicapped people in recent years are, in large part, the result of the development of a mass movement along the lines of the civil rights movement, the women's movement and others. He pointed out that "the handicapped now run their organizations . . . they are demonstrating, they are politically active." He said the labor movement is participatory in the organized efforts of the handicapped, just as it is in the other social movements.

Handicapped workers—like any minority group—are among the first to be adversely affected by rising unemployment, Smedley noted. He said that while affirmative action programs are of some help in hiring and job protections, the handicapped workers' chances for employment and job retention would be far better in a full-employment economy.

The concern for employment of the handicapped should not be left solely to those who are now handicapped, Smedley said in noting that most workers will develop some sort of disability before retiring.

"The handicapped refer to us as 'the temporarily non-disabled'—and that's a valid designation," he observed. "All of us are going to be disabled at some time."

Reporters questioning Smedley on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Patrick Gilbert of the Baltimore Evening Sun and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. Labor News Conference is aired on Mutual radio.

Full Measure of Quality!



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

NEGOTIATORS FOR some 3.7 million workers in "major" collective bargaining units—those with 1,000 or more workers—will be confronting all the realities of 1980 as they go to the table this year to bargain new agreements or wage reopeners on old ones.

The number of workers in bargaining this year is roughly the same as last, but 1980 should be busier in that there are more actual agreements to be negotiated. And unlike 1979, when bargaining was concentrated in a few key months, talks in major industries are scheduled throughout 1980.

Construction and communications are the biggest industries to go to the table this year, each having more than 700,000 union-represented workers facing contract expirations.

But, while there are 230 different agreements in construction, spread across spring and early summer, the communications talks are focused on just a handful of Aug. 9 deadlines with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Some 700,000 workers in the industry are represented primarily by the Communications Workers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The construction and communications talks are the largest of the year, but there are several other major contract expirations as well.

● The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers faced early January reopeners on refinery agreements covering more than 60,000 members. The union's bargaining a year earlier led to a two-year contract calling for 8 percent in the first year and at least 5 percent in the second, subject to a wage reopener.

The 1979 negotiations were the first of any size following the Carter Administration's new wage-price guidelines program, and OCAW insisted on a reconsideration of second-year wages prior to the full contract's 1981 expiration.

● The basic steel agreement, covering 280,000 members of the Steelworkers, expires Aug. 1. Three years ago, in the second round of bargaining conducted under the union-industry Experimental Negotiating Agreement, settlement came more than three months before the scheduled expiration.

● USWA and Aluminum Workers contracts with the three largest aluminum companies expire in May, while agreements with the big copper producers expire a month later. More than 60,000 workers are covered by the pacts.

● Some 80,000 Clothing & Textile members face Sept. 10 contract expirations with the Clothing Manufacturers Association, while 50,000 Longshoremen working at eastern and Gulf ports are confronting the same deadline.

● Agreements covering about 100,000 Machinists, Auto Workers and other union members in the aerospace industry will be up for negotiation during the closing months of the year and early in 1981. A breakdown in talks three years ago led to strikes ranging from six to 11 weeks' duration at Boeing, Lockheed and McDonnell Douglas plants.

These are just the largest groups of workers in some of the major industries. Hundreds of thousands of other workers, from 12,500 supermarket workers in Detroit to 8,500 actors and actresses in Los Angeles, will be going to the table as well. Also bargaining will be units of as few as one or two persons in virtually every occupation in most cities and towns across the land.

How workers fare in bargaining this year will rest largely, as always, on their unity and determination. But external factors—inflation, unemployment, import competition, energy shortages, government pressure and many other influences—will weigh heavily on the bargaining process in 1980.



NEEDED SAFEGUARDS from employer discrimination against handicapped workers are vital elements in legislation before Congress to expand coverage of the Civil Rights Act, AFL-CIO Associate Social Security Director Lawrence Smedley, center, said. He was interviewed on Labor News Conference by Patrick Gilbert, left, of the Baltimore Sun and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The program is broadcast weekly on Mutual radio.

J. P. Stevens Spying Case Is Reopened

The National Labor Relations Board ordered the reopening of a labor spying case against J. P. Stevens & Co. in Milledgeville, Ga., as a result of new evidence that has come to light in a civil rights conspiracy suit against the giant textile firm.

Last spring, an NLRB administrative law judge dismissed two of three charges against the company lodged by the Clothing & Textile Workers in the case.

The order to reopen the record for the taking of additional evidence was made on motions by ACTWU and NLRB's general counsel. In its decision, the board noted that one issue to be determined by the administrative law judge is whether a bargaining order against Stevens in Milledgeville should be granted.

In ordering the case reopened, the board gave as one reason that "evidence sought to be adduced, if credited, would tend to establish that respondent (Stevens) engaged in unlawful surveillance of union supporters, and further that a member of the law firm serving as respondent's labor counsel encouraged the continued receipt of lists of union supporters."

The newly discovered evidence referred to in the board's statement consists of depositions taken in connection with the union's civil rights suit against Milledgeville city officials, as well as J. P. Stevens and other corporate defendants.

These depositions indicated that, contemporaneously with the unfair labor practices alleged in the case, the mayor and police department of Milledgeville were conducting an extensive campaign to spy on union organizers meeting with Stevens employees.

The depositions also contain testimony that Stevens officials knew of the surveillance, condoned it, and even encouraged it.



FARM WORKERS' BOYCOTT of the largest California lettuce grower yet to settle with the UFW reaches the streets of Cleveland, Ohio, where Patricio Rodriguez spreads the word. The union is working closely with the Cleveland AFL-CIO and other central bodies on the boycott as it seeks to negotiate a contract with Bruce Church Co., which markets iceberg lettuce under the Red Coach label. The grower employs about 1,200 farm workers.

CWA to Seek Share Of Industry's Gains

Job security and a fair share of substantial productivity increases will be key contract goals in national bargaining in the telecommunications industry this year, President Glenn E. Watts of the Communications Workers said in a network radio interview.

Citing "very, very rapid technological advances" that have produced a solid earnings record and bright profits outlook in the industry, Watts said union bargainers will press hard to assure that wage improvements reflect the "reasonable value" of the highly-skilled and top-quality work that has built that record. He said that while the "salutary effects" of the new technology should not be resisted, workers must have safeguards.

The 1980 bargaining, Watts said, will zero-in on management attempts "to have their cake and eat it too" by introducing technology that increases productivity by large factors and, at the same time, "try to describe the job as 'simplified' and to pay less." Watts, an AFL-CIO vice president, appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, broadcast weekly by Mutual radio.

He said that depersonalization of various services performed by telephone company employees has created "a great deal more monotony in the work" and that he expects that trend to continue in the years ahead.

Watts said that despite the strength and success of the communications industry and the prospect that it will continue to be "very profitable," he expects "a rough round of negotiations" in 1980 and "greater likelihood of a strike than there was in 1977," when the current national agreement was bargained.

Reporters questioning him on Labor News Conference were Pat Owens of Newsday and Sara Fritz of U.S. News & World Report.

TVA Workers to Share $10 Million Pay Award

Knoxville, Tenn.—The 14,000 unionized white-collar employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority will share an arbitrator's award in a salary dispute worth an estimated $10 million.

The award represents the culmination of a negotiating impasse between the federal agency and the Salary Policy Employee Panel, a coordinated bargaining group composed of three AFL-CIO unions and two unaffiliated unions. The Office & Professional Employees is the largest AFL-CIO union at the authority, representing over 5,000 workers. The Service Employees and Directly Affiliated Local Union 3033 each represent about 500.

TVA had proposed and implemented its final offer of a 6.57 percent annual increase on July 1, 1979. The employee panel's final request of 9.65 percent was found more fitting by Plainview, N.Y., arbitrator Nathan Cohen.

The difference between the two figures—3.1 percent—constitutes the pay retroactivity due the workers, dating from July 1. W. Charles Harris, director of TVA/OPEIU Relations, estimated the award's value at $2.5 million for OPEIU members alone.

The parties in the dispute use a last-offer, last-request system of arbitration as the means of resolving negotiating impasses. Under the system, an arbitrator must examine the parties' final bargaining positions on each salary schedule, choosing the one that seems more appropriate based on all the facts and circumstances presented by the disputing parties.

In 1977, a mediator was able to get the two sides together short of arbitration but in 1978 TVA won a lengthy battle over the proper rates to be paid. Last year, Harris observed, TVA felt constrained by the Administration's "voluntary" pay standard, and true collective bargaining did not take place.

Ban Extended on Fringe Benefit Tax

Congress has extended the ban on Internal Revenue Service regulations that would subject employee fringe benefits to taxation or would change the deductibility of commuting expenses to temporary job sites.

The prohibition had been scheduled to expire Jan. 1, 1980. But shortly before adjournment of the first session, Congress gave final approval to a bill extending the prohibition until June 1, 1981.

The extension is intended to give Congress more time to consider permanent legislation dealing with the tax issues involved.

Goals Attainable:

House Panel Asks Job Growth Policy

The House Labor Committee termed the employment goal of the Humphrey-Hawkins Act "sound and reasonable" but warned that it won't be met if the Carter Administration sticks to low-growth economic policies and if the Federal Reserve Board keeps interest rates oppressively high.

To meet the "interim" target of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act, the overall jobless rate must be brought down to 4 percent by 1983, and to 3 percent among persons 20 and older.

The act, passed in late 1978, also calls for reduction of the inflation rate to 3 percent over the same period—but without impeding the law's employment goal.

President Carter's Economic Report to Congress later this month is supposed to contain the Administration's timetable and policy recommendations for reaching the interim employment goal. But starting in 1980 the President has the option to propose a stretchout to a later deadline.

The House Labor Committee's Democratic majority urged adherence to the 1983 target and called for economic policies that would bring the unemployment rate down from its current level of near 6 percent to no more than 5.5 percent this year "in order to arrive at the 4 percent goal in 1983."

Further, the committee report said, the overall unemployment rate could and should be further reduced, to no higher than 3 percent, by 1985.

At various times in past years, the report noted, unemployment has been lowered to the 3 percent area without significant inflation and that level must again be attained to overcome the high jobless rates for minorities, teenagers and women.

Ten Republican members of the committee found the employment goals unrealistic "in light of current economic conditions" and prescribed policies that would result in "less government interference" with the economy. They term it "twisted logic" to assert "that because we have reached full employment and price stability at various times in the past . . . we can do it again."

The committee majority warned that the United States is playing with social dynamite in allowing high unemployment to persist.

Its report warned that a continuation of current national policies and programs "without substantial changes" would hold real economic growth to an average of 3 percent over the next four years and push unemployment up to 6.5 percent by 1983.

It stressed that moving as rapidly as feasible toward full employment would do more to achieve a balanced budget than restrictive budget policies that shrink the economy. And it found that "well-directed public investment" is "dollar for dollar, a more effective and less expensive way of increasing jobs than tax reduction."

The committee report branded Federal Reserve policies "inimical to employment growth and economic opportunity."

Inflation won't be cured by a recession, the committee stressed, and programs to reduce unemployment should not be weakened on the pretext of holding down inflation.

George Richardson, 86 Ex-IAFF Leader Dies

Long Beach, Calif.—George J. Richardson, secretary-treasurer emeritus of the Fire Fighters and a former special representative of the AFL-CIO, died Jan. 5 of cardiac arrest. He was 86.

Richardson was hospitalized with a heart ailment while spending the winter with his daughter, Mrs. John Thompson, in Long Beach.

Richardson joined the Vancouver, B.C., fire department in 1913 and was a delegate to the founding convention of the IAFF in 1918. He was elected secretary-treasurer in 1920 and continued to serve the union in that capacity until his retirement in 1956 when he became secretary-treasurer emeritus.

The following year, AFL-CIO President George Meany appointed him to represent the federation on special assignments in Europe, Asia and Latin America. He also served as an adviser to the U.S. worker delegation at the International Labor Organization in Geneva.

Richardson retired from the AFL-CIO post in 1962 and then served as a civil defense consultant with the Dept. of Defense for another 10 years.

In a message of sympathy to his daughter, Meany said Richardson was "a warm friend and a first-rate trade unionist."

IAFF President William H. McClennan said Richardson "was one of the great figures in American fire fighting and a constant and devoted advocate of the rights of the men in the fire service. He will be greatly missed."

A long-time fan of the Washington Redskins professional football team, Richardson manned the down markers from 1937 through 1975 at the team's home games.

Richardson's wife Gertrude, died in 1977. Services were held Jan. 12 in Silver Spring, Md., with IAFF Local 36 providing the honor guard.



GAVEL IS PASSED to William Konyha, left, the new president of the Carpenters, by William Sidell, who retired Dec. 31 after heading the union for the past eight years.

Over Next Decade:

Growth Surge Seen In White Collar Jobs

The American economy will create nearly 20 million new jobs by 1990, more than half of them in white-collar occupations, the Labor Dept. predicted.

The big job spurt is expected to occur among professional and technical workers, managers, and sales and clerical workers.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics issued the estimates of job growth and change as part of its biennial report. Two publications detailing the changes, the Occupational Outlook Handbook and Occupational Projections & Training Data, will be published in the spring.

BLS said job growth will represent only part of the demand for workers by 1990. The need to replace workers who die, retire or leave the workforce will result in 47 million job openings between 1978 and 1990, more than twice the number created by new jobs. Thus jobs will be available even in declining occupations.

Between 1978 and 1990, BLS estimates that white-collar workers will increase by 23.6 percent to a total of 58.4 million; blue-collar workers will increase by 16.1 percent to 36.6 million; and service workers will rise by 29.9 percent to 16.7 million.

The fastest-growing white-collar group, BLS predicts, will be clerical workers—including bank tellers, bookkeepers, cashiers, secretaries and typists. Some 4.8 million new jobs are forecast in these categories.

New developments in computers, office machines and dictating equipment will affect this group, displacing file clerks, for example. But technology will not affect jobs involving personal contact, with significant growth seen for secretaries, typists and receptionists.

Professional and technical jobs are expected to grow by 2.6 million —including scientists and engineers, medical practitioners, teachers, entertainers, pilots and accountants. Expanded health services and growth in energy production, transportation and environmental protection are foreseen.

In the sales field, some 1.6 million new jobs are predicted, many of them in retail trade.

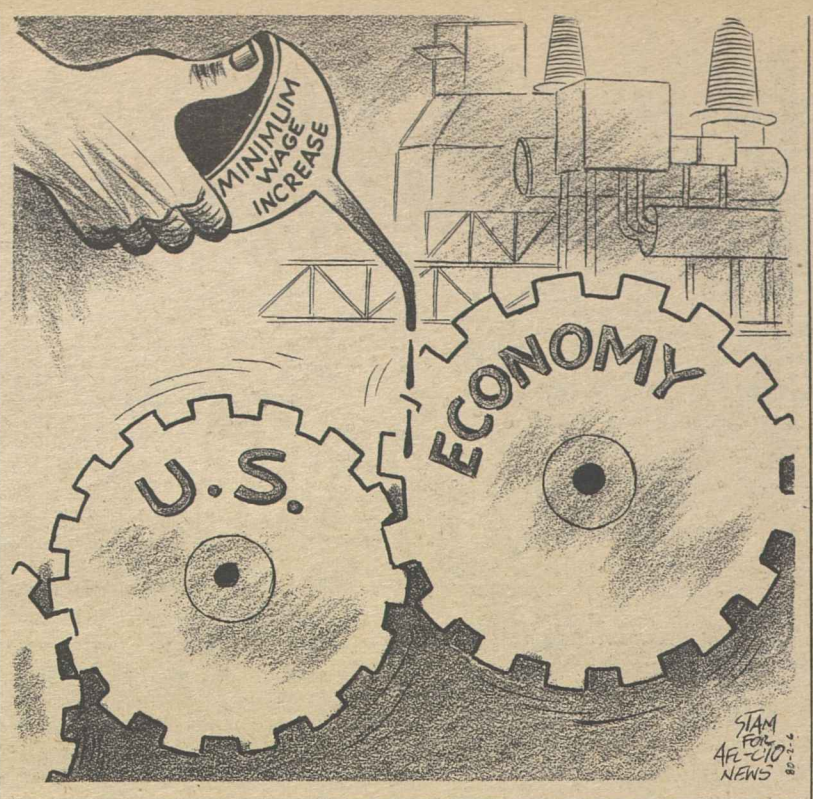
Blue-collar growth may be slower, but the highly skilled, craft jobs will expand by 2.5 million. BLS predicted "particularly rapid increases" for heavy equipment operators, technicians, ironworkers, and cement masons. Jobs will increase also for mechanics and repairers.

In the railroad industry, the long-run job decline is expected to continue for such crafts as railroad shop workers. Little growth also is foreseen in printing crafts.

In the operative or semi-skilled area, some 2.2 million new jobs are projected. Factory job growth will be slow. Textile operative jobs will decline with increased mechanization. On the other hand, jobs for transport operatives such as truck drivers and inter-city bus drivers will increase along with transportation services.

Service workers will be a fast-growing group, with 3.8 million new jobs forecast for cooks and chefs, cosmetologists, police officers, practical nurses and child care workers.

Laborers' jobs will grow slowly because of the use of machinery, and domestic worker jobs will decline because of low wages and the strenuous work, BLS said.



Further Curbs Sought On Color-TV Imports

A labor-industry coalition representing American color television manufacturers and workers has petitioned the U.S. International Trade Commission for an extension of relief from imports.

COMPACT—the Committee to Preserve American Color Television—noted in its petition that only nine months remain of a current arrangement to limit TV imports. A flood of imports from Japan, Taiwan, Korea, Singapore and other countries has caused severe cutbacks in production and job losses during the 1970s, the coalition has charged.

Although the ITC had recommended a five-year period of relief, COMPACT noted, the White House negotiaed a three-year orderly marketing agreement (OMA) with Japan in mid-1977.

"Because this OMA did not halt the surge of imports from Taiwan and Korea, additional agreements with these two countries were eventually required early this year," the coalition said. But they will also terminate in nine months.

Jacob Clayman, retired president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and co-chairman of COMPACT, said the drain on American jobs has continued because the marketing agreements have been ineffective.

Direct employment in the U.S. color television industry dropped from 42,000 in 1972 to 29,000 in 1977 and slipped to 26,000 this year.

Allen W. Dawson, executive vice president of Corning Glass Works who also serves as co-chairman of the coalition, said that the profitability of U.S. TV manufactures has failed to show significant improvement since the import relief was instituted. He attributed the problem to predatory imports that continue to evade the relief program.

Even so, Clayman and Dawson warned, if the import limitations are not extended, the 65,000 U.S. jobs that depend on the domestic color TV industry will be wiped out—just as jobs were lost in the U.S. black-and-white TV industry.

Fifteen member organizations compose COMPACT, including the IUD and 10 unions: Allied Industrial Workers; Flint Glass Workers; Communications Workers; Glass Bottle Blowers; Machinists; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Furniture Workers; Steelworkers and the unaffiliated Radionic Workers.

Pay Advisers Urge Range For Guideline

(Continued from Page 4)

priate for employers and employees to regard the range as now established," pending the outcome of the committee's Jan. 22 meeting and subsequent review by COWPS.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland further cautioned that the midpoint of the range—8.5 percent—should not be considered the standard. "The range is the standard," he said, adding that 8.5 percent could be regarded as a target for all settlements averaged together—a "gauge to measure future progress of the program."

Under the proposal, it would be up to individual employers and their employees—using a set of criteria yet to be adopted—to determine where within the range the salary increase for a given group of workers should be. The panel also agreed to draw up criteria for deciding when a pay settlement may exceed the 9.5 percent upper limit.

The pay committee also tentatively agreed to two important technical changes. One would exclude improvements in pensions altogether from the pay standard. The second would increase from 6 to 7.5 percent the assumed inflation rate for calculating cost-of-living allowances.

A separate presidential advisory committee on prices, meanwhile, recommended that the government develop new ways to measure inflation.

The pay panel includes six representatives each from labor, business and public groups. It was established last fall by President Carter as part of a National Accord between labor and the Administration.

In earlier actions, the pay committee voted to exempt from the second-year wage standard employee units in which average straight-time hourly earnings are less than $5.35.

The panel also agreed to exempt incremental increases based on both longevity and qualifications from whatever standard is ultimately adopted by the Administration.

Wholesale Prices Up 12.5 Percent for Year

(Continued from Page 4)

which calculates price changes for goods ready for sale to groceries, department stores, and other retail outlets. The price changes are reflected at the consumer level in a matter of weeks or months, depending on the item.

Energy costs again accounted for much of December's wholesale price inflation, rising 2.4 percent. This was about the same as in November but less than in most other months in 1979.

Gasoline prices rose 3.4 percent, the same as in November. Finished lubricants rose only five-tenths of 1 percent, after advancing 5 percent in November, and home heating oil prices remained virtually unchanged for the second consecutive month.

Another chief inflation culprit last month was metals. Prices of durable manufacturing materials moved up 1.5 percent, following a rise of four-tenths of 1 percent in November. Silver prices increased 23 percent. Gold was up 15 percent. Jewelers' materials advanced 16.5 percent, and prices for copper, aluminum, tin, nickel, and zinc also rose substantially.

Over the past year, BLS said, wholesale energy prices skyrocketed 62.7 percent. Food prices, meanwhile, rose 7.5 percent. Consumer goods other than food and energy increased 9.3 percent, and capital equipment prices were up 8.7 percent.

BLS's producer price index for intermediate goods—those that require further processing before they become finished goods—rose 15.9 percent in 1979, while prices for crude materials—unprocessed products entering the market for the first time—advanced 17.5 percent.

Prices for crude energy materials moved up 4.1 percent over the month, following two months of much smaller increases. Natural gas prices rose 5.2 percent, the largest advance since May, and crude petroleum prices increased 4.5 percent, somewhat more than in either of the previous two months.

The overall 12.5 percent yearly rise in wholesale prices from December 1978 to December 1979 was the sharpest since 1974.

First Local Merger Marked by Food Union

Utica, N.Y.—The first merger of a former Meat Cutters local and a former Retail Clerks local since the two parent unions merged last June has been completed here.

Meat Cutters Local 1 and Retail Clerks Local 345 merged to form Local 1 of the new Food & Commercial Workers Union. Local officials say the merger will eliminate duplicate representation in stores where the two locals previously had members.

ILA Boycotts Soviet Cargo

New York—The leadership of the Longshoremen has unanimously directed ILA members to stop handling Soviet ships and cargoes in ports under the union's jurisdiction from Maine to Texas and in Puerto Rico.

The action came in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and ILA President Thomas W. Gleason said it was taken at the urging of rank-and-file members of the union. He said he had polled the union's leadership and its was unanimous in approving the boycott.

"Our people are upset," he said, "and they refuse to carry on business as usual as long as the Russians insist on being international bully boys."

Gleason said the boycott would apply "across-the-board," affecting passenger ships as well as cargo vessels, with the exception of five Soviet ships already in port for which loading or unloading operations will be completed.

Economic Index Shows Slump for Second Month

A government barometer of economic health shows that the long-forecast recession may be imminent.

The Commerce Dept. reported that its composite index of leading economic indicators dropped a sharp 1.3 percent in November following a 1.4 percent decline in October. The October-November decline was the worst two-month drop since the one that ushered in the 1974-75 recession.

Many economists had believed that the nation began slipping into a recession in the second quarter of 1979, when the real gross national product fell at an annual rate of 2.3 percent. But the government subsequently reported that real GNP—the total value of the nation's goods and services adjusted for inflation — rebounded in the third quarter to increase at an annual 3.1 percent rate.

The November decline in the leading indicators was the fourth in five months. Seven of the 10 components of the index contributed to the November decline, with building permits falling the most, the Commerce Dept. said.

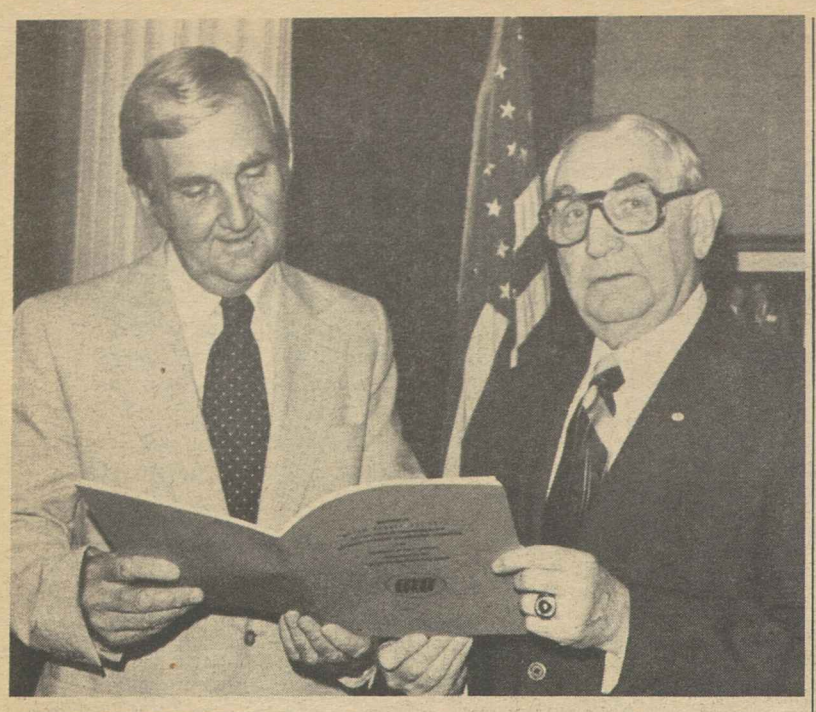
Other declines were in the average workweek, layoff rate, stock prices, money supply, new orders, and percentage of companies reporting slower deliveries. Three components—liquid assets, sensitive prices and contracts and orders—increased.

The 3.1 percent growth in third-quarter real GNP announced by the Commerce Dept. in December was a revised figure. In October, the department originally estimated that national output grew at a 2.4 percent annual rate during the July-September period.

In the second quarter, real GNP fell at an adjusted 2.3 percent rate and, in the first quarter, it grew at a 1.1 percent rate.

In other reports on the economy, the Commerce Dept. said a drop in oil imports helped narrow the nation's merchandise trade deficit to a seasonally adjusted $1.42 billion in November. The oil import level was the lowest in almost two years.

The November deficit followed trading gaps of $2.02 billion in October and $2.83 billion in September. Overall, the deficit has averaged about $2 billion a month for 1979.



NEW PRESIDENT of the United Transportation Union is Fred A. Hardin, left, who succeeded Al H. Chesser Jan. 1. Chesser, right, had held the UTU's top office since 1971.

Louis Hollander Dies, Clothing Union Pioneer

New York—Louis Hollander, a pioneer in the Clothing Workers union which he served as a vice president for 44 years, died Jan. 3 at Workmen's Circle Home for the Aged after a long illness.

Hollander, who was 87, retired in 1976 shortly after the Amalgamated merged with the Textile Workers to form the Clothing & Textile Workers. He stepped down the same year as secretary-treasurer of the New York State AFL-CIO, a post he had held since 1962. Hollander also had been president of the New York State CIO from

In a message to his wife Mollie, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said Hollander's service to the labor movement that spanned 64 years "will stand as a monument to his memory. He was a true trade unionist and all of us benefited from his dedication and devotion to duty."

Hollander emigrated from what is now Poland as a youngster and went to work in a garment sweatshop at the age of 13. By 1912 he was an organizer for the United Brotherhood of Tailors, then an affiliate of the United Garment Workers.

He was part of a delegation that left the Garment Workers to form the Amalgamated in December 1914. He also was a founder of the Amalgamated's New York Joint Board, which he served as co-manager from 1932 until his retirement. He was first elected a vice president of the Amalgamated in 1932.

Hollander was a trustee of Cornell University for 25 years, president of New York's Sidney Hillman Health Center which he helped establish, and was active in a number of other civic and trade union service organizations.

He was also highly active in the Democratic Party and helped form the American Labor Party in the 1930s, which he later left because of its drift toward communism. He was elected a New York City councilman in the 1930s, but declined re-election to concentrate his efforts on trade union affairs.

Poli Succeeds Leyden in Top PATCO Post

John F. Leyden will resign as president of the Air Traffic Controllers effective at the end of January.

Robert E. Poli, executive vice president of PATCO since 1972, will assume the presidency Feb. 1 under provisions of the union's constitution.

PATCO's executive board accepted Leyden's resignation at a recent meeting in Chicago and announced it will appoint a new executive vice president next month.

Leyden worked as a controller in the New York area before being elected to head the union 10 years ago. Poli, 43, a native of Pittsburgh, had worked at the Federal Aviation Administration's Cleveland center before moving to PATCO headquarters in Washington as executive vice president.

Poli said PATCO will continue to press a vigorous growth program. The 14,500-member union is an affiliate of the Marine Engineers. 1943 until its merger with the state AFL in 1958.

Kirkland Seeks Delay In Jobless Aid Change

(Continued from Page 4)

centage comparable to at least 7 percent by the Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly unemployment rate. It is phased out when the rate drops below that level.

A separate trigger system allows states with exceptionally high unemployment to be covered even when the national program is triggered off.

The new regulations would change the method of counting the unemployment so that it would be harder to trigger on the national program and easier to trigger off both the national program and state programs.

Kirkland said that in numerous discussions with Administration officials over the past year, the AFL-CIO has acknowledged that some technical changes are needed in the trigger formula. But the federation objected to the magnitude of the new regulations.

Any needed changes "can and should be made without jeopardizing the families of long-term jobless workers," Kirkland insisted.

Serious Hazards Cited:

Postal Service Safety Failures Hit in Probe of Worker's Death

Jersey City, N.J.—The failure of the Postal Service to correct serious safety hazards at its giant mail handling facility here is "a national disgrace," Chairman William L. Clay of a House Post Office subcommittee charged.

Clay's comment came at the conclusion of hearings on a Dec. 15 fatality of a mail handler and other disabling accidents at the New York Bulk & Foreign Mail Center. He said USPS was aware of unsafe conditions prior to the death of Michael McDermott, a member of Mail Handlers Local 300, but neglected to make needed improvements in faulty equipment.

McDermott was pulled into a mechanized conveyor belt and crushed to death. He was working alone in the area at the time. Less than two weeks later, another Mail Handler was dragged into a machine but was pulled free by a fellow worker before he was seriously injured.

Clay accused the Postal Service of putting the safety of its workers behind the movement of mail. He said USPS has cut back both safety maintenance and personnel in a short-sighted effort to reduce operating costs.

The Missouri Democrat noted that numerous safety violations detected in an inspection of the facility last August have yet to be corrected.

The Jersey City mail center, which moves up to 500,000 parcels a day, employs 4,100 workers. The majority is represented by the Mail Handlers Division of the Laborers. About one-fourth of the work force is represented by the Postal Workers.

Employees of the facility testified that while certain safety features were lacking on much of the mail handling equipment, it was commonplace for supervisors to disconnect existing safety devices to speed production.

President Emmet Andrews of the Postal Workers expressed concern that the Postal Service has continually sacrificed worker safety to save money.

At earlier House hearings, Andrews stressed that until the Postal Service is required to conform to the same job safety and health standards as private sector employers, "the USPS will continue to muddle along on a bare bones budget for safety and the 600,000 postal employees will continue to be exposed to needless and potential safety and health hazards."

James J. LaPenta, director of the Laborers' Federal-Public Service Division, pointed out that the Postal Service has "by far, the highest rate of disabling injuries among any federal civilian workforce."

LaPenta said the public airing of the Jersey City conditions raises hope that the Senate will finally take action on legislation that would bring the Postal Service and all federal agencies under authority of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

The House passed the measure last August on a voice vote, but it's been languishing in the Senate since, he said.

"We are not living under the delusion that OSHA coverage for postal workers will work an overnight miracle," LaPenta told the subcommittee. "We know that it will take far more than government regulations and unannounced inspections to make postal jobs as safe as they should be, must be."

In addition to strict enforcement of OSHA regulations, the Mail Handlers said that bulk mail centers such as the Jersey City facility sorely need engineering overhauls and proper installation of effective safety devices. The union also cited the need for a mandatory and continuing safety education program for all Postal Service workers and its management.

Worker Protection Pact Set on Milwaukee RR

Chicago—The Railway Labor Executives Association and the trustees of the Milwaukee Railroad have reached an agreement on employee protection as required by recently enacted legislation.

Last summer, the trustee of the financially ailing Milwaukee Railroad had filed with the Bankruptcy Court a plan to cut the railroad from some 9,500 route-miles to 3,200-4,200 route-miles, with a projected loss of about 6,000 rail jobs.

Passage of the Milwaukee Railroad Restructuring Act sought to salvage the line. A key provision of the law—an issue fought for by the RLEA against opposition by rail management—was a $75 million employee protection package to cover employees who would be hurt by any future cuts in the system.

The pact reached by negotiators for the RLEA and the trustee, under the auspices of the National Mediation Board, will become effective upon its approval by the Milwaukee's Reorganization Court and upon the availability of $75 million in federal loan guarantees to fund its provisions.

The terms of the agreement are available to employees whose jobs are affected by an act of restructuring by the Milwaukee, such as the sale or transfer of a line to another railroad, the abandonment of a line, consolidations or diversion of traffic in connection with the restructuring.

In line with the restructuring act, the pact includes protection in the form of separation allowances, employee incentive compensation, interim employee assistance, and moving expenses. The restructuring act also provides supplementary unemployment insurance for Milwaukee Road employees under certain conditions.

Labor Studies Center Schedule for January

The George Meany Center for Labor Studies has scheduled six institutes for officers, representatives and staff members of AFL-CIO affiliates during January, four at its Silver Spring, Md., campus, two at state universities. In addition, five unions, one AFL-CIO department and the American Institute for Free Labor Development have scheduled training sessions on campus during the month. The institute schedule:

Organizing Techniques, Jan. 13-18—A study of the mechanics of a union organizing campaign.

Advanced Arbitration, Jan. 13-18—A session for union officials experienced in arbitration techniques. Instructors include practicing professional arbitrators.

Building Trades Business Agents, Jan. 13-18—A program offered in cooperation with the Building & Construction Trades Dept. Classes will focus on organizing, legislation and political action, the Davis-Bacon Act, and community action.

Public Sector Bargaining, Jan. 20-25—Participants will attempt to bargain out an agreement in a typical public sector situation.

Pension Bargaining, Jan. 20-25 at the University of California, Berkeley.

Testing and Selection Procedures in Employment, Jan. 20-25 at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Union programs during the month will be presented by the Teachers, Jan. 6-11; Air Traffic Controllers, Jan. 6-11 and Jan. 20-25; State, County & Municipal Employees, Jan. 20-25; Communications Workers, Jan. 20-25 and Jan. 29-Feb. 1; and Letter Carriers, Jan. 27-29.

The Railway Employees Dept. will offer a grievance handling seminar for union staff members, Jan. 13-18.

AIFLD will sponsor a conference for industrial officers of Bermuda, Jan. 27-Feb. 1.

More information on these and other labor studies programs can be obtained from Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director, George Meany Center for Labor Studies, 10000 New Hampshire Avenue, Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Tel. 301/431-6400.

Mildred Simpson Dies, National COPE Staffer

Mildred Simpson, 54, a widely known secretary for National COPE for more than 20 years, died unexpectedly following brain surgery.

In addition to her work at National COPE, Mrs. Simpson was active as a volunteer in the Montgomery County (Md.) COPE program. For the past five years she was secretary to Assistant COPE Director John Perkins.

She is survived by her husband, Pat, and by three sons, Gary, Mark and Brian.

ITF Meeting Sought:

Transport Unions Push Action on Iran

American and Canadian officers of the International Transport Workers Federation are pressing for "worldwide industrial action" against Iran in the labor movement's effort to gain release of the 50 U.S. hostages held captive by terrorists for more than two months.

The five U.S. and Canadian officers of the ITF have called for an emergency meeting of the trade secretariat's executive board or its management committee to reach an immediate consensus on the Iran situation.

A similar appeal for ITF action has been made by the Railway Labor Executives Association, which is represented on the ITF board by RLEA Chairman John F. Peterpaul, a vice president of the Machinists.

Other American and Canadian officers of the ITF are President Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen; W. C. Y. McGregor, president of the Canadian branch of the Railway & Airline Clerks; President Donald W. Nicholson of the Canadian Railway, Transport & General Workers, and BRAC Vice President Jack F. Otero, who also serves as the coordinator for the ITF's North American affiliates.

Meanwhile, BRAC President Fred J. Kroll called on the union's members in the United States and Canada to refuse to handle any shipments destined for Iran.

Kroll said that BRAC "fully supports the efforts to limit or stop transportation to and from Iran until the hostages are freed and returned to this country."

Otero noted that the ILA also has been boycotting incoming and outgoing Iranian cargo, while members of the Transport Workers and the Machinists have refused to service Iranian airplanes in the United States.

In a message to the ITF headquarters in London, the secretariat's North American representatives stressed that "the continuing crisis in Iran and the dangers it poses to American lives and to peace in the region demand that the ITF and its affiliated unions no longer remain impartial or indifferent."

They said it is urgent that the ITF governing body meet immediately in the effort to reach a consensus on "ITF worldwide industrial action against Iran, in support of similar activities initiated earlier by American unions."

The RLEA statement on the American hostages was adopted unanimously by representatives of the 21 affiliates.

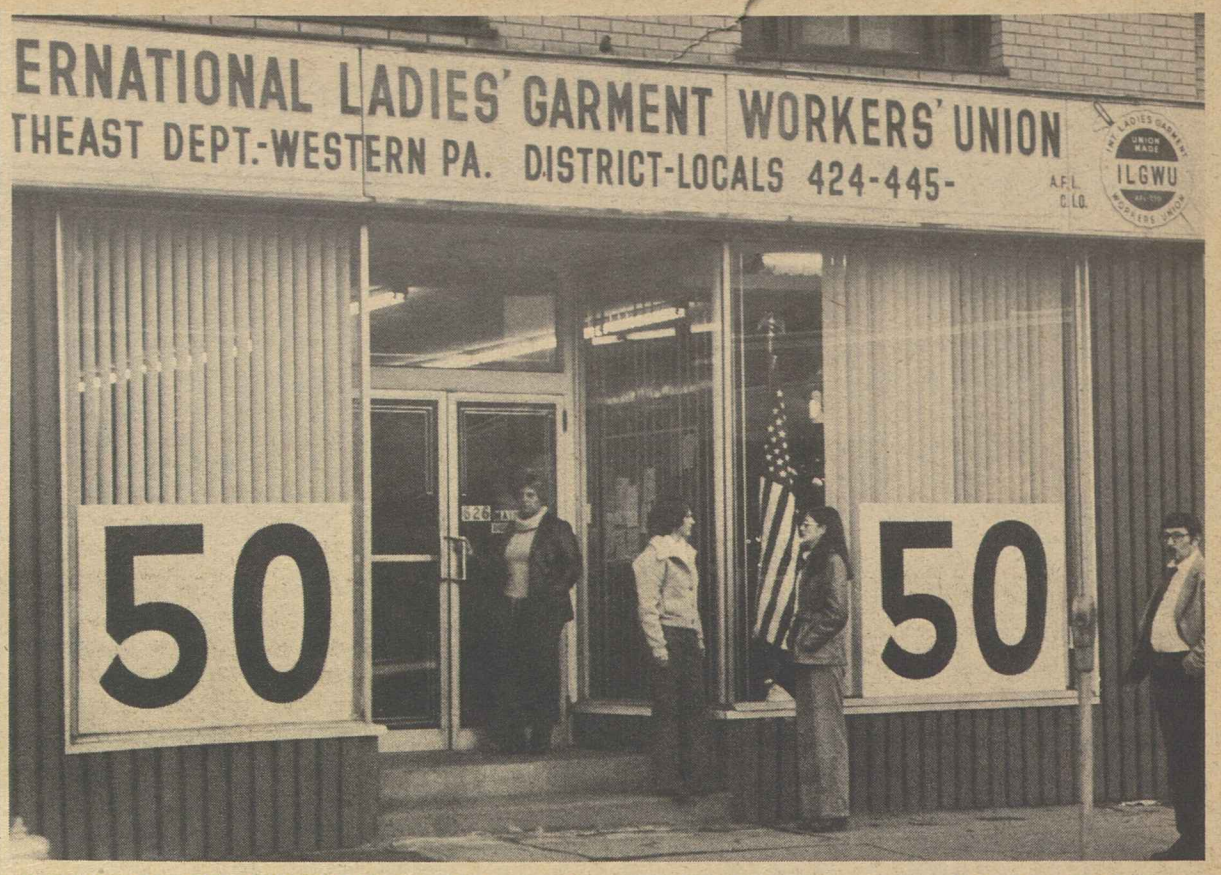
"This outrageous and unlawful seizure of American citizens and property is unparalleled in modern times," the RLEA stressed. "These are barbarous and contemptible actions which cloak the Iranian government and sectors of Iranian society for generations to come in terrorists' garb."

The RLEA called on the world's free trade unions to join in a unified action against Iran as a demonstration that they "will not tolerate international gangsterism and political terrorism fraudulently based on the holy Islamic faith."

Chaikin Joins Board Of Work in America

Scarsdale, N.Y.—President Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers has been named to the board of directors of the Work in America Institute. The organization promotes efforts to improve productivity and the quality of worklife.

Other institute board members representing labor are AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue and UAW Vice President Irving Bluestone.



REMINDER OF AMERICANS held hostage by terrorists in Iran is conveyed by the "50" signs posted at a branch office of the Ladies' Garment Workers in Johnstown, Pa. The 50 Americans have been held captive at the U.S. embassy in Tehran since Nov. 4.

LID Maps Aid to Worker Groups Struggling for Rights in Soviet Bloc

New York—The League for Industrial Democracy announced it will undertake a project to provide material, moral, and political support for worker and trade union dissidents in Soviet-bloc nations.

In announcing the project, LID noted that there had been an upsurge in trade union and worker dissidence in Communist countries in recent months. Committees to defend workers' rights have been established in the USSR, Poland, and Rumania.

In addition, human rights organizations, such as Charter 77 in Czechoslovakia and the Helsinki monitoring groups in the Soviet Union, have begun to focus attention on violations of workers' rights. There also has been an increase in the amount of "samizdat," or underground literature, concerning the plight of working people in the Soviet bloc.

"The men and women who are engaging in this kind of protest do so at an incredible personal risk," LID Executive Director Arch Puddington observed. "Many have already lost jobs, undergone harassment, been shipped off to mental institutions or even to labor camps.

"Their ability to continue their activities on behalf of democratic rights depends a great deal on the support they receive from the West, from trade unions, intellectuals, and human rights activists. It is our intention to raise the question of human rights for working people wherever we can in the United States."

The decision to undertake the project on international trade union rights was announced at LID's annual directors' meeting here. LID also announced the election of three new directors, President William Lindner of the Transport Workers, Vice President Jay Mazur of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and Executive Director Ludmilla Thorne of the International Sakharov Hearings.

Re-elected as officers of the organization along with Puddington were President Thomas R. Brooks. Board Chairman Tom Kahn, Treas. Albert Shanker, Executive Committee Chairman Judy Bardacke, and Vice Presidents Sol C. Chaikin, Charles Cogen, Midge Decter, Sidney Hook, Ernest Nagel, Bayard Rustin, and Mark Starr.

Puddington said the newest independent labor organization to spring up behind the Iron Curtain —the Free Interprofessional Union of Workers (SMOT) in the USSR —is in danger of being destroyed before next summer's Olympic Games in Moscow.

"The Soviet authorities want to clear out all dissident elements before the games," Puddington said. Practically all of SMOT's leadership has been persecuted by the Soviet regime, he added.

"Unless it is made clear that there are people in the West who are watching what the Soviet authorities are doing to these groups, there is a good chance that they will be harassed out of existence," he said.

The LID already has undertaken a project to raise funds for SMOT and to provide Americans with information about its activities. Puddington said SMOT is in desperate need of material aid, including funds to enable its leaders to maintain contact with each other and with supporters in the West.

LID is also encouraging the U.S. government to raise the issue of trade union and workers' rights at the conference scheduled in Madrid in November 1980 to assess compliance with the Helsinki agreement, particularly its human rights provisions.

NLRB Extends Rights To Fired Alien Workers

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered an employer to offer unconditional reinstatement to unlawfully discharged employees even though they are illegal aliens.

In reversing a decision of an NLRB administrative law judge, a board majority found no reason to depart from normal compliance procedures. The dissenting minority said it would have attempted to "harmonize" the board's remedial order with federal immigration laws.

The employer, Sure-Tan, Inc. and Surak Leather Co. of Chicago, unlawfully discharged five illegal aliens in retaliation against union activities. The administrative law judge in the case assumed that the aliens were back in Mexico at the time of the hearing and thus physically unavailable for work.

The judge therefore refrained from ordering any back pay and also placed a six-month time limit on the reinstatement offer.

The board majority, consisting of Chairman John H. Fanning and Members Howard Jenkins, Jr. and John C. Truesdale, held that the questions of availability and backpay liability should be answered in a compliance proceeding and ordered the conventional remedy.

The NLRB's general counsel filed a motion for clarification and, on Oct. 17, 1978, the Chicago Leather Workers Union, Local 431 of the Food & Commercial Workers, responded.

The general counsel argued that the board's failure to distinguish between legal and illegal immigrant status of the discharged workers encourages deported aliens to return as quickly as possible to claim their jobs and back pay rather than wait until an uncertain date when they might re-enter the United States legally.

The union argued that the effect of the counsel's suggested clarification would be to allow the employer to discharge undocumented workers without incurring any backpay obligations. If the employer is then able to replenish his work force with a new group of illegal aliens, a strong incentive is thus created for illegal migrations, the union charged.

The board majority found that affording illegal aliens full statutory protection will best effectuate the policies of the National Labor Relations Act.

CWA Focuses on Impact Of Technology Changes

Dearborn, Mich.—Coordinated collective bargaining goals and aggressive organizing techniques are vital elements in union strategy to deal with technological changes in the workplace.

These were among the major conclusions developed by some 500 local union leaders at the Communications Workers' national conference on technology here.

In opening the three-day conference, CWA President Glenn E. Watts noted that rapid technological developments have affected workers not only in the telephone industry, but in all fields of telecommunications and in other sectors where CWA members are employed.

A score of experts on technological change were featured in videotaped presentations at 23 conference workshops. Participants also heard from members of Congress, representatives of government, labor and business, as well as social scientists and consultants in specialized fields.

On the final day of the conference, a panel of workshop leaders headed by CWA Sec.-Treas. Louis B. Knecht delivered summary reports and held open discussions for the entire assembly.

The conference outlined the need to develop national collective bargaining goals to protect both jobs and job content threatened by new technological processes.

Specific proposals explored the possibilities of negotiating a shorter workweek, early retirements, worker retraining programs and a review of job titles and descriptions.

Watts assured participants that the ideas and suggestions developed at the conference would be carefully analyzed and presented to the union's membership bargaining councils.

The conference also stressed the need to step up organizing efforts with "interconnect" telephone firms and specialty communications companies that are beginning to compete with the major common carriers.

N. Richard Miller, an expert in the study of coming technological developments, described for participants the dawning of an explosive growth in communications keyed to a revolution in computers and transmission systems.

Miller predicted broad job expansion in the installation and servicing of terminal equipment, which would more than offset job declines in other areas. He said sophisticated communications systems will first be developed for business and industrial use, but gradually would become commonplace in residences.

Workers, Nation Mourn Meany's Death

Historic Career Comes to Close

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany's attention and devotion in his hours away from the "house of labor." He guarded his privacy with them, yet he always stood ready, day or night to deal with any crisis that involved American labor.

While he moved in high places and his advice was sought out by the heads of nations and political and legislative leaders, he was ever mindful that this was because he represented America's workers and that advancing their interests was the duty of his life.

The right of workers to organize into unions for the purpose of addressing their employers with a united voice was at the heart of Meany's trade union credo.

He had a profound faith in the system of collective bargaining between labor and management that has evolved in the United States. It is precisely this system, he would point out to labor's critics and enemies, that has given the American worker the highest living standard in the world and has thus formed the basis for national prosperity. To those who at various times suggested that the bargaining process had outlived its usefulness, Meany had a one-word response: "Baloney."

It was Meany's task, Kirkland pointed out recently, to stand "on the firing line and (take) the attacks and brickbats that come with the normal territory of someone who has the responsibility of advocating and defending the rights of plain people in this society." And Meany never flinched.

At the time of his death, he was assembling material for his memoirs, and this task will be carried on by his staff. An indication of its scope was given by Kirkland when he remarked at the convention:

The life works of this one valiant man would do honor to a dozen men, if divided among their histories. He is living proof of how much difference one person, armed with his qualities, can really make in the course of human events."

The wake for George Meany will be held in the AFL-CIO building, where his body will lie in state. The public is invited on Sunday and Monday, Jan. 13 and 14, from 2 p.m. to 8. p.m.

A requiem mass will be celebrated in St. Matthews Cathedral in Washington, D.C., at 10 a.m., Tuesday, Jan. 15. Because of limited seating, admission will be by invitation only. Burial will be in Gate of Heaven Cemetery, Silver Spring, Md.

The family requests no flowers. Contributions may be made to the Leukemia Society of America.

The AFL-CIO building will be closed for business until Thursday, Jan. 17, except for memorial functions.



GEORGE MEANY'S LEGACY is the AFL-CIO itself, President Lane Kirkland said in a statement to the news media. Meany forged the world's "strongest, most independent, most democratic labor movement."

Sorrow, Warmth Mark Tributes

(Continued from Page 1)

"as an old friend and as one who fought alongside of him for so many years."

To Mondale, "George Meany was one of the finest men I ever met and one of the greatest forces of our time for social justice and freedom."

As Sec. of Labor Ray Marshall expressed it, "a giant has fallen and freedom has lost a friend . . . a man of deep compassion, conviction and strength.

"George Meany leaves a legacy to all of us of a better, more decent and equitable society," Marshall said. "Working people throughout the world live fuller, safer lives today because of George Meany.'"

American political figures from both parties paused in mid-campaign to speak of the central role that Meany has held in public affairs.

In Meany's native New York, flags at state offices were lowered by Gov. Hugh Carey.

As did the heads of AFL-CIO affiliates, UAW Presidesnt Douglas A. Fraser testified to the breadth of Meany's influence and to the debt of all segments of the labor movement "to the courage and tenacity of George Meany."

United Mine Workers President Sam Church, Jr., termed Meany "an inspiration to all of us . . . a great labor leader."

The National Conference of Christians and Jews cited Meany's dedication "to equal opportunity and equal justice."

To the leaders of the nation's leading civil rights organizations, Meany was the comrade in arms during the years of struggle to break down discrimination barriers in the workplace and in society at large.

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights said Meany's "devotion to equality and social justice encompassed not only the members of the American labor movement but everyone who suffered from discrimination, economic deprivation and lack of freedom." Chairman Clarence Mitchell said Meany's personal commitment and his ability to mobilize the support of the labor movement "were major factors in enactment of all the major civil rights laws."

All of the constituent departments that make up the AFL-CIO gave testimony to the durability with which Meany cemented a diverse trade union movement. From the Building & Construction Trades Dept., Meany's original trade union base, President Robert A. Georgine spoke feelingly of Meany as one of the rare individuals "who shape their times" and change the course of history.

Every union had its own special tribute to Meany. And from Meany's own union, the Plumbers & Pipefitters, President Martin J. Ward voiced the special affection that its members felt for their union brother.

"We will miss George Meany, his leadership, his advice, his direction and his friendship," Ward said.

As the word of Meany's death spread throughout the world, cables and messages arrived at AFL-CIO headquarters from nearly every country where workers are free to organize, and from the international free union organizations and secretariats.

Many of the messages included the personal remembrances of foreign union leaders who had known and worked with Meany over the years.

The West German ambassador recalls Meany standing "side by side with John F. Kennedy" at the Berlin wall in 1963, "a symbol of freedom and hope."

From Israel came a message from Histadrut Gen. Sec. Yerucham Meshel that sought to convey the special warmth the people of that beleaguered nation have always felt for Meany.

For all people, the Histadrut leader cabled, Meany fought for human rights and against oppression. "But for Israel and Histadrut, George Meany was above and beyond all these a true and cherished friend" with "a very special place in the hearts and minds of every Israeli."

An unintended tribute came from behind the Iron Curtain where, Kirkland noted, "Meany was hated by the oppressors because he was a beacon of hope for the oppressed."

In confirmation, the Associated Press quoted the Soviet news agency, Tass, as describing Meany as having been "an apologist of the capitalist system" and "a rabid anti-Communist."

'His Strengths Were Those Of American Labor . . .'

Statement of President Carter:

George Meany was an American institution. He changed the shape of our nation for the better in hundreds of ways, great and small, through the force of his character and the integrity of his beliefs. His strengths were the strengths of the American labor movement: courage, practical idealism, compassion, and an unshakable commitment to human dignity and human rights.

Above all, George Meany was a patriot. He expressed his love for our country by fighting to make it a better place in which to work and live. He came out of the building trades, and in a lifetime of public leadership he never stopped building. He left America a freer, stronger, more just society than he found it.

George Meany's enduring monument will be the united free trade union movement he helped create and led so long and so well. But his vision of labor's role was a broad one, and his life's work also served millions throughout the world who never held a union card. He was an enemy of totalitarianism in all its forms, a fighter for social justice at home and abroad, and a friend of freedom everywhere.

George Meany was a counsellor of Presidents who never lost the common touch. Like seven of my predecessors, I was privileged to benefit from his straightforward counsel. Working men and women around the world will mourn his loss. Pope John Paul II put it best at the White House just three months ago, when he clasped George Meany's hands and said simply, "You do good work for your people." We were all George Meany's people, and the good work he did will continue to serve us for a long time to come.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.



Labor, Nation, World Say Farewell to George Meany

AFL-CIO News

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Kirkland Leads Final Tribute

The labor movement said a final and reluctant farewell to George Meany and prepared to carry on his life's work.

Trade unionists from across the country and from many parts of the world gathered with Meany's family for funeral services at Washington's Cathedral of St. Matthew the Apostle. The President and Vice President of the United States were among many notables who shared the deeply moving occasion.

"It is to the honor and the credit of this trade union movement," said Lane Kirkland, Meany's successor as AFL-CIO president, "that we clung to his leadership as long as we could; that we kept him as long as the Lord would let us, for he was, to his last day, the best there was."

MEANY, who led the AFL-CIO as president for nearly a quarter-century from the merged federation's inception in 1955 until his retirement, died at the age of 85 on Jan. 10. Less than two months earlier, as Msgr. George G. Higgins noted in his homily, Meany had presided for the last time at a convention of the AFL-CIO.

Present for the Roman Catholic Mass of the Resurrection were Meany's three daughters and their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lee, Mr. and Mrs. John Lutz and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mayer; his two surviving sisters, Mrs. William Cassin and Mrs. James Fitzgerald, and his grandchildren, all 14 of whom took part in the service.

They were surrounded by more than 1,000 people who filled the cathedral to pay their last respects to one of the giant figures of labor history—close friends, prominent public figures, workers and their representatives.

KIRKLAND and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue led the labor delegation, which included present and past members of the federation's Executive Council, the heads of national and international unions both within and without the AFL-CIO, leaders of state federations and major city central bodies, AFL-CIO headquarters and field staff—and a group of members of Plumbers Local 2, Meany's home local in the Bronx, N.Y.

Seated in one of the front rows during the service was President Carter along with Mrs. Muriel Humphrey, Vice President and Mrs. Mondale and Sec. of State and

(Continued on Page 8)

'Fare Thee Well'

"THE WHOLE EARTH is the sepulchre of illustrious men."

So it was said on such an occasion in a golden age many centuries ago. And so it is now with George Meany.

There were no boundaries to his mind and spirit, save those of his own constant principles.

There is a Book here which tells us that wheresoever men are in chains, we are bound with them. George Meany endeavored to live by the full scope of that Writ.

Strangers did come and try to teach him their ways. Some, indeed, scorned him just for being what he was. But they came and went and George Meany abided.

Certainly he was not of the right. Surely he was not of the left, nor was he anchored in the center. He stood above such transient categories in resistance to all power directed against the rights of man and woman, and in affirmation of the role and the interests of plain people.

And it is to the honor and the credit of this trade union movement that we clung to his leadership as long as we could; that we kept him as long as the Lord would let us, for he was, to his last day, the best there was.

For many years he presided with a gavel and a wooden block made and given him by the Carpenters' Brotherhood. His last light tap of that gavel, before he yielded it, split that old battered block apart—a sign, perhaps, of the honorable completion of his apprenticeship here and of an impending summons to a higher call.

That call came 63 years to the day of his admission to membership in the United Association that was his pride.

Now he is young and strong again, free of pain, blessed with a rich store of grace, starting over with the steadying—and, when needs be, humbling—force of Eugenie at his side.

And we now have faith that better days lie ahead for the working people of America, and of the world, because George Meany is up there, negotiating the matter with God.

Now we take our last leave of what remains of him here.

Goodbye, George. Fare thee well.

—AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland's eulogy.

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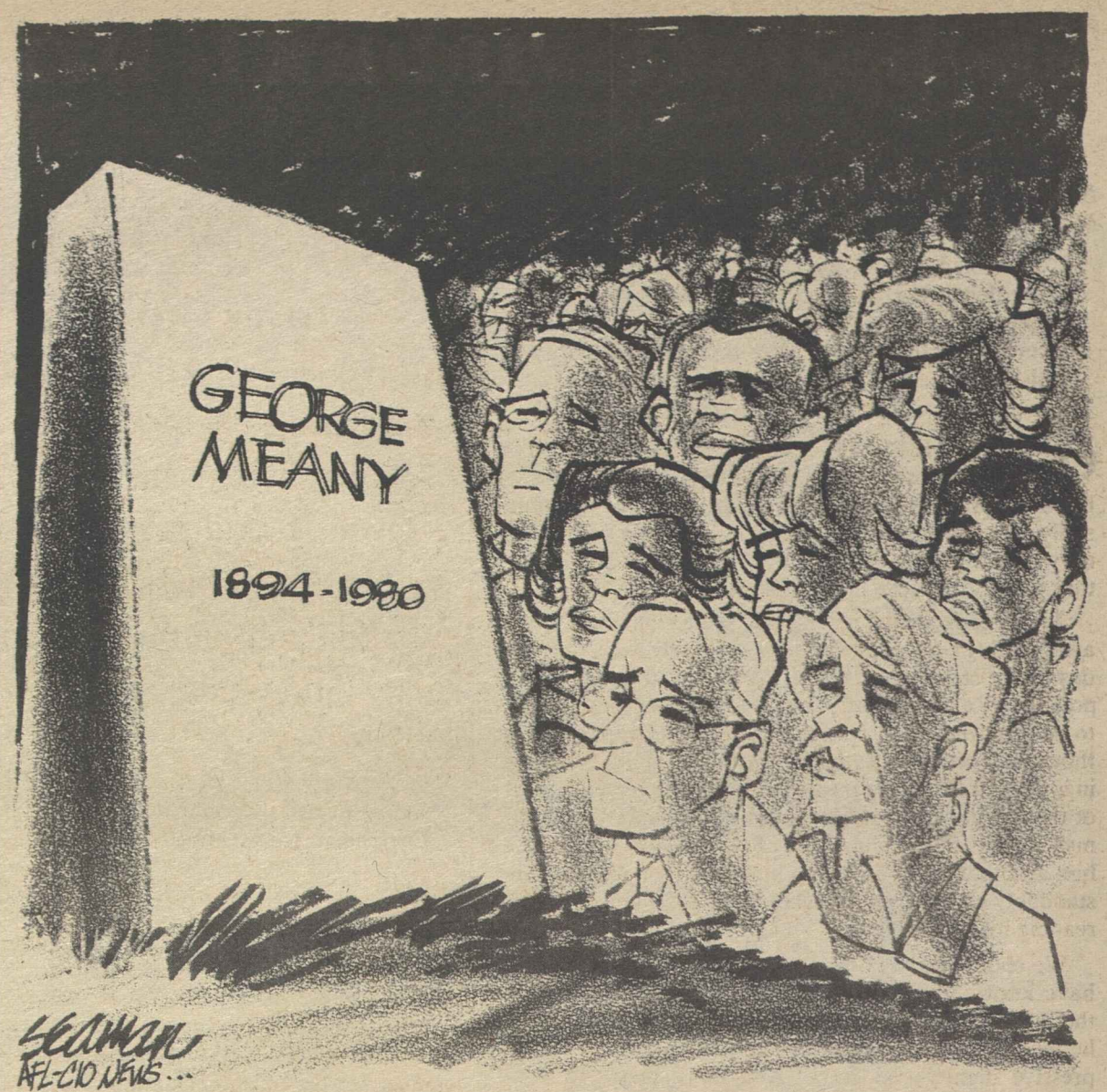
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Leadership Recalled:

Commitment to Civil Rights Governed Meany's Career

THE HUBERT H. HUMPHREY Civil Rights Award will be made posthumously to George Meany at a Jan. 27 dinner of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

Muriel Humphrey will present the award, which is being made jointly to Meany and to Leadership Conference Chairman Clarence M. Mitchell. President Carter is scheduled to speak and former Sen. Edward W. Brooke will preside at the awards dinner.

Meany had been chosen for the honor before his death and statements that have been issued by leading civil rights organizations and human rights leaders mourning his passing all stressed Meany's strong personal commitment to full equality on and off the job.

The top officers of the NAACP—President W. Montague Cobb, Board Chairman Margaret Bush Williams and Executive Director Benjamin L. Hooks termed Meany "a beloved and distinguished friend" whose support made possible the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964. They recalled also how quickly he rallied to the support of the NAACP in 1976 when a punitive court decision in Mississippi "threatened our very existence."

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., president of the National Urban League, termed Meany "a towering figure whose influence transcended the ranks of labor and reached out to every sector of our society . . . always compassionate and understanding."

The director of the Urban League's LEAP program, Napoleon B. Johnson II, noted the "strong gains" in bringing black workers into the trade union movement during Meany's tenure and his active personal support of Apprenticeship Outreach "from its beginnings."

NAACP Labor Director Lewis J. Carter III termed Meany's death "truly America's loss," and many local branches of both national organizations sent similar messages.

Meany's funeral was on Martin Luther King, Jr., Day, the anniversary of the birth of the assassinated civil rights leader. Because of anniversary observance commitments, Dr. King's widow, Coretta Scott King, was unable to attend the funeral. "But I want to join you in spirit," she said in a telegram to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland that declared:

"George Meany was a towering giant in the struggle for justice and equality in 20th Century America. His commitment to civil rights for black Americans and to economic and social decency for all working people was a major force for progressive social gain. George Meany will be sorely missed but . . . will remain an enduring model of commitment for future generations."

President Bayard Rustin and Executive Director Norman Hill of the A. Philip Randolph Institute said they will miss Meany "as we would miss a brother."

In years of association, they wired, "we came to cherish his inspiration, his support and his wisdom. But most of all we valued his friendship."

There were many, many other tributes to Meany as a human rights leader—from groups such as the Opportunities Industrialization Centers, where the Rev. Leon H. Sullivan cited Meany's "tremendous contribution to the working men and women of all races and creeds," and the Coalition for United Community Action in Chicago which cited his "legacy of equal job opportunities and justice for all mankind." And a telegram from Recruitment & Training Program Director William M. Ross concluded with a heartfelt "God Bless George Meany."

Numerous Jewish human rights organizations testified to Meany's long and close support for social justice programs and for freedom for Soviet Jews. The national officers of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith said Meany "was in the forefront of the struggle against anti-Semitism."

Organizations of and for the handicapped gave witness to the strong support Meany had given to their causes. Statements and telegrams came from such groups as CARE and the National Safety Council. There were messages from a diversity of ethnic organizations, from veterans groups and religious leaders.

From the management side of the bargaining table, National Association of Manufacturers President Alexander B. Trowbridge said the nation will be poorer without Meany.

Bethlehem Steel Corp. President Lewis W. Foy said Meany's loss will be felt by "all Americans." And Virgil Day, a former General Electric official who had served with Meany on various government panels, said admiringly that his old adversary always negotiated "as if he had aces back to back."

The Close of an Extraordinary Career

Following is the homily given by Msgr. George G. Higgins at the funeral mass of George Meany, St. Matthew's Cathedral, Washington, D.C., Jan. 15, 1980.

I, John, heard a voice from heaven say to me, 'write down: Happy are those who die in the Lord! Happy, indeed, the Spirit says: Now they can rest forever after their work, since their good deeds go with them.'

—Book of the Apocalypse C. XIV

ON NOVEMBER 15—exactly two months ago this very day, in fact, this very hour—George Meany briefly presided over his last trade union convention, sadly but inevitably bringing to a close the extraordinary career of one of the truly great figures in the history of the American labor movement.

To judge from the serene but rather hauntingly far-away look in his eyes, he knew perfectly well that his days were strictly numbered. As he was ushered to the podium in a wheelchair, looking very frail and gaunt, to deliver what was to be the last of hundreds, perhaps thousands of speeches he had given at similar gatherings during his 60 years in the labor movement, most of those who were present undoubtedly feared, as I did myself, that the strain might prove to be too much for him and that, overcome with emotion, he might, understandably enough, go to pieces and not be able to finish reading his prepared text.

We should have known better than that. We should have known that, despite his fatal illness and despite the highly emotional setting in which he found himself, he would rise to the occasion and carry it off with impressive dignity and grace. And that's precisely what he did, of course.

EVEN THOUGH MR. MEANY knew that the Grim Reaper was standing right beside him at the podium, he characteristically dispensed with the usual formalities, and without any fuss or feathers, immediately launched into his text, speaking as bluntly as ever and with the vigor of a perfectly healthy man. There was not a trace of sentimentality in his speech, much less any trace of self-pity or self-adulation. He spoke prosaically, but very effectively, in a matter-of-fact style, not about himself, but about the state of the nation and the state of the American labor movement over which he had presided so skillfully and with such great distinction ever since the merger in 1955 of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

It was only when he reached the concluding sentence of his text that his voice momentarily wavered and cracked ever so slightly. Tears came into his eyes as he said, manfully trying to regain his composure: "To my God go my prayers—prayers of thanks for granting me more than one man's share of happiness and rewards, and prayers for His blessing on this nation and on this movement and on each of you."

It was altogether fitting that George Meany's valedictory message—his last will and testament, so to speak—should have ended on this prayerful note. In this one sentence, this one brief, but under the circumstances profoundly moving, prayer of thanksgiving, he told us in capsule form the story of his life and told us also, for the record, by what set of priorities he had been guided in his long and distinguished career as one of the most influential public figures in recent American history.

AS HIS FAREWELL MESSAGE clearly indicates, he was, first and foremost, a man of deep, but simple, down-to-earth and unpretentious religious faith. He did not wear his religion on his sleeve and would have found it difficult, I should imagine, to understand or to cope with the mentality of those who did. For his own part, he simply wasn't built that way. His religious faith, however, was an essential and deeply-rooted part of his makeup. It directly—but, again, unostentatiously—influenced both his public and private life to the very moment of his death. Fortified by the sacraments of the Church just a few hours before he took his last breath, but while he was still fully conscious and in full possession of his faculties, and comforted by the loving care of his devoted daughters and the priestly ministrations of his Pastor and very good friend, Father Reddy, he died peacefully in the Lord. "Happy are those who die in the Lord! Happy indeed, the Spirit says: Now they can rest forever after their work, since their good deeds go with them."

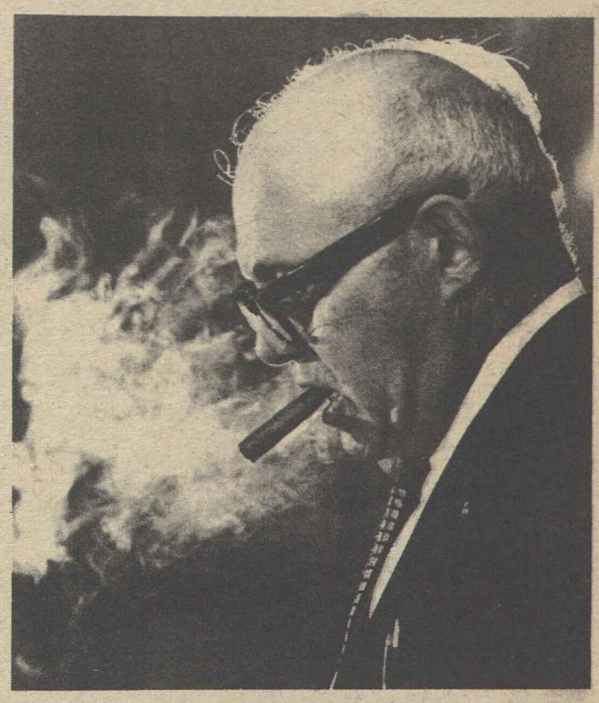


MSGR. GEORGE G. HIGGINS

George Meany
1894-1980

To my God go my prayers—prayers of thanks for granting me more than one man's share of happiness and rewards, and prayers for His continued blessing on this nation and on this movement and on each of you.

From George Meany's keynote address to the 13th AFL-CIO Convention. Nov. 15, 1979.



George Meany's good deeds, performed at all times with granite-like integrity—which, through thick and thin, was his essential hallmark—have been catalogued in ample detail by the media in recent weeks and days. It will not be necessary, then, nor would it be appropriate for me on this occasion to recapitulate even the principal highlights of his amazing career as the nation's outstanding labor leader, a career which stretched back farther in time than most of us can remember.

Coming back again to the prayer with which he so appropriately concluded his farewell address at the AFL-CIO convention two months ago this very day, let me simply underline the fact that his priorities as a public figure were always kept in the proper order. After giving thanks to God for granting him more than one man's share of happiness and rewards, he prayed, in this order, for the nation which he loved so dearly and the labor movement which he served so effectively for more than half a century.

A BRIEF WORD about both—both our nation and the labor movement—may be in order as we bid farewell to this truly great American.

I have already indicated that George Meany was instinctively diffident, in a manly sort of way, about parading or publicizing his deeply held religious faith. By contrast, however, he wore his patriotism on his sleeve, and unashamedly so. The quality of his patriotism was misunderstood by some of his critics. Mainly because they thought he was too inflexibly anti-communist, they wrote him off—sometimes rather disdainfully—as a myopic and narrow-minded chauvinist. They were wrong about that—completely wrong, in my opinion.

In standing up consistently not only against communism but against any and all forms of totalitarianism, George Meany was not defending the so-called American way of life as such. He was defending the cause of human rights which, for him, were indivisible and were meant to be universal in their application.

Mr. Meany's anti-communism derived directly and, from his point of view, very logically from his unshakeable commitment to the cause of freedom and, more specifically, the freedom of workers to organize into autonomous trade unions of their own choice. In his 1979 Labor Day statement, the last of 25 such statements he had written as president of the AFL-CIO, he succinctly stated his position as follows:

"One cannot have a trade union or a democratic election" without freedom of speech, freedom of association and assembly. "Without a democratic election, whereby the people choose and remove their rulers, there is no method of securing human rights against the state. No democracy without human rights, no human rights without democracy, and no trade union rights without either. That is our belief; that is our creed."

THROUGHOUT HIS ENTIRE lifetime, Meany never deviated from this belief or this creed and was prepared at all times to do battle with any form of political tyranny, whether fascist or communist, which denied or unjustly restricted the rights of workers to organize.

In large measure, then, Meany's anti-communism grew out of his life-long commitment to the cause of organized labor which, next to his family, was his greatest love.

"I have no other interest in life outside my family and the federation," he said when he was first elected president of the old American Federation of Labor. "To me this is the greatest honor that could possibly come to me in my lifetime. I do not relish the work in the sense of the time which it will take, but I am prepared to give it all of my time and give it the very best that I have in me. . . . There is a job to be done. I hope to be able to do that job."

We honor him this morning, with sincere gratitude and affection, for having done that job so diligently and with such great integrity in the service of the working people of the nation and to the great benefit of the nation as a whole. The cause of freedom everywhere, both at home and abroad, has been greatly enhanced and, in these dangerously troubled times, is now the more secure because he did his job so well.

WE MOURN HIS PASSING. Of course we do—but none of us so much as Regina, Eileen, and Genevieve who, to their great sorrow, which we share with them, have lost both their mother and their father within less than a year. To them and to their families we offer our heartfelt sympathy and very sincere condolences. May they be comforted and consoled by the conviction, deriving from their own deep religious faith, that their mother and father, so lovingly devoted to one another during 60 years of married life, have now been reunited in heaven.

We shall now proceed to celebrate the Mass of the Resurrection, hoping that by the renewal of the sacred signs and symbols of this ancient liturgy, we may be able to make some sense out of death, may be able to discern in George Meany's passing some transcendent meaning or significance. The mystery of death utterly beggars the human imagination even in the case of a man who lived, as George Meany did, well beyond the average span of years allotted to the sons and daughters of Adam.

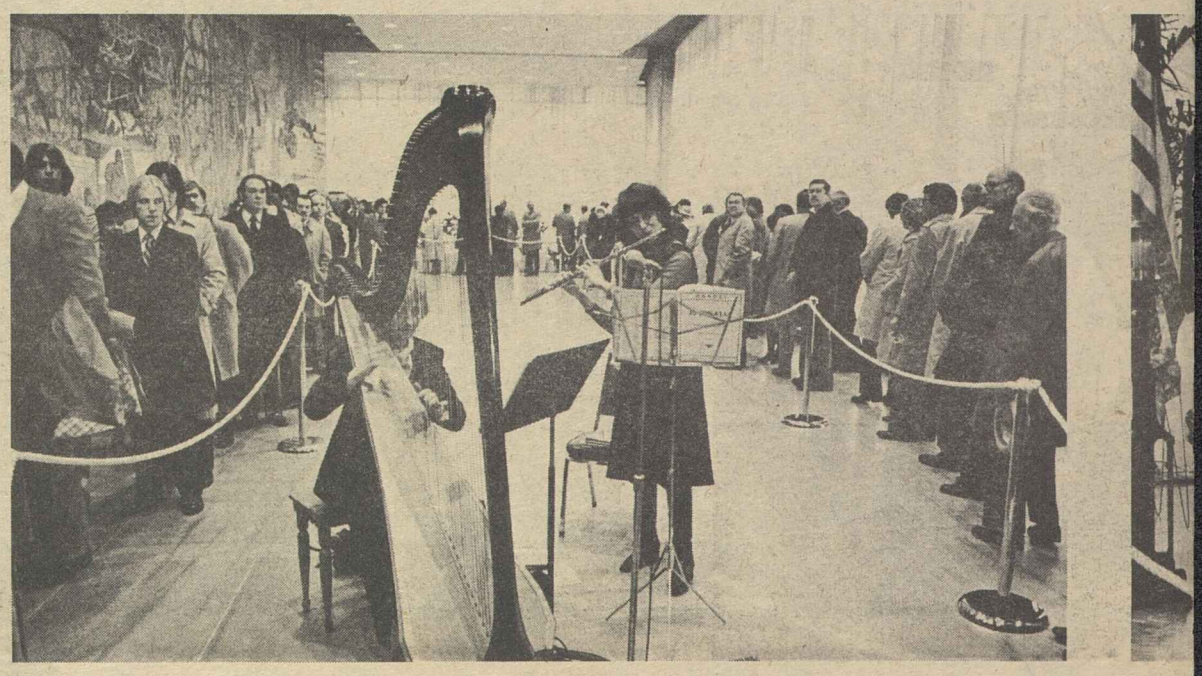
We know by the intuition of the human heart, however, and are persuaded by our faith that this is not the end. We have come together, to articulate this intuition and proclaim this ancient faith of ours. Our purpose is to celebrate, by word and by sacred sign and symbol, the good news that the God Who made us and Who raised Jesus Christ from the dead will also bring to life our mortal bodies because of His Spirit Who dwells in us. *(Romans 8:11)*

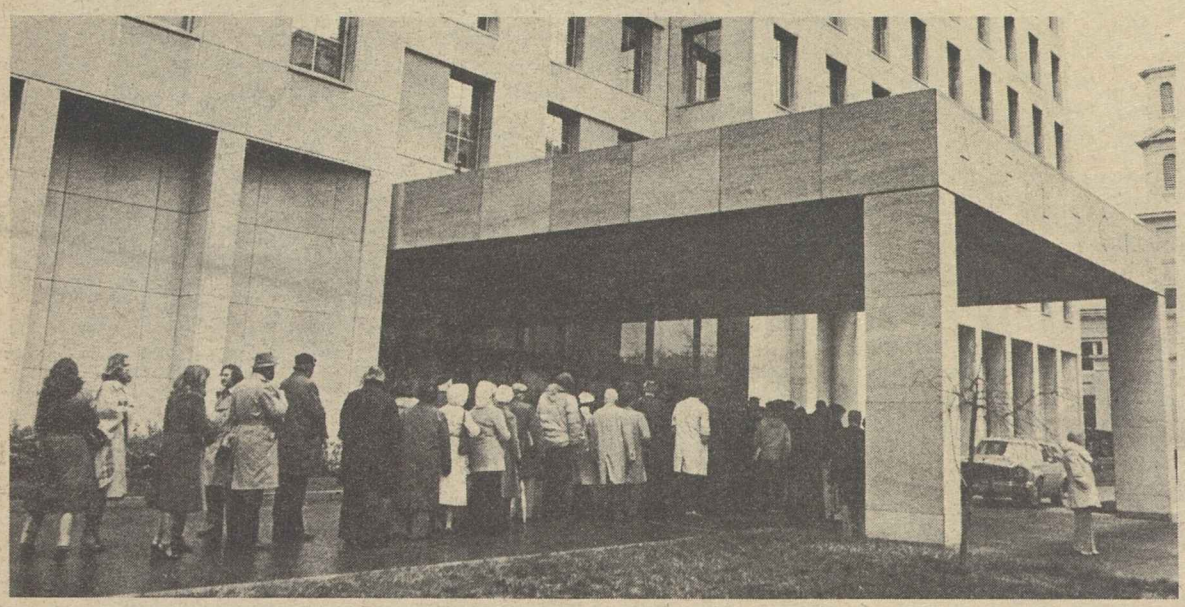
"Happy are those who," like George Meany, "die in the Lord! Happy indeed, the Spirit says: Now they can rest forever after their work, since their good deeds go with them."





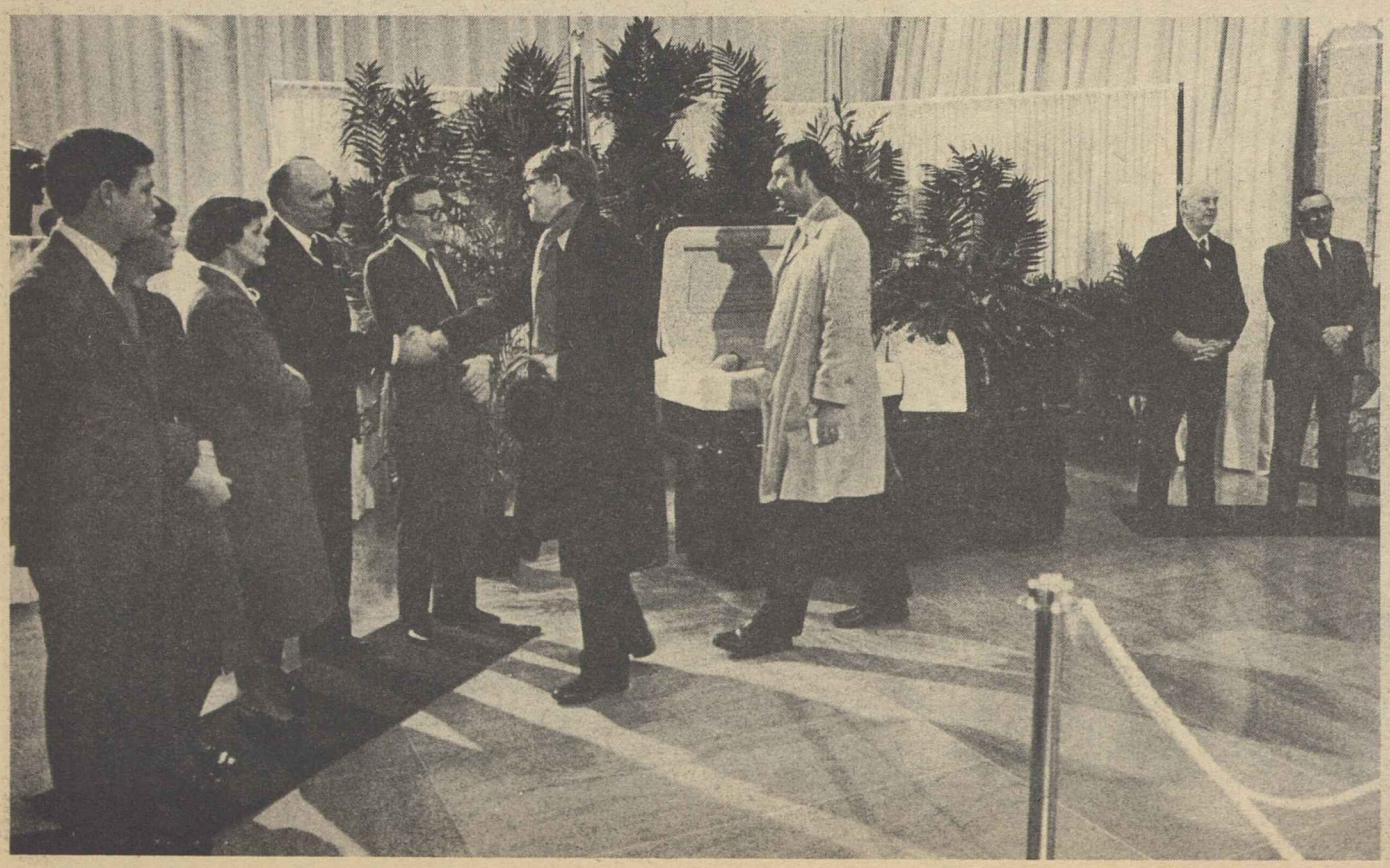
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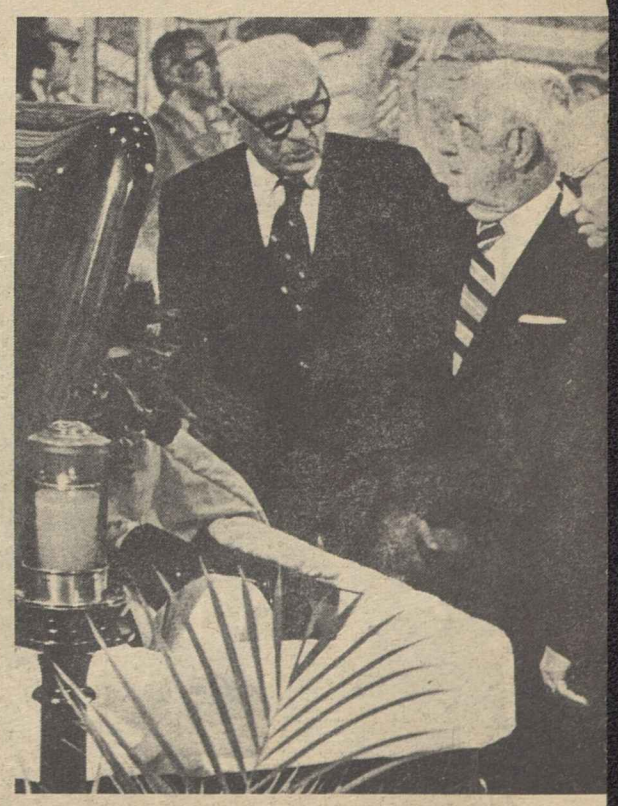




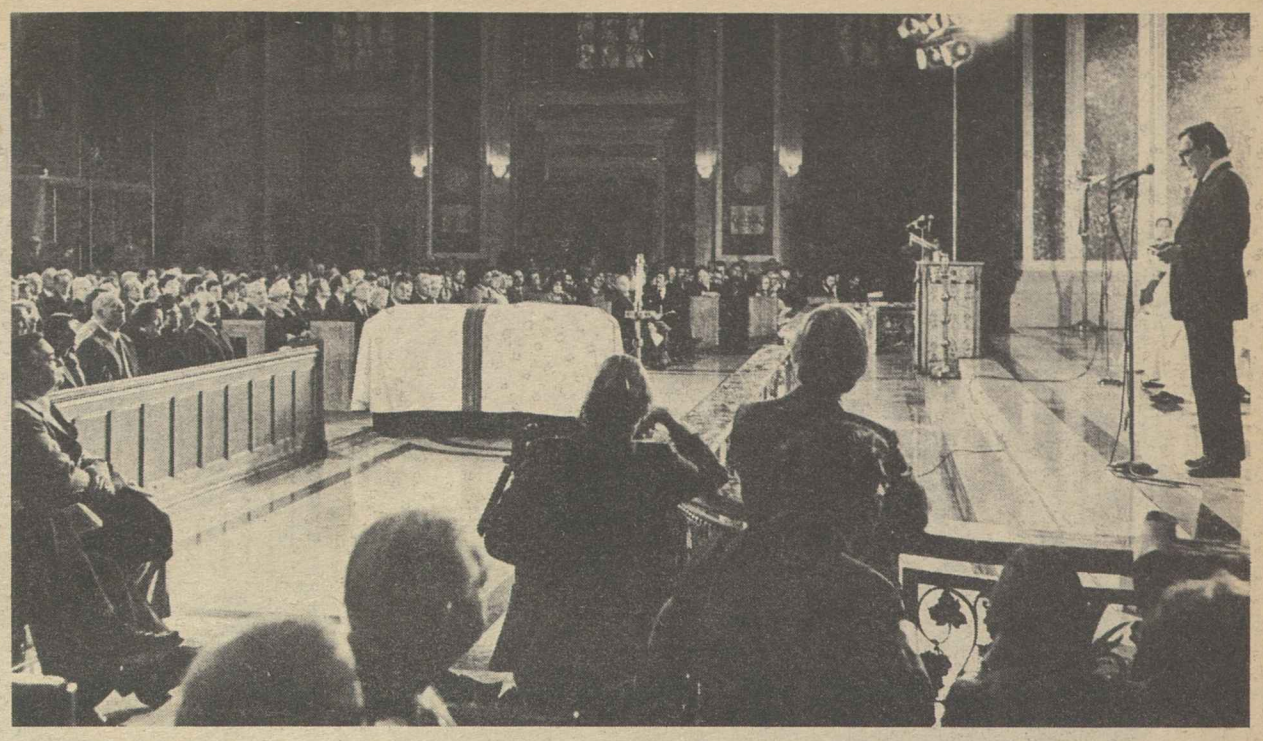




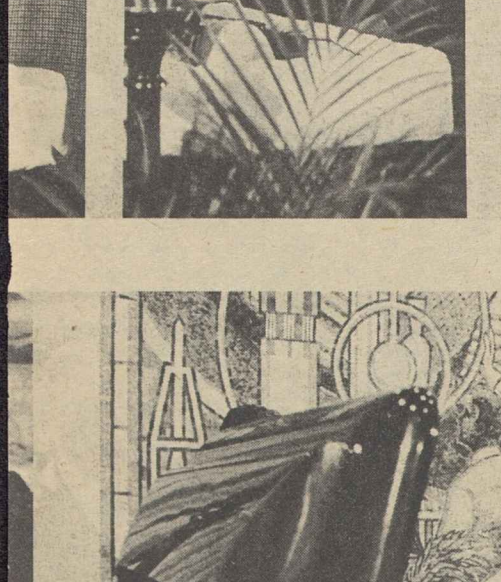








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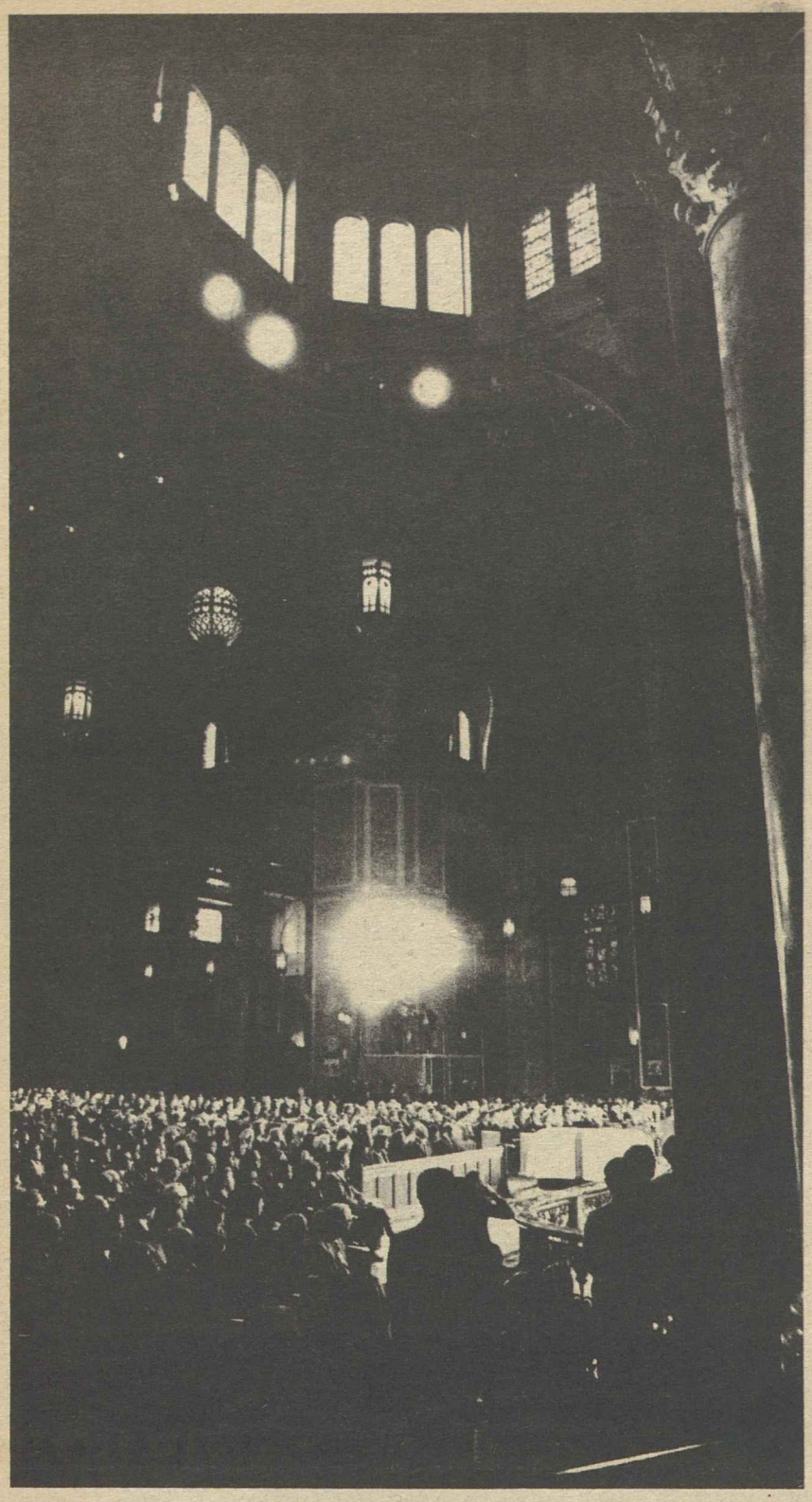


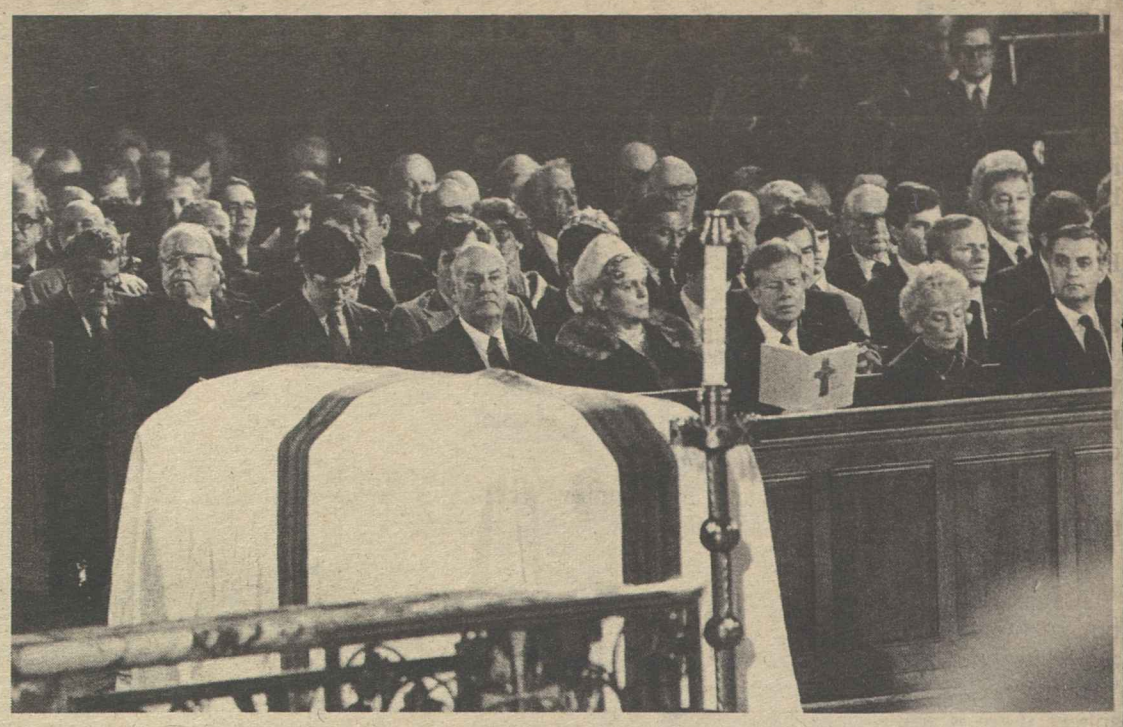








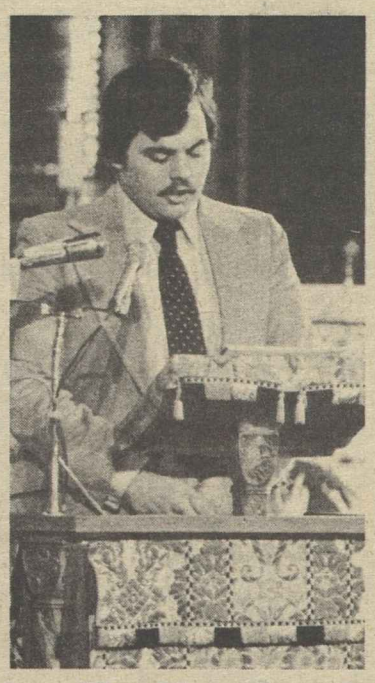


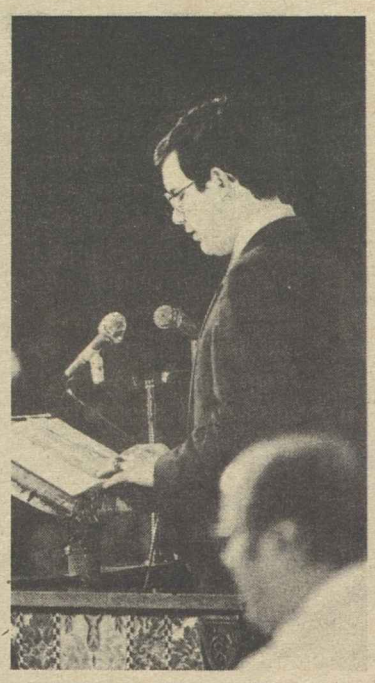




'We Take Our Last Leave'







Lectors were Meany grandchildren—Eileen Mayer, Ernest Lee and George Meany Lutz.



The gifts were brought to the altar by Meany's granddaughters: Ellen Lutz, Melissa Mayer and Eileen Mayer.



Meany's grandson, Michael Lee, was one of the altar servers.



Meany Hailed as Free World Leader

Heads of state and government joined leaders of free trade unions from all parts of the globe in honoring George Meany for a commitment to worker and human rights that transcended national boundaries.

Both Egypt's President Anwar El Sadat and Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin sent messages to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland expressing their admiration of George Meany.

So did British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia and Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan.

International organizations and trade union secretariats also testified to Meany's world role.

Here is a sampling:

Alexander Orfilla, secretary-general of the Organization of American States said Meany was deeply respected by workers in Latin America and the Caribbean. "They responded to his conviction that in this hemisphere there is neither north nor south but Americans who must strive to cooperate so as to achieve a better existence for every human being."

BEGIN SAID Israelis "will always remember" George Meany, "the great leader of American workers and staunch friend of Israel."

Sadat termed Meany's passing "a tremendous loss" to union members throughout the world, as well as in the United States.

Both the president of Egyptian Federation of Trade Unions, Saad Mohamed Ahmed, and Histadrut Sec.-Gen. Yerucham Meshel in Israel, sent messages.

To West German Chancellor Schmidt, when Meany spoke on issues, "the world listened." He said Meany's name will always stand for "the everlasting fight of mankind for freedom and dignity."

Both Willy Brandt, chairman of Germany's Social Democratic Party and Christian Democratic Chairman Helmut Kohl issued statements. Brandt honored Meany as a "magnificent" and "unique" defender of human rights and freedom. Kohl hailed him as a battler "for the entire free world."

A host of telegrams came also from leaders of West Germany's strong trade union movement and the various unions.

THE BRITISH Trades Union Congress, which has a long tradition of exchanging fraternal delegates with the AFL-CIO at conventions, expressed its "great sadness" at the loss of a "respected and valued friend" who served the union movement with "total dedication."

And Prime Minister Thatcher recalled meeting with Meany when she visited the United States. She wrote Kirkland that Meany "was a significant force for good, both in your country and throughout the world."

Britain was not the only country where union and government figures who differed politically joined in tributes to Meany.

Tunisia's President Bourguiba spoke of Meany's "understanding and help in our struggle for the liberation of our country" and his staunch defense of "responsible trade unionism." There was a warm message also from the former head of the Tunisian trade union federation, Habib Achour, a longtime friend of Meany and of the AFL-CIO.

The Organization of African Trade Union Unity termed the death of Meany an "irreparable loss" and noted his many "contributions to labor movements the world over."



FLAGS AT THE WHITE HOUSE and at all other government buildings were lowered to half-staff in respect for George Meany. The lowering of flags, a rare tribute to a private citizen, was ordered by President Carter.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN Confederation of Workers sent its tribute to "our brother, George Meany." And the chairman of the Uganda Labor Congress, Humphrey Luande Notu, wired from his hospital bed in Nairobi his sorrow at the death of "my personal friend."

From South Africa, Leonard Sikhikhane, chairman of the consultative committee of Black Trade Unions, termed Meany "'one of the world's greatest trade union leaders." And the general secretary of the Black & Allied Workers Union, Mary Ntseke, said she will "always cherish the memory" of meeting Meany.

From Jordan, Crown Prince Hassan sent his regrets at the death of "a great American" and Jordan's Ambassador to the United States, Abdullah Salah, added his own tribute.

Juan Jose del Pino, the secretary-general of ORIT —the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers— described Meany as an "untiring defender of workers, an incorruptible labor leader."

FROM CHILE, that nation's democratic labor leaders called Meany's passing "a hard blow to the free and democratic trade union movement of this hemisphere and world." The message was signed by leaders of the Group of Ten, the union organization recognized by the AFL-CIO.

From France, the general secretary of Force Ouvriere—Andre Bergeron—said that Meany had "dedicated his entire life to the trade union movement and the struggle and improvement of the lot of workers."

From Upper Volta came a tribute to "the most eminent labor unionist of America and the free world."

There were messages from the unions of Mauritius and Tanzania, and from the General Federation of Belgian Workers.

Swedish Trade Union Confederation President Gunnar Nilsson expressed his admiration for Meany as did Leonard Bodstroem, president of Sweden's white-collar labor federation.

MESSAGES CAME from the resurgent democratic trade unions of Spain. And the president of Portugal's union federation, Jose Manuel Torres Couto, saw Meany's death as "an irremediable and heavy loss for the international and democratic trade union movement."

The Guyana Trades Union Congress said Meany had been "a powerful inspiration" to workers throughout the world "in their struggle for economic and social justice."

Tanzanian and Australian union leaders sent messages as did the First Commissioner of the State of Zaire, Bo-Boliko Lokonga Monse Mihomo, who said Meany "consecrated his entire life" to help workers.

The president of Domei, the Japanese labor federation, remembered Meany with "admiration and gratitude." Domei President Seji Amaike said Japanese unions "lost a great and valued friend," and messages from numerous Japanese union leaders expressed similar sentiments.

The Central Organization of Finnish Trade Unions praised Meany in a telegram signed by Chairman Pekka Oivio.

A. P. Sharma, president of the Indian Trade Union Congress, said Meany's achievements will be "inspiration for the trade union movement the world over."

THE FLAGS IN BOGOTA and other cities in Colombia were flying at half-staff in Meany's honor, President Tulio Cuevas of the Colombian Workers Union cabled.

The general secretary of the National Confederation of Dominican Workers was moved by the death of "that great fighter for the cause of liberty."

Condolences came from leaders of the Italian trade union federation, CISL. And in Argentina, Gen. Sec. Juan Carlos Brunetti of the Group of 32 Trade Unions, a democratic labor alliance, praised Meany as having been an "indefatigable fighter for the well-being of workers, for liberty of people everywhere."

To the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical & Technical Employees, millions of workers throughout the world enjoy the benefits of democratic trade unionism because of Meany's support.

The Postal, Telegraph & Telephone International praised Meany as an "indomitable fighter for workers' rights, freedom and democracy."

The International Transport Workers Federation cited Meany's "towering presence" on the world labor scene. The International Federation of Free Teachers Unions was also among those sending messages.

To the International Metalworkers Federation, "George Meany never forgot his roots and . . . devoted his life to improving the lot of working people."

The World Confederation of Labor, headquartered in Belgium but with affiliates in 76 countries, cited Meany's lifetime of dedication.

In Paris, Gen. Sec. Kari Tapiola of the Trade Union Advisory Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development cited Meany's "vision in developing trade union cooperation."

Refugees Mourn 'Our Great Friend'

George Meany was a champion of the downtrodden and the persecuted wherever they might be found.

The president of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry—Burton S. Levinson—remembered the AFL-CIO leader as a man who "struggled relentlessly on behalf of human rights."

Soviet dissidents Vladimir Bukovsky and Vladimir Maximov called Meany "our great friend" and an "outstanding leader" of the world's workers.

A group of exiled Cubans in Newark, N.J., described Meany as a great leader and "a pillar in the struggle for freedom against communism."

Lev Dobriansky, the chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee of which Meany was honorary chairman, recalled his support for freedom in occupied and oppressed nations. Were he alive today, he said, Meany would be protesting the addition of Afghanistan "to the already long list of captive nations."

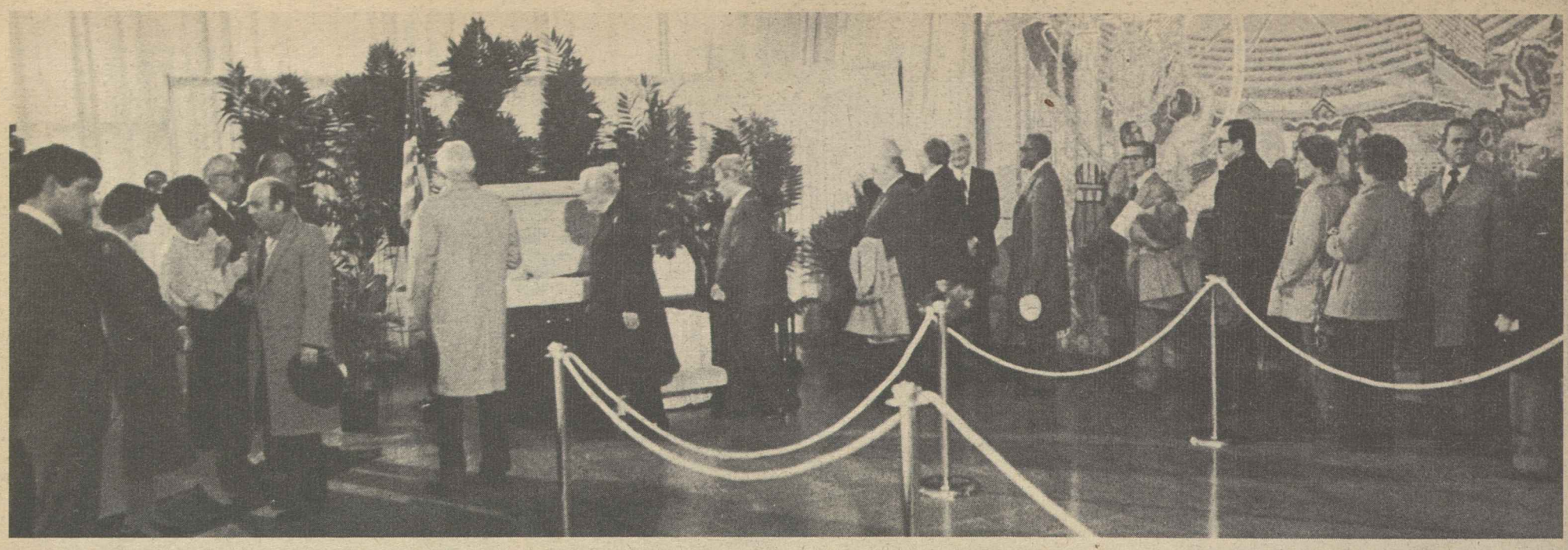
U.S. to Issue Stamp In Tribute to Meany

At President Carter's personal request, the U.S. Postal Service will issue a stamp honoring George Meany and the trade union movement.

It will be issued on Aug. 16, 1980, the anniversary of Meany's birth, Postmaster Gen. William F. Bolger said.

Bolger said details of the stamp will be announced at a later date. But he termed it "only fitting" that the special stamp will be issued on the birth date of George Meany, "who did so much" to bring "dignity" to America's workers.

"There is every reason for recognizing the influence on all levels of American life of this highly respected labor leader by honoring all of organized labor in his name," the Postmaster General said.



Grandchildren Aid In Funeral Service

Judging by the messages received at the AFL-CIO during the five days of mourning, George Meany's funeral was a matter for the world.

If you go by those who attended the two-day wake in the AFL-CIO lobby, it was a matter for American workers, their elected leaders and their friends.

But inside St. Matthew's Cathedral, for the funeral itself, it was a matter for Meany's own family—with his 14 grandchildren performing all of the laity's functions at the Mass.

THEIR PARENTS, Meany's three daughters and their husbands—Robert and Regina Mayer, Ernest and Eileen Lee, and John and Genevieve Lutz—were all in attendance, as were Meany's only two sisters still living, Anne Cassin and Helen Fitzpatrick.

Ten of Meany's 11 grandsons were the pallbearers, with the 11th and youngest, Michael Lee, serving at the altar along with four family friends.

The oldest of each of the three families was a lector, with Eileen Mayer reading the first epistle, George Meany Lutz the second and Ernest Lee leading the prayers of the faithful.

Eileen Mayer was joined in bringing the gifts to the altar for the Offertory by the other two granddaughters —Melissa Mayer and Ellen Lutz. Eileen is newly admitted to the bar and is now working for the Senate Judiciary Committee. Melissa is a student at Mount Vernon College in Washington and Ellen at Jacksonville University in Florida.

SIMILARLY, George Lutz and Ernest Lee were among the 10 who bore the casket. George is an intern in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services and Ernest is a printer apprentice at Kelly Press in Washington.

Like George and Ernest, the two oldest boys of the Mayer family, Robert and Peter, have also begun their working careers, both at banks. The other six pallbearers are all students; four in college and two in high school.

Harry Lee is a student at Georgia Tech, Mark Lutz at St. Mary's College in Maryland, Andrew Lutz at Mitchell Junior College in Connecticut and Matthew Lutz at Dean Junior College in Massachusetts. The two Washington high school students are Christopher Lee at Gonzaga High School and Jeffrey Mayer in St. John's College High School.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Cross-Section of America Pays Homage to Workers' Champion

They were friends of George Meany, or just people who admired him.

Throughout the two-day wake, they filed through the lobby of the AFL-CIO building to pause respectfully at the casket of labor's great leader and to share a warm handshake with a member of the Meany family.

They were construction workers in hard hats just come from job sites and they were diplomats from the embassies of the Free World.

They were young people in blue jeans and retired union presidents who had served on the AFL-CIO Executive Council during Meany's long tenure as president of the federation.

They were United States senators and secretaries from nearby offices, an off-duty policeman and a prominent economist.

THEY WERE BLACK AND WHITE, of Hispanic and Asian heritage, of all the creeds and shades of color that make up the trade union movement.

Reporters and photographers looking for the famous found them, but also found a cross-section of the nation Meany so loved.

"I've lost my friend," Mstislav Rostropovich, music director of the National Symphony Orchestra, told an Associated Press reporter at the wake.

And a man carrying a baby on a backpack told a New York Times reporter that he came because, "This may be the last great leader our country will ever have, and I wanted my son to see him."

Vice President Walter F. Mondale came by to say he will "always remember" Meany, and Henry Bosma, a member of Plumbers Local 5 in Washington for the past 52 years, said he would have come "if I had to crawl on my hands and knees." To him, Meany was a union brother who was always "for the working man."

Throughout the two days of the wake, the casket was flanked by two union presidents or heads of constituent departments and by two members of Meany's own union —the Plumbers & Pipefitters.

A trophy case in the lobby displayed many awards Meany had received in his lifetime, including the nation's highest civilian decoration, the Medal of Freedom.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy was one who noted that on Meany's suit as he lay in the casket was the rosette of that decoration, which had been awarded by President John F. Kennedy.

Some who came paused for a whispered prayer by the casket, and Sen. Jennings Randolph of West Virginia was one of several who paid their respects with a salute.

Three college students from Mankato State College in Minnesota came because, as John Vollmar said, they "wanted to see a legend." And 22-year-old Eric Shawn said he came because Meany was an apprentice plumber with his grandfather in the Bronx and his grandfather had often spoken of him.

IT WASN'T ALL solemn, this great public wake for George Meany. For many from the labor movement, it was a time of reunion and warm remembrances of the man they were honoring.

Musicians from the National Symphony played softly. Kisses and handshakes of greetings were exchanged. Teen-aged grandchildren of George Meany took their turns with older family members greeting the callers and thanking them for coming.

In a roped-off area where reporters watched the visitors file by the bier, the talk was also warmly reminiscent of the man who for so many years had been a central figure in American life and had passed on when his work was done.

Labor Leads Farewell to Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

Mrs. Cyrus Vance. Other Cabinet members attending the service included Labor Sec. Ray Marshall. Also present were senators, representatives and prominent friends of labor from many fields.

Members of the diplomatic corps from several foreign embassies were seated in a section with leaders of trade unions in other countries and representatives of international trade secretariats and regional labor groups.

THE PRESENCE OF civil rights leaders and spokesmen for oppressed workers throughout the world gave pointed recognition to Meany's lifelong championship of their cause, a central theme of Msgr. Higgins's tribute:

"In standing up consistently, not only against communism but against any and all forms of totalitarianism," Msgr. Higgins said, "George Meany was not defending the so-called American way of life as such. He was defending the cause of human rights which, for him, were indivisible and universal in their application.

"Mr. Meany's anti-communism derived directly and, from his point of view, very logically from his unshakeable commitment to the cause of freedom and, more specifically, the freedom of workers to organize into autonomous trade unions of their own choice."

Kirkland, in his eulogy, also touched on this aspect of Meany's approach to his lifelong task:

"Certainly he was not of the right," Kirkland said. "Surely he was not of the left, nor was he anchored in the center. He stood above such transient categories in resistance to all power directed against the rights of man and woman, and in affirmation of the role and the interests of plain people."

Rev. James J. Reddy, pastor of St. Bartholomew's Church in Bethesda, Md., the Meany family parish, was the principal concelebrant of the funeral mass. He was joined on the altar by Msgr. Higgins, secretary for special concerns of the U.S. Catholic Conference and a longtime Meany ally in a generation of struggles for civil rights and social justice; Msgr. John Egan, assistant to the president of Notre Dame University, which in 1955 presented Meany its highest award, the Laetare Medal, and Rev. Frederick McGuire, a family friend.

AMONG OTHER concelebrants were the two most recent cardinals of the Washington archdiocese, Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle, now retired, and William Cardinal Baum.

As he concluded his eulogy, Kirkland observed that "we now have faith that better days lie ahead for the working people of America, and of the world, because George Meany is up there, negotiating the matter with God."

Cardinal Baum gave the final commendation and farewell prayer before leading the funeral procession from the cathedral.

Private burial services were conducted for the family at Gate of Heaven Cemetery in Silver Spring, Md.

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Kirkland Supports Action To Counter Soviet Threat

Sakharov's Arrest Hit As Outrage

By James M. Shevis

The brutal attempt to silence Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet Union's foremost dissident and human rights advocate, is "a grim reminder of the character of the men who run the machine that now poses the greatest threat to peace since World War II," AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland warned.

Saying the federation is "outraged" over the arrest and banishment of the 58-year-old Nobel laureate and his wife, Yelena Bonner, Kirkland charged that "the men who are directing the murderous invasion of Afghanistan have opened a fierce new attack" on what Sakharov once termed "the open and free word."

In a speech which Sakharov intended to deliver at the AFL-CIO's biennial convention in 1977, the leader of the Soviet dissident movement made clear what those who would crack open the closed Russian society are up against:

"The only weapon in our struggle is publicity, the open and free word. Inside our country, all channels of mass information are in the hands of the party-state apparatus. . . .

"Authorities in the USSR undertake the most shameless measures to cut off channels of communication with the West, and it seems to me that only by actively opposing this can we anticipate successful cooperation in the struggle for human rights."

Sakharov was barred by Soviet authorities from attending the Los Angeles convention, but continued to serve as a beacon in his native land for the many Soviet citizens unhappy with the communist regime.

One of the ways that Sakharov sought to give expression to "the open and free word," Kirkland observed in his statement, was his sponsorship of the International Sakharov Hearings. Held every two years, the human rights forum convened last September in Washington with the support of the AFL-CIO.

Kirkland, who chaired the sessions on workers' rights, expressed hope that all of the distinguished world leaders who participated in that effort would now undertake "appropriate steps to ensure that Dr. Sakharov's voice is not silenced."

Sakharov first gained fame for his key role in developing the Soviets' hydrogen bomb and fusion energy program. At age 32, he was elected to the Academy of Sciences and subsequently won a Stalin Prize and other high honors for his nuclear research. He fell from favor

(Continued on Page 3)

7.5-9.5% Pay Range Criteria Set

The Pay Advisory Committee created by President Carter to come up with a wage standard for the second year of the Administration's anti-inflation program has formally recommended a "range" for wage increases of 7.5 to 9.5 percent.

"Settlements or wage determinations in normal circumstances should be expected to average about the midpoint of the range, 8.5 percent," the 18-member tripartite panel said in its principles for voluntary pay stabilization for 1980.

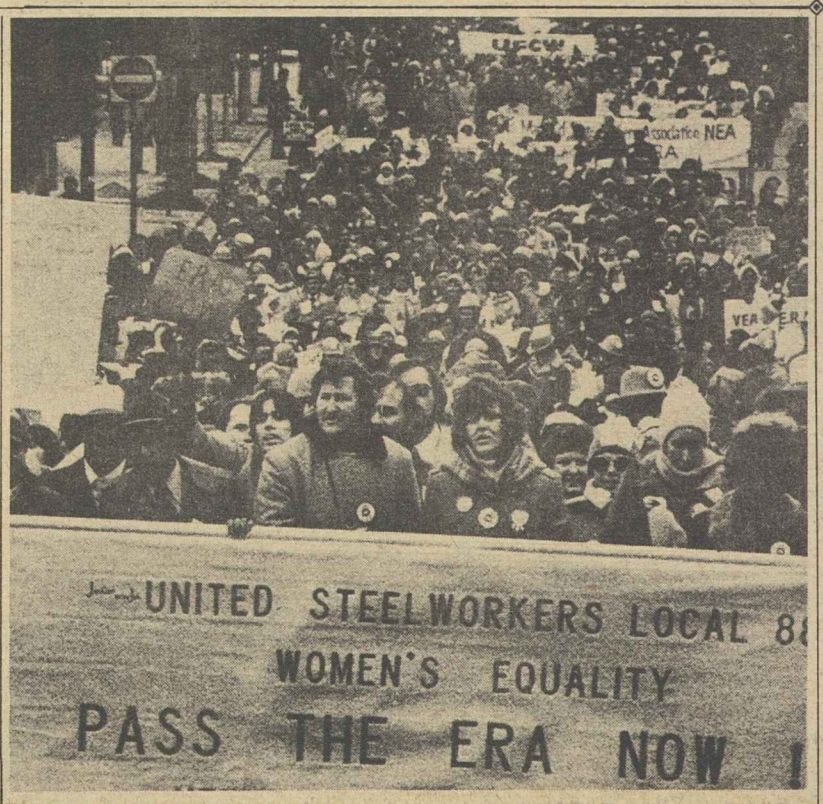
Just where within the range a general wage or salary increase for a particular unit of employees should fall, the panel said, will depend on circumstances. Among the criteria for determining the increase, it said, are considerations such as cost of living, ability to pay, profits, competitive conditions, productivity, labor availability, and comparable compensation in other establishments.

The committee's recommendation, which now must be acted upon by the President's Council on Wage & Price Stability, contemplates situations where pay adjustments below the low end of the range may occur. These would involve criteria such as industry practice, competitive conditions, ability to pay, and past settlement levels.

The panel also foresees situations where wage settlements may possibly be above 9.5 percent, based on factors such as worker productivity, acute labor shortage, gross inequity or undue hardship.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirk-

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UNION CONTINGENTS lead a march through downtown Richmond urging the Virginia legislature to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment. More than 7,000 ERA supporters from throughout the state took part.

In Message to Congress:

Carter Sets Agenda For Second Session

By David L. Perlman

President Carter prodded Congress to complete action on a windfall oil profits tax and on major energy bills that have passed both the House and Senate. But he said it would be "premature" to adopt measures to deal with "recession-induced high unemployment."

The President spelled out his domestic priorities in a 75-page State of the Union message to Congress, reserving his nationally televised address to a joint session of the House and Senate largely for world issues.

Carter's "shopping list" for the final year of the 96th Congress will be set forth in more detail in the budget he will submit on Jan. 28. But the President served notice that it will be a tight budget, designed to help curb inflation.

"We will be monitoring the economy closely," Carter said. "If unemployment should dramatically increase, I will be prepared to consider actions to counter that increase, consistent with our overriding concern about accelerating inflation."

Carter said unemployment "is at its lowest level in years" and therefore "it would be premature and unwise to propose measures that might be helpful in a time of recession-induced high unemployment."

In his televised address, the President put the Soviets on notice that any attempt to gain control of the Persian Gulf infringes the "vital interests" of the United States and will be resisted—by military force, if necessary.

Carter termed it "imperative" that Congress approve an after-inflation "real increase" in defense spending. And he served notice that he will ask Congress to reinstitute draft registration while expressing the hope that voluntary enlistments

(Continued on Page 6)

Asks Tough Policy On Aggression

New York—AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland expressed labor's full support for the actions President Carter has taken thus far in retaliation against the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan and called for continued toughness in American policy.

"Let us confront Soviet behavior as it is," Kirkland said in a speech at a Social Democrats' dinner honoring Plumbers President Martin J. Ward here. "And let us bear in mind that mere indignition is neither a policy nor a program."

Earlier this month, following the Soviets' Dec. 27 takeover of the Afghanistan government, the Carter Administration announced a series of economic moves against the Russians, and asked the Senate to postpone debate on the SALT II arms control treaty.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly called for a halt to the sale of technology to the Soviet Union, Kirkland observed, pointing out that American corporations not only sold the Russians parts for their SS-18 missiles but also built the Kama River truck plant that produced the Soviet vehicles that have been rolling into Afghanistan.

"It is high time American business stopped selling, on easy credit, the rope that will hang us, for the sake of a handful of rubles," Kirkland declared.

Declaring his strong support for Carter's ban on grain sales to the Soviets, Kirkland said no action could be more appropriate against a

(Continued on Page 8)

Youth Program Praised as Step To Lower 'Tragic Jobless Rate'

President Carter will have labor's support in seeking congressional funding for a major new program to help young people who aren't making it in school or in the world of work.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland saw the Administration's proposal as "a significant step" towards reducing youth unemployment and meeting the job requirements of the 1980s.

It's especially important to lower "the tragic jobless rate among minority youth," Kirkland said.

The youth employment proposal topped the brief list of new legislative initiatives that Carter said he will seek in this second session of Congress.

It is based on recommendations of a task force that was headed by Vice President Walter F. Mondale, and it builds on the Youth Employment & Demonstration Projects law that Congress enacted in mid-1977 with AFL-CIO support.

To the $4 billion already committed to youth programs, the Administration proposes to add $2 billion over the next two fiscal years—about equally divided between school-related programs administered by the Dept. of Education and the Labor Dept.'s job training and work experience programs.

Kirkland said the Administration's approach is in line with the AFL-CIO's belief that "education and training must involve close cooperation between the education community, government, and labor and business."

The jobs phase is intended to

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Posts Modest Gains In Legislatures

Organized labor held its own in the state legislatures during 1979, beating back attempts by conservative forces to weaken unions while winning increased social insurance benefits and improved working conditions in a number of critical areas.

In a heavy legislative year, the state lawmakers handled a large volume of labor legislation which, for the most part, dealt with traditional labor matters such as wage rates, job discrimination, employment of minors, and the basic employer-employee relationship.

Little new ground was broken.

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NATIONAL AGENDA is needed to help ease the pressures on family life, President J. C. Turner, second from left, of the Operating Engineers said on Labor News Conference. He was joined by John Carr, second from right, executive director of a White House conference that will explore those pressures. Turner and Carr were interviewed by Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. and Ann McFeatters of Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

Family Problems Focus Of National Conference

AFL-CIO Vice President J. C. Turner said the White House Conference on Families that is to be held next summer offers a unique chance for ordinary Americans to focus long-needed attention on the pressures in family life and how they can be eased.

All too often, governmental and industrial policies and decisions are shaped with little or no weight given to their impact on family structure, Turner said. He stressed the critical need to develop a national agenda that addresses "family concerns" and reflects serious evaluation of "where we've been, where we are and where we're going" in terms of family life as an American institution.

Turner, president of the Operating Engineers, is a member of the conference advisory committee. He urged union members to get involved in state meetings that will identify key family problems and choose delegates to the three national conferences in June and July.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Turner acknowledged that there is some risk that the open meetings might become single-issue forums. But, he said, broad and balanced input from a wide range of family life "would mitigate against that . . . divisiveness."

Appearing with Turner on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program was John Carr, executive director of the conference, who reported witnesses appearing at preliminary meetings over the past few months have put "tremendous emphasis on the economic pressures on families—the impact of poverty, the impact of joblessness."

Carr said there is a strong feeling among people that "families are neglected, that when legislators, or public officials, or the leaders of business and industries make policy, they don't pay much attention to the fact that most of us live in families" and that "workplace policies, social programs and other things that government and private institutions do" have an impact on family life.

Jobless Seen Victimized by Rules Change

The UAW and the Full Employment Action Council have sharply attacked new Labor Dept. regulations that would effectively deny payment of extended unemployment benefits to many long-term unemployed.

The changes in the regulations would tighten the formula governing payment of unemployment benefits to people out of work more than 26 weeks.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland earlier charged that the new regulations would "deepen the recession" and deny extended benefits to some 300,000 workers this year.

UAW President Douglas Fraser charged "it is absolutely outrageous" to deny such coverage to those who are unable to find work "in the midst of an economic downturn, particularly when this worsening recession gives them little chance of an adequate job."

Issuance of the rules came as the General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. announced more plant closings affecting some 30,000 auto workers.

Sec.-Treas. Howard Samuel of the Full Employment Action Council declared: "Our coalition of trade union, religious and civil rights organizations is deeply disturbed" by the new rules. Samuel, who heads the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., argued that such changes should not be made until the presidentially and congressionally-appointed National Commission on Unemployment Compensation issues its final report in July.

Fraser said he is writing each of the UAW's 1,400 locals to urge members "to make a major issue of reversing this order in letters to their senators and congressmen as well as to the President."

Labor Seeks Strengthening Measures:

OSHA Adopts Broad Policy On Cancer-Causing Agents

A sweeping new policy developed by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration to identify and regulate cancer-causing substances has the potential to effectively protect workers from serious health hazards, but it lacks specific measures to meet that goal, the AFL-CIO said.

In an effort to strengthen worker safeguards, the federation is seeking a judicial review of OSHA's rulemaking proposal on industrial carcinogens. The AFL-CIO petition was filed with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia immediately after OSHA released the document.

"We are seeking review because, regrettably, the OSHA document is not a standard, although it is an exhaustive and definitive treatment of occupational cancer questions," AFL-CIO Safety & Health Director George H. R. Taylor said.

"The agency has removed from its original proposal the cornerstone of a cancer policy that would benefit American workers: mandatory standard-setting for substances determined to pose occupational carcinogenic hazards."

Taylor said the failure of OSHA to include "this indispensable provision will pose grave dangers to exposed workers and, therefore, is in direct conflict with the intent, purposes and requirements" of the 1970 federal job safety law.

Taylor suggested that Labor Sec. Ray Marshall and OSHA Administrator Eula Bingham could extend provisions of the document to effectively safeguard workers. "But in another Administration and under different administrators, it could be left wanting," he said.

The new cancer policy sets up a systematic framework for identifying and classifying carcinogens based on available scientific evidence of potential human danger from on-the-job exposure.

The policy was first proposed in October 1977 and generated more than 250,000 pages of public comment, as well as extensive opposition from employer groups. Industry groups are contesting the regulation in the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals.

In announcing the OSHA document, Marshall termed the new policy "a tremendous stride forward in our efforts to protect workers from the unseen hazards of cancer."

Bingham noted that cancer is now the second leading cause of deaths in the United States. She said the nation records about 400,000 cancer deaths each year —or more than 1,000 victims per day.

Bingham said one of the main aims of the new cancer policy is to avoid the continuing debates over appropriate testing and interpretation for each carcinogen OSHA investigates. The agency currently produces final regulations at an average rate of two per year. Bingham said the new policy could increase the output to ten standards per year.

Potential occupational carcinogens would be classified in one of two categories: Category I if it meets certain criteria as a cancer agent in humans or in animal tests; and Category II if such evidence is only "suggestive."

Worker exposure to Category I carcinogens would be reduced to the lowest feasible level, primarily through engineering or work practice controls, OSHA said. This is based on the principle that there is no known means of establishing levels for carcinogens below which there is no risk to workers.

Where the agency determines that suitable substitutes exist for Category I carcinogens, no occupational exposure will be permitted.

OSHA views employee exposure to these substances as a "grave danger" and can under the law regulate exposure by issuing emergency temporary standards, which do not require lengthy rulemaking procedures. However, unlike the original proposal, such emergency standards would not automatically be issued.

Although OSHA's approach to regulation of Category II substances will be more "flexible" than in the case of Category I agents, the requirement that compliance be achieved through engineering or work practice controls may not be changed, OSHA said.

By July, OSHA will develop a "candidates" list of potential occupational carcinogens, Bingham said. An earlier draft list included 500 substances. From the final list, the agency will develop priority lists of substances requiring further scientific evaluation and possible regulation. Each list of ten substances per category will be issued at least every six months.

Sluggish Growth Marks Economy at Year's End

Sluggish economic growth marked the final quarter of 1979 as real gross national product—the total output of goods and services adjusted for inflation—rose at an annual rate of 1.4 percent. This compared with a 3.1 percent rate of increase in the third quarter.

The Commerce Dept. also noted in a preliminary report that GNP for all of 1979 grew at an adjusted rate of 2.3 percent, following increases of 4.4 percent in 1978 and 5.3 percent in 1977.

Measured on a fourth quarter to fourth quarter basis, real output was up only eight-tenths of 1 percent, compared with a 4.8 percent increase from the 1977 fourth period to the final quarter of 1978.

Courtenay Slater, the Commerce, Dept.'s chief economist, described 1979 as "a year in which growth very nearly disappeared." She predicted that it's "quite likely" that a downturn will begin during the current quarter.

The Commerce Dept. also reported that inflation—as measured by its so-called "GNP implicit price deflator"—accelerated slightly during last year's fourth quarter, reaching an adjusted 8.7 percent annual rate compared with an 8.5 percent rate in the third quarter.

For all of last year, the inflation measure showed prices increasing 8.8 percent, up from 7.3 percent in 1978 and 6 percent in 1977. Other measures have put the inflation rate between 13 and 14 percent.

Exports were the only major sector of the economy to demonstrate strong growth last year, Slater observed. The real volume of exports of goods and services rose about 9 percent in 1979 while imports rose only a little over 2 percent.

Besides the strength in exports, the buoyancy of consumer spending during the last half of 1979 was largely responsible for keeping the economy out of recession last year. Personal consumption expenditures in constant 1972 dollars rose 4.1 percent in the fourth quarter, following a third-quarter rise of 4.9 percent.

While consumers continued to spend, they were setting aside less money. The Commerce Dept. said the personal savings rate fell to 3.3 percent in the fourth quarter, its lowest level since 1950. For all 1979, the savings rate fell to 4.5 percent from 4.9 percent in 1978, the lowest annual rate since 1949's 3.6 percent.

Job Preparation Goal In New Youth Program

(Continued from Page 1)

strengthen programs now helping some 2.5 million young people and to provide job experience and training for an additional 450,000 out-of-school youth from 14 to 21.

At a White House briefing, the President said the job programs "will emphasize tough performance standards." Too often, Carter said, "we have tended to look at our youth employment program simply as a way of keeping our young people off the streets."

The education phase of the program will emphasize basic skills for low-achieving youngsters, including special help for students with limited ability in English.

It calls for planning involving all elements of the community, using the link between work and classroom learning to motivate students to stay in school and expanding vocational education.

Teachers President Albert Shanker, who worked closely with the Mondale task force in shaping the program recommendations, welcomed the proposals. He noted that the government currently "spends much more money on students who are college bound or in college than on helping those who will surely fail without special support."

Mondale's task force reported that employers are looking for workers "who can read and write and have demonstrated a reliable work history."

It concluded that "disadvantaged young people must have skills in job-seeking, job-getting and job-holding if they are to compete successfully in the labor market of the '80s."



Labor Educator William Abbott Dies

Columbus, Ohio—William Abbott, who spent most of his working life as a labor educator, died here Jan. 4 after a long battle with cancer. He was 55.

Abbott began his labor career in 1951 as legislative director of the Wisconsin CIO. He went on to spend a dozen years with the education department of the Rubber Workers, first as an assistant, then as director. In 1966 Abbott went to Hawaii where he was executive secretary-treasurer of the Hawaii AFL-CIO.

In 1975 he became assistant director of the Labor Studies Center at the Federal City College in Washington, D.C. At the time he became ill about a year ago, he was working for the American Association of Community & Junior Colleges developing programs in college and labor union cooperation.

Services were held in Milwaukee, where Abbott was reared, on Jan. 11, and a memorial service will be held in Washington.

IUD Asks Disavowal:

4 Senators Rebuked On Job Safety Curb

The executive council of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has called on four liberal Democratic senators to "disavow" their sponsorship of a bill that could exempt 90 percent of all workplaces from job safety inspections.

The council pledged "all the resources at our command" to defeat" the bill. The IUD represents some 60 unions with more than 5 million members.

The bill introduced in December by Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) is co-sponsored by Senate Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Senators Frank Church (D-Ida.), Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) and Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah).

The IUD said "it is particularly distressing" that the four Democratic sponsors are senators who have been friends of the labor movement.

The AFL-CIO has attacked the bill as the "greatest threat" ever faced by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

Schweiker authored an amendment last year, which Congress passed, exempting non-hazardous businesses of ten or fewer employees. He said his latest proposal would exempt about 90 percent of the nation's four million workplaces so OSHA could concentrate on those with the most frequent accidents.

But the IUD council said the Schweiker bill represents "a dramatic retreat" from the commitment spelled out in OSHA to assure safety in the workplace.

It said that under the Schweiker bill, employers could become exempt simply by filing affidavits claiming low rates of injury; "safe" employers would receive advance notice of inspections and inspectors checking worker complaints could be called off by "assurances" from management.

The IUD warned that OSHA safety resources would be diverted from enforcement and education to the processing of thousands of employer affidavits and the new system required to qualify employers for exemptions.

In another action, the IUD council asked President Carter to withdraw the nomination of Robert Baldwin to the International Trade Commission. It said Baldwin has a "demonstrated bias against relief from unfair trade practices."

The commission is responsible for ruling on whether domestic industries and workers have been injured by unfair imports and trade practices. It makes recommendations to the President, who then makes the final decisions on what relief if any should be granted U.S. workers and industries.

The IUD said Baldwin, a professor of economics, "has demonstrated a chronic intellectual antagonism to most forms of relief from unfair trade. . . . He even suggests the United States should 'welcome' foreign subsidies."

"It would be unthinkable for any nominee to the commission to have a demonstrated bias against relief from unfair trade practices," the IUD said.

Carter nominated Baldwin to fill an ITC vacancy created by the expiring term of Commissioner Italo H. Ablondi. The commission has six members.

Republican Gains Illinois House Seat

Evanston, Ill.—Republican John E. Porter, who was heavily favored, won the 10th Congressional District House seat formerly held by Democrat Abner J. Mikva.

Mikva, who narrowly defeated Porter in the normally Republican district in 1978, resigned from Congress to become a federal appeals court judge.

Porter defeated Democrat Robert Weinberger in a special election.



MACHINISTS LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE in Washington is opened by IAM President William W. Winpisinger. Taking part in the three-day meeting were some 700 local union leaders and staff members from across the country.

Appellate Court Upholds Right To Refuse to Do Unsafe Work

A federal appellate court unanimously upheld the right of workers to walk off the job to avoid serious health hazards as the Supreme Court heard arguments on a similar case.

The 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver found that an employer illegally fired three workers who refused to melt and pour lead that they believed was radioactive. A three-judge panel, in ordering Modern Carpet Industries of Poteau, Okla., to reinstate the discharged workers with full benefits and back pay, ruled that their rights were protected under the National Labor Relations Act.

In the case before the Supreme Court, the question involves a Labor Dept. regulation that interprets the Occupational Safety & Health Act as giving workers a limited right to refuse to perform work that they believe would expose them to "real danger or serious injury."

The case involves two Whirlpool Corp. employees who were told by their foreman at a plant in Marion, Ohio, in 1974 to undertake a job that had killed a fellow worker earlier. Their assignment was to walk out on a wire mesh 20 feet above the plant floor to clear it of debris that had fallen from a conveyor belt.

Two weeks earlier, the screening separated and a worker plunged to his death.

After refusing the assignment, the two workers were ordered by their supervisor to punch out without working the remaining six hours of their shift. They were docked for the lost time and given written reprimands.

One of the two Whirlpool employees broke his wrist the preceding year when he partially slipped through the net.

A federal court later ruled that the Secretary of Labor exceeded his authority under the federal job safety law to give workers the right to refuse dangerous work.

But a federal appellate court subsequently overturned the decision. It found the "right of a hazard-free workplace implicit throughout" the safety law and that it was "specifically contained in the act's statement of purpose."

Whirlpool took the case to the Supreme Court. The company, along with the Chamber of Commerce, contends that the Labor Dept. does not have the authority to give workers the right to refuse hazardous work.

Briefs filed by the AFL-CIO, the Industrial Union Dept. and several unions insist that not only does the department have authority to extend this right to workers, it has the obligation to do so under the law.

U.S. Solicitor General Wade McCree argued before the full nine-justice court that to strike down the Labor Dept. regulation would be "manifestly unfair." It would, he said, put workers in the position of having to choose between their lives and their jobs.

The federation's brief stresses that there would be an "inherent inequity" in any interpretation of the law that enables employers to penalize workers for "refusing to risk their lives when it is the unlawful conduct of the employer—the failure to provide a safe working place in accordance with OSHA—which has created the risk."

Whirlpool and the Chamber of Commerce argued that freeing workers to decide for themselves what is unsafe and to reject assignments accordingly "invites continuous labor unrest" on the "pretext" of safety concerns.

But supporters of the OSHA regulations pointed out that workers should have the right to refuse work that could cost them their lives or serious injuries without the risk of being fired, docked or otherwise penalized.

In the 10th Circuit Court case, the Modern Carpet workers were directed by their supervisor to melt down and pour lead that had been used earlier in a hospital vault to store radioactive cobalt and radium.

The National Labor Relations Board found that the company violated federal labor law for firing workers engaged in protected conduct, and the appellate court upheld the NLRB finding.

Sakharov's Banishment Condemed by Kirkland

(Continued from Page 1)

in 1968 for an essay in which he denounced the regime for its repression of Soviet citizens.

The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia said that Sakharov had been banished because he "blurted out" state secrets to Westerners.

But others saw his punishment resulting from the confluence of recent world events. Kirkland said that the Soviets clamped down on Sakharov for insisting that his country live up to the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki accord. The White House said his exile to the closed city of Gorky, near Moscow, was a blow to the aspirations of all mankind to establish respect for human rights.

"Why the need to silence him now? Is it because of the invasion and occupation of Afghanistan? This denial of basic freedoms is a direct violation of the Helsinki accords," the White House charged.

Kirkland called upon President Carter to instruct the U.S. delegation to the second Helsinki review conference in Madrid next November to put Soviet violations of the agreement's human rights provisions at the top of its agenda.

Kirkland noted that, in the speech that he was not permitted to give to the AFL-CIO's 1977 convention, Sakharov reminded the United States that "in democracy lies the enormous real power of your society, the profound source of its success."

"In defense of that democracy, the AFL-CIO pledges its best efforts on behalf of Dr. Sakharov and of 'the open and free word'," Kirkland declared.

Electrical Workers Win Mississippi GM Plant

Clinton, Miss. — The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers won a key representation election at a General Motors plant here.

Workers at GM's Packard Electric facility gave IUE 711 votes while 654 went for "no union." The National Labor Relations Board dismissed a charge against the company and the union by an anti-union group in the plant as having no merit.

The election was the third in six years at the Clinton plant, which is a spinoff from Packard Electric's Warren, Ohio, plant where IUE also has bargaining rights. The union represents more than 30,000 GM workers at five plants.

Youth Council Joins Iran Petition Drive

The U.S. Youth Council has called for the immediate release of American hostages held in Iran, and is circulating copies of the AFL-CIO petition calling for their freedom.

A USYC resolution charges that in holding the Americans captive, the Khomeini government and student terrorists "have perverted the spirit of religion, violated international law and affronted the civilized values of humankind."

The USYC noted that numerous youth groups and student governments have jointed in a demonstration of unity to protest the illegal seizure of the U.S. embassy staff in Tehran.

Panel to Administer USWA Campaign Rule

Pittsburgh—The executive board of the Steelworkers has appointed a panel of lawyers to administer a new USWA constitutional provision that prohibits the use of outside financial support or other assistance by candidates for union office.

The three-member panel will be headed by W. Willard Wirtz, a former Secretary of Labor. Others serving on the Campaign Contribution Administrative Committee are Eric W. Springer of Pittsburgh and David Lewis, a former member of the Canadian Parliament.

The prohibition on outside support for USWA candidates for district director or top international offices was approved overwhelmingly by delegates to the union's convention last fall. The committee has the authority to monitor campaign expenses and contributions, as well as to enforce rules implementing the provision.

Under the provision, candidates may not solicit or accept support from non-USWA members. A non-member is defined as anyone who is not eligible for membership in the union or is not in good standing. The non-member status extends to foundations and corporations.

In addition to financial support, candidates may not accept from non-members such things as printing services, office supplies, meeting space, mailing lists or other items of value to an election campaign.

The USWA said the sole exception to the ban is volunteered personal time of a non-member. It also pointed out that candidates may purchase goods and services for campaigns from non-members at normal commercial costs.

The USWA elects its top officers and board members by secret membership ballot. The next election of international officers will be in May 1981.

The restriction on outside contributions was approved by convention delegates in the aftermath of the 1977 election. USWA President Lloyd McBride, who was elected by a 3 to 2 margin, charged that challenger Edward Sadlowski received substantial contributions and services from groups outside the union and the labor movement.

A Grim Reminder

THE AFL-CIO IS OUTRAGED at the arrest of Andrei Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, and their banishment to Gorky, where they are effectively denied contact with fellow dissidents or access to the West. The brutal attempt to silence this gentle and heroic couple is a grim reminder of the character of the men who run the machine that now poses the greatest threat to peace since World War II.

Whatever reasons may be suggested for the timing of this shabby action, its fundamental purpose was made clear by Dr. Sakharov himself in a speech he intended to deliver to the 1977 AFL-CIO convention, which he was barred by Soviet authorities from attending:

"The only weapon in our struggle is publicity, the open and free word. Inside our country, all channels of mass information are in the hands of the party-state apparatus. During this era of detente and a broadening struggle for human rights, ties with the West, acquisition in the West of information about violations of human rights, and the most effective, exact utilization of this information, have acquired enormous importance. Authorities in the USSR undertake the most shameless measures to cut off channels of communications with the West, and it seems to me that only by actively opposing this can we anticipate successful cooperation in the struggle for human rights."

The men who are directing the murderous invasion of Afghanistan have opened a fierce new attack on "the open and free word."

One of the ways Dr. Sakharov sought to give expression to "the open and free word" was through sponsorship of the biennial International Sakharov Hearings, the most recent of which were held last September, in Washington, D.C., with the support of the AFL-CIO. We are confident that all of the distinguished world leaders who participated in that effort will now undertake appropriate steps to ensure that Dr. Sakharov's voice is not silenced.

Dr. Sakharov is being punished for insisting that his country live up to the agreements it signed in Helsinki on Aug. 1, 1975. The second conference to review compliance with the Helsinki accord is scheduled for November in Madrid. At the first review conference in Belgrade, the United States acquiesced in a report which failed even to mention Soviet violations of the human rights and humanitarian provisions of the accord.

We call upon President Carter to instruct the U.S. delegation to Madrid to put Soviet violations of the human rights provision of the Helsinki accord at the top of its agenda. The Madrid conference can serve no other useful purpose whatsoever.

In the speech he was not permitted to give our convention, Dr. Sakharov reminded us that ". . . in democracy lies the enormous real power of your society, the profound source of its success."

In defense of that democracy, the AFL-CIO pledges its best efforts on behalf of Dr. Sakharov and of "the open and free word."

—From a statement by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, Jan. 23, 1980.

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A Healthy Start



Reform Also Needed:

Education Still a Vital Element In Social, Individual Progress

By Gus Tyler

IS EDUCATION WORTHWHILE? For a long time, America said, yes. Beginning sometime in the 1820s education was seen as the best way to improve incomes and to give plain people a wiser say in public affairs. Over the years, education was seen as the way to assimilate immigrants, acculturate farmers to cities, integrate races.

Then came the Coleman Report in 1966. Commissioned by Congress, a committee headed by John R. Coleman of Johns Hopkins University concluded that "schools bring little influence to bear on a child's achievement that is independent of his background and general social context."

That means that schools don't change much. If you want to cope with the problem of economic and social disadvantage, you can't count on the schools to do so; you need societal reform.

Now comes a study of New York City schools that says much can be done through education to elevate students: they need not be forever morassed in their unfortunate origins. What is required is a school that takes its mission seriously. If it does, it can make a difference.

So who is right: those who say that schools are almost worthless in working social progress or those who say that schools can make a big difference, if they are run right?

The answer may be that both and neither are totally right—nor totally wrong. The solution may not lie in the "either-or" category, but in a joint effort.

Education can do much; it has done much. If this country had not embarked on a system of universal free public school education way back in the 1830s, both our economy and our democracy would not be as robust as they are today. We would still be wallowing in poverty and ignorance, oppressed as working people and as citizens.

But education can not do everything and should not be expected to do so. To educate a million Ph.D.s a year will not mean that a million more will move into well-paying spiritually rewarding work; if the economy lags, we may indeed end up with half a million Ph.D.s driving taxis, mowing lawns, or washing dishes.

The integration of schools across racial lines may not result at all in the integration of a society where people are segregated in housing, in occupational ghettos, in income levels or even in their cultural heritage and current habits.

So education can do much—but not everything.

Likewise, economic and social reform can accomplish much: more jobs may become available, better housing obtainable, easier integration realizable. But people, especially those who come out of less fortunate backgrounds, must be prepared to take advantage of new opportunities.

Education, especially if it goes beyond job training to include a better understanding of our economic and political systems, can also prepare people, including the less visible and less articulate in our society, to play a positive and creative role in social reform.

The answer to the big question—shall we make progress through societal reforms or through more and better schooling—is to say, yes to both. Let's open greater opportunities; let's educate people to take advantage of those greater opportunities; let's educate people to help remake their world and themselves at the same time.

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Soviet Invasion Bars 'Business as Usual'

The Soviet Union must realize that its decision to use military force in Afghanistan will be costly to every political and economic relationship it values. . . .

While the invasion continues, we and other countries cannot continue business as usual with the Soviet Union.

That is why the United States has imposed stiff economic penalties on the Soviet Union. I will not permit Soviet ships to fish in the coastal waters of the United States. I have cut Soviet access to high technology equipment and agricultural products. I have limited other commerce with the Soviet Union and have asked our friends and allies not to replace these embargoed items. I have notified the Olympic Committee that with Soviet invading forces in Afghanistan, neither the American people nor I will support sending an Olympic team to Moscow.

—From President Carter's State of the Union address.

Key Communications Tool:

Labor Press Has Critical Task Of Keeping Members Informed

Albert J. Zack retired earlier this month after 22 years of service as the AFL-CIO's director of public relations. The following comments on the labor press were prepared for an ILPA luncheon that was canceled by the death and mourning for George Meany.

THE LABOR PRESS has grown up quite a bit. Part of our problem in seeing this growth is that we are members of the family and the growth is going on before our eyes. If we were long-lost relatives visiting for the first time in a decade, we would chortle, "My, how you have grown."

When I started out 32 years ago in Columbus, Ohio, only a handful of labor papers were operating under high professional standards. That has sure changed.

You can chart that change year by year by reading the remarks of the judges of the annual ILPA contests. In the early years there was often a flavor of condescension, of professionals being kind to well-meaning amateurs. Even the highest praise sometimes seemed to be tinged with an unspoken reservation—"Not bad, really, considering that it's only a union paper." When the judges really got carried away there was a sense of pure astonishment, as if they had found a rose in a potato patch.

That's a thing of the past. The contest judges these days take your professionalism for granted. They expect more than adequacy. They look for excellence, and they find more of it every year.

My second observation, of course, is that the labor press has to get better for reasons that are both obvious and not-so-obvious.

Among the obvious are:

1—The continuing attack on trade unionism—honestly, it is not something new—requires that the labor movement communicate regularly and directly with its members.

2—The failure of much of the news media to adequately cover labor news means that we must do that job ourselves.

3—The dramatic changes in both technology and methodology of communications requires labor editors to re-examine such fundamentals as graphics and display, content and language.

4—The continuing turnover among union members—as high as 30 percent a year in some of the service trades—means that the labor papers are constantly reaching new readers.

Among the not-so-obvious reasons are:

● The labor press is fighting for its life. Inflation, particularly in postage rates and newsprint, is forcing union officers to examine every expenditure. Obviously, the better, the more effective the labor paper is, the greater the chance of avoiding cutbacks. I urge you to remember: A labor publication does not have an inherent right to a portion of a union's budget; it must earn its fair share.

● Many unionists see television as the answer to labor's image problem, little realizing its cost and the fact that communications practice and technology are passing the boob tube by. Television does have a role in establishing legitimacy—and, as AFSCME and the ILGWU have discovered, it can tremendously boost the morale of union members and their identification with their own union. But the fact is that direct communications tailored to specific audiences, reaching union members in their homes, is the most important and persuasive communications tool. And it's cheaper, too—a bigger bang for your buck, as the Pentagon used to say.

● Finally, there's more than just survival of the labor movement at stake. The labor press must fight for preserving a way of life and a government based on freedom, compassion and respect for life and dignity. Those who fought for government programs to eliminate poverty, educate children, feed mothers and infants, protect consumers, secure a future for the elderly—have a special responsibility to explain how those programs work to the benefit of our members—and to police these programs, making sure they do work.

My third generalized observation is that the press is not as bad in its coverage of labor as we sometimes claim, nor as good as the press itself claims to be.

Things have changed a lot since George Meany got his first public relations advice some 50 years ago. It was: "Kick the damn reporter down the stairs." We don't do that anymore—though God knows we've been tempted.

Much of the reporting I find bad is just ignorance. But it's not enough to bemoan the fact; we really have to try to do something about it.

Another observation—public relations professionals are addicted to panaceas—a massive public relations campaign, utilizing television, radio, billboards, print advertising, songs, blimps, movies and what-have-you. Well, that just won't work. The first time a union is forced to strike and the public is inconvenienced, all that contrived good will vanishes. Public relations people have confided to me that, if the labor movement renounced the strike, its "image problem" would disappear. Of course, so would the labor movement.

THERE IS A DEFINITE NEED to improve public understanding of labor's role in society, but this is not a task which can be performed using the tools of selling soap. It begins in the schools, and with our own members.

We must give our members the information they need, along with the reinforcement necessary to speak up for the labor movement. I've always thought the greatest ad line of my lifetime was the Packard slogan: Ask the man who owns one. The best public relations in the world is the spoken word from one individual to another. And when the men and women who carry a union card speak up, its more effective than any gimmick Madison Avenue can dream up. So keep your members informed. Facts—not fire-and-brimstone rhetoric, not meaningless slogans—facts can do the job.

And that means recognizing that the vast bulk of the information union members receive about the labor movement in general and their own union in particular comes from the news media—not the labor press. That means we cannot afford to isolate ourselves from the general media to concentrate on our own members, even if we wanted to.

Wide Array of Measures:

Workers' Legislative Agenda Pressed as Congress Reopens

THE LABOR MOVEMENT will be pressing for a wide array of measures that benefit and protect workers in the 1980 session of Congress rather than focusing on any single issue, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison said on Labor News Conference.

Dension noted that bills relating to the AFL-CIO's legislative goals were "well on the way" in the first sesssion of the 96th Congress, and the main effort will now be to keep the measures from getting bogged down or sidetracked.

With the approach of the November elections, Denison observed, Congress is going to tidy up the measures already put in motion. Members of the House and Senate want to "come off with the most pleasing political posture and then go out and campaign," he said.

Denison acknowledged that the troubles in Iran and Afghanistan could over-shadow such pressing domestic matters as recession, unemployment, taxes and social security. If the international situation worsens, he said, "it could occupy center stage."

However, he added, those overseas crises could also "intensify interest" in the key areas of synthetic fuels and fast-track legislation, "jog these programs and move them through the Congress more rapidly."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IS THE AMERICAN FAMILY in trouble? A lot of people think so, although they approach the question from different perspectives.

There are people who think the family unit is going to hell in a basket. Others believe the family is under severe stress and needs the help of private and public institutions. Still others see the family as resilient and quite adaptable.

When President Carter called the White House Conference on Families, he said its purpose was to "examine the strengths of American families, the difficulties they face and the ways in which family life is affected by public policies."

The White House Conference is now analyzing the testimony of some 2,000 citizens who participated in hearings around the nation. Delegates are being elected at state conferences. States and national organizations are sending in their lists of the 10 top issues affecting families.

In the spring, a forum of experts will discuss these issues in four main categories: economic well-being; families and major institutions; families and such needs as health, housing, education and child care, and challenges and responsibilities such as domestic violence, adolescent pregnancy and divorce.

All this will culminate with delegates attending the final White House Conferences in Baltimore, Minneapolis and Los Angeles in June and July. But all is not going well.

An extremist right-wing faction packed the Virginia Conference on Families in November and captured 22 of 24 delegate slots for the national conference.

Operating under the banner of the "Pro-Family Coalition," the extreme conservative groups plan to move into other state conferences to win as many delegate seats as possible. Under government guidelines, 30 percent of the delegates to the national conference are to be elected, 30 percent named by the governor and the remaining 40 percent chosen by state steering committees.

IN AN ISSUE of her newsletter, "The Right Woman," editor Jo Ann Gasper described how the "Pro-Family Coalition" won in Virginia and how to repeat the victory elsewhere.

Gasper called for similar "Pro-Family" efforts elsewhere, warning: "Since we won in Virginia, I anticipate that the militant feminists, homosexual activists, government bureaucrats, 'family service' professionals and others will attempt to restrict" advocates of the "traditional" family.

But the fact is that the Pro-Family Coalition is as pro-family as "right-to-work" groups are pro-union. Many of the 150 or so member groups and most active individuals in the Pro-Family Coalition are tied in with such New Right groups as the Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress, according to Wes McCune, an observer of extremist operations.

What most alarms John L. Carr, executive director of the White House Conference, is that single-issue groups dominating a meeting could polarize the conference. Carr said the White House Conference wants its meetings to be open and fair and to include as many middle and low-income people as possible.

In Carr's view, the aim is to keep the family at the center and consider how public programs, the media and other private institutions and practices might be changed to help strengthen the family.

Operating Engineers President J. C. Turner, a member of the WHC National Advisory Committee, sees a need to look at the concerns of working families: day care for working mothers, plant shutdowns and relocation, education, health care and jobs. Turner said the mass media also portrays a distorted picture of American life and ignores working people.

In sum, Carr and Turner want to see a cross-section of America take a more active part in the White House Conference to ensure that it reflects the family as it really is.



THE 1980 CONGRESSIONAL session will see few, if any, new constructive measures as the Congress and the Administration gear up for the November election, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning Denison were Lloyd Schwartz, left, of Fairchild Publications and Michael Posner of Reuters News Agency. The AFL-CIO produced interview is aired weekly on Mutual radio.



FEDERAL BANKRUPTCY COURT awarded 6,402 shares of stock in Spartan Manufacturing Co. to 350 members of the Carpenters to compensate them for backpay, vacation credits and benefits due when their old firm went out of business and assets were taken over by Spartan. Their claims were pursued by Carpenters District Council of Greater St. Louis, which won the unique award after two years of litigation. Showing off the stock certificates are Council Executive Sec.-Treas. Ollie Langhorst, right, Assistant Executive Sec.-Treas. Larry Daniels, and attorney Jess Ullom, left.

Federal Curbs Sought On Invasions of Privacy

Effective measures to protect workers against invasions of privacy by employers are long overdue, Director Alan Kistler of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services said at government hearings.

Kistler told a Labor Dept. panel exploring the right of privacy in the workplace that past efforts by Congress and the Privacy Protection Study Commission have done little to curb abuses.

Some of the information gathered by employers is so personal "we would not willingly tell our dearest friends nor be required to divulge (it) in a court of law," he said.

But employers often pry into the private lives of workers or job-seekers when they surrender their rights of privacy by signing waivers. Kistler said the refusal of a worker to sign a waiver for credit checks, lie detector tests, personality tests or even to answer verbal questions can result in the loss of a job or promotion opportunities.

He listed other forms of workplace abuses, including remote television and film monitoring, telephone tapes, searches of lockers, purses and lunch boxes, as well as the use of agents provocateur.

In opening the hearings in Washington, Labor Sec. Ray Marshall said the failure of employers to develop policies protecting the privacy rights of their workers diminishes the quality of life, stifles individualism and contributes to industrial instability.

In addition to the Washington sessions, regional hearings will be conducted in New York in mid-February, in Chicago in early March and in San Francisco in mid-March.

Marshall noted that workers and their unions have a large stake in steps to improve workplace privacy. The purpose of the hearings is to determine whether employers have implemented, or even are aware of, the recommendations issued in 1977 by the Privacy Protection Commission.

Marshall cited a wide range of information that individuals disclose in various situations on and off the job.

"Every time we apply for credit or insurance or a job, each time we consult a doctor or seek service from a social agency, we are faced with an array of inquiries, forms and investigations," Marshall observed.

"Our personal, financial and medical histories are probed. Our job performance is carefully examined. And this information, relevant or irrelevant, accurate or inaccurate, is poured into vast electronic storage bins which neither forgive nor forget. It is all available at the push of a button to make vital decisions affecting our daily lives, often without our knowledge."

Kistler told the hearing panel that some of the most spectacular as well as the most subtle invasions of workplace privacy today occur when workers try to organize a union.

"The most prevalent violation of the employee's privacy is the systematic use of supervisors to discover the employee's attitudes and then to recast them through a persistent campaign of persuasion verging on brainwashing," Kistler said.

"The union attitude of workers is not a legitimate line of inquiry for the employer; it is an invasion of the right of privacy and a violation of the law," he stressed.

Although the National Labor Relations Act specifically prohibits interrogations of workers as to their union sympathies and attitudes, Kistler said the law is regularly violated.

R-T-W Bill Set Back In Vermont House

Montpelier, Vt.—Supporters of a so-called right-to-work measure in the Vermont General Assembly failed in their attempts to ramrod the bill onto the House floor.

In a procedural vote to force the bill out of the General & Military Affairs Committee, House members voted 104 to 36 against, a margin of about 3 to 1.

R-T-W supporters have tried unsuccessfully the past two years to get the measure through the legislature. The National Right to Work Committee has been in on the effort, urging Vermonters to send contributions.

In State of the Union Message:

Carter Asks Congress to Act On Backlog of Legislation

(Continued from Page 1)

will continue to make a draft unnecessary.

In his written message, the President pressed Congress to revive and enact a hospital cost containment measure he termed "the single most important anti-inflation bill before Congress." The House in the first session killed the Administration bill and adopted a substitute measure for a study commission that the White House had termed "a joke."

Carter prodded House-Senate conferees to act on bills to establish an Energy Mobilization Board, which he said is needed "to eliminate unnecessary red tape in the construction of needed energy facilities," and to establish an Energy Security Corp. to fund alternative fuel programs that would reduce dependence on imported oil. Both measures have strong labor support.

He could anticipate early action on the bill to tax windfall oil profits since a House-Senate conference committee has already agreed on the revenue figures and has resolved many of the other differences.

The President said he will send to Congress shortly his proposal for standby gasoline rationing. "Its prompt approval will be required if we are to be prepared for a significant energy supply interruption," Carter said.

He asked Congress to forego the political temptation of an election year tax cut, saying: "As long as double-digit inflation continues and there is no sign of a recession, our top budget priority must be reduction of the deficit."

He did, however, give a preview of the type of tax cut the Administration would seek "when tax reductions are timely."

Carter said a "significant part" of any tax cut should provide incentives for increased investment and to improve productivity. He said "serious consideration" should be given to lowering social security payroll taxes "since half of such reductions would go toward lowering business costs and prices." Presumably, although this was not spelled out, such cuts would be offset by federal general revenues.

In another section of his message, Carter said he will ask legislation to allow borrowing back and forth among the separate social security trust funds to meet short-term fluctuations. On disability insurance, he expressed the hope that Congress will "stay as close as possible to my original proposal," which involved labor-opposed cutbacks for future beneficiaries as well as non-controversial incentives to help disabled workers return to the workforce.

The President said his budget will provide a 3.3 percent "real" increase in defense spending, after allowing for inflation. Carter said his goal is "a real increase in the defense spending level of more than 20 percent over the next five years."

Carter asked the Senate to act on the "sound" welfare reform bill that the House has already passed. He said he will propose a reorganization of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission as "an essential step to the improvement of safety in the nuclear industry."

He told Congress the Administration will propose legislation that would require utilities to "substantially convert" from oil to coal and other forms of energy "over a defined timetable."

The President expressed support for a reauthorization of the general revenue sharing program, which state and local governments depend on. And he urged House approval of a Senate-passed bill to provide counter-cyclical assistance to localities with the highest unemployment.

Carter repeated the Administration's endorsement of a long list of measures, including additional funding for energy subsidies to low-income households. The $2.4 billion a year program should be funded out of revenues from the windfall profits tax, he said.

Labor law reform is still "badly needed," Carter said. He offered to work with Congress "to develop legislation which improves the fairness and effectiveness of labor laws."

The President gave a strong endorsement to strengthening the ban on discrimination in housing, which has been a major goal of the civil rights coalition.

He again urged Hatch Act reform and public financing of congressional elections.

On national health insurance, he reiterated the Administration's commitment to the limited approach of the bill it submitted to Congress last year.

With congressional and presidential elections this year, Congress will be anxious to adjourn before the fall campaign season is too far gone, and the President said the relatively short session was a factor in holding down the number of new proposals.

Carter restated his support for the SALT II arms control treaty with the Soviet Union but said again that before it goes to the Senate floor, "Congress and the Executive Branch must first deal with the pressing matters arising from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan."

Primary Election Policy Cited for Central Bodies

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland has reminded state and local central bodies that they are bound by the federation's policy of "non-involvement" in presidential primaries and delegate selection procedures.

The AFL-CIO's neutrality policy is not binding on affiliated unions, which are fully autonomous. But it does govern city and state labor councils, which are subordinate bodies of the AFL-CIO.

Kirkland said the AFL-CIO does not intend to make a presidential endorsement until the political parties have chosen their candidates. He spelled out the obligations of central bodies as follows:

- No central body should endorse a presidential or vice presidential candidate before the AFL-CIO has done so. And if the AFL-CIO does not make an official presidential endorsement, no central body may do so.
- Central bodies may circulate information to local unions and members on the delegate selection process "so long as that advice and information is neutral as to all the candidates."
- Central body officers have the right as individuals to indicate a personal preference for a presidential candidate or to run on a presidential delegate slate. But those choosing to do so, Kirkland stressed, "should make it expressly clear that they speak for themselves only, and not for the central body."

Further, Kirkland said, "while AFL-CIO policy recognizes these rights, I strongly recommend that, in the interest of unity, central body officers maintain a neutral position in presidential policies until the AFL-CIO takes an official position."

In the months before the presidential conventions, Kirkland noted, "issues of vital interest to labor must remain paramount in our relations with political personalities."

The immediate political task, he urged, is for central bodies to tool up for the forthcoming election campaigns.

"We need to concentrate on improving our COPE operations at every level," Kirkland said.

Denver Nurses Score Four Hospital Victories

Denver—The health care division of the Teachers has won collective bargaining rights for more than 700 nurses and other health care workers in four representation elections held during a three-week period.

The string of victories by the AFT's Federation of Nurses & Health Professionals (FNHP) began Dec. 27 at Denver's Rocky Mountain Hospital where a unit of 110 registered nurses voted 42 to 26 for union representation.

The federation scored two victories Jan. 10 at St. Luke's Hospital for a 300-member unit of registered nurses and a 200-member unit of licensed practical nurses and technicians. In the registered nurses' election, the vote was 150 for FNHP, 12 for the Colorado Nurses Association and 115 for no union. The vote in the LPN-technicians election was 73 for FNHP, 71 for no representation and 35 ballots were challenged.

The most recent victory came at Beth Israel Hospital on Jan. 16 for a unit of 122 registered nurses with 83 votes going to the federation, 6 for the nurses' association and 23 for no representation.

FNHP organizers said the four election victories have added significance because they were achieved in the face of blatant anti-labor campaigns by hospital management. None of the units was previously represented by a union.

An especially vigorous anti-union drive at St. Luke's Hospital resulted in the FNHP filing 13 unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board.

The AFT division is involved in two additional representation elections in late January at St. Anthony's Hospital and Rose Hospital.

Labor Posts Modest Gains in States

Legislatures Yield Mixed Bag for 1979

(*Continued from Page 1*)

Some legislatures simply amended existing statutes to update or streamline their state's labor relations code.

There were certain trends, however, as reflected by reports from various AFL-CIO state central bodies and in separate surveys of state legislative activity by the Labor Dept. and the Bureau of National Affairs. These included:

- A move toward prohibition of the use of "lie detector" or stress-evalution tests as conditions of employment.
- An attack on prevailing wage legislation in several states.
- Extension of the mandatory retirement age for workers not covered by federal legislation.

Proponents of so-called right-to-work laws continued their efforts to secure legislation banning union security contracts, but in all 13 states where they made attempts they were defeated. Their activities included campaigns to enact legislation where none currently exists —10 states—and moves to supplement existing statutes with a constitutional amendment — three states.

Labor reported some success in furthering the agency shop in 1979. In New Jersey, for example, the State AFL-CIO managed to secure passage of a bill that requires nonmembers of a public employee union to pay a fee averaging 85 percent of the union's dues. The measure awaits Gov. Brendan Byrne's signature.

Nine jurisdictions—Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, and Rhode Island—raised the minimum wage by legislation or wage order. In 15 other states and Guam, the level was raised by prior law, wage order, or administrative action.

Sixteen jurisdictions upped their minimum wage rate for some or all occupations to equal or exceed the $2.90 federal hourly standard that existed last year. In addition, 23 jurisdictions have provisions for automatic rate increases in 1980, though not necessarily to the current federal rate of $3.10 an hour.

Laws governing wage garnishment or assignment were enacted in 11 states, most of them limiting the amount of earnings that may be garnished by employers. Child labor legislation continued the trend toward easing employment restrictions. Many states passed laws prohibiting forms of job discrimination. And compulsory retirement, based solely on age, was addressed by 23 state legislatures.

Here is a cross-section of state labor legislative activity last year:

Alabama—Under a new law, the state's "little Davis-Bacon Act" providing for the payment of prevailing wage rates in public works projects will be automatically repealed at the end of the 1980 legislative session unless continued by the legislature.

Alaska—A concurrent resolution asked the governor to give state workers the option of flexible working hours if that promotes better and more efficient service.

Arkansas—The minimum wage rose from $2.30 an hour to $2.55 on Jan. 1 and will go to $2.70 on Jan. 1, 1981. The minimum wage law was extended to employees of public schools and school districts.

A new law permits workers to continue their health insurance coverage for up to 120 days after termination of employment or until covered by another plan, whichever is earlier. An amendment to the state's teacher fair dismissal law protects teachers against "arbitrary, capricious, and discriminatory" firings, and allows them to inspect their personnel files.

California—Nineteen California AFL-CIO measures, including seven bills to strengthen workers' rights and boost unemployment and disability benefits, were signed into law. Another 20 anti-worker bills, including 11 aimed at weakening the state's historic agricultural labor relations law, were defeated.

Maximum weekly unemployment insurance benefits rose from $104 to $120 on Jan. 1, and are scheduled to rise to $130 on May 1, 1981, and to $136 on Jan. 1, 1982. Disability insurance benefits were raised from $146 to $154.

A new law requires employers to give workers covered by medical benefits 15 days' notice before discontinuing benefits. The legislature also passed a bill codifying the governor's 1978 reorganization of the division of occupational safety and health, formerly the division of industrial safety.

Colorado—Retaliation against state employees who disclose evidence of mismanagement and abuse within state government was prohibited by a new law.

Connecticut—The state prevailing wage law now applies to public works projects amounting to $50,000 or more for new construction and $10,000 or more for remodeling, alteration, or repair. The previous threshold amount was $5,000.

Teachers and school boards may now negotiate agency shop agreements under an amendment to the state's teachers' bargaining statute. Added to the law is a provision for binding "last best offer" arbitration of contract disputes.

Delaware — Job discrimination against persons between ages 40 and 70 is barred under a new statute. Another law bars the use of voice stress analyzers as a condition of or continuation of employment by both public and private employers.

District of Columbia—Violators of a new law banning the use of lie detector tests for current or prospective employees may be subject to both criminal and civil penalties.

Florida—In a setback for organized labor, the state's prevailing wage law was repealed. An Office of Labor Relations to represent the governor in collective bargaining with state employees was established.

Illinois—Statutory changes in the state's child labor law permit minors under age 16 to work as bus boys or as kitchen help in certain places where alcoholic beverages are served or sold. Other laws require an employer to give workers time off for jury duty, and forbid retaliation against workers absent from their jobs to testify in criminal proceedings.

Iowa—A proposed equal rights amendment to the state constitution was adopted, subject to approval in the November 1980 general election. Mandatory retirement of state workers was eliminated under another law.

Louisiana—A new law prohibits employers from knowingly hiring illegal aliens. The law applies to all industries except agriculture. A resolution requested a study of employment discrimination in the state. The state labor department, scheduled to terminate on July 1 under Louisiana's sunset law, was continued to July 1, 1984.

Maine—The maximum limit for matching the federal minimum wage rate was increased to $4 an hour. Coverage of the minimum wage law was extended to all public employees.

The prohibition against mandatory retirement at any age was extended beyond public workers to private employees. Employers may no longer require current or prospective employees to take a polygraph test as a condition of obtaining or keeping employment.

Maryland—A new statute authorizes the state director on aging to establish a three-year demonstration employment program for persons age 70 and over to determine the feasibility of finding employment for them in state agencies.

Massachusetts—A new law provides that successor employers in the private sector are bound by the previous employer's collective bargaining agreement if it contains a successor clause for the term of the contract up to three years.

Michigan—The state's civil rights law was amended to prevent employers from requiring workers or job applicants to submit to polygraph examinations.

The state labor department will annually submit to the governor, under another statute, a five-year full-employment plan, including projected levels of employment and unemployment, and recommendations for increasing job opportunities and effectiveness of training.

Montana—An impasse reached during collective bargaining between a public employer and firefighters can now be submitted to final and binding arbitration.

Nebraska—Union dues checkoff is now authorized for teachers and school administrators.

Nevada — Amendments to the state's local government employment-management relations law now require public employee unions to register annually.

New Hampshire—The state labor commissioner, upon application by an employer or a school authority, is now empowered to set subminimum wage rates for high school students working for practical experience. A freedom of expression law guarantees state workers the right to "publicly discuss and give opinions as an individual on all matters concerning the state and its policies."

New Jersey—A measure enacted by the legislature requires payment of prevailing wage rates on all projects approved by the state's Economic Development Authority.

Other highlights included passage of an agency shop bill for public employee unions, and a workers' compensation bill providing for substantial improvements.

New Mexico — The maximum amount of wages exempt from garnishment for child support was reduced to 50 percent. Another measure prohibits a polygraph examiner from asking questions regarding a person's sexual affairs, race, creed, religion or union affiliation unless previously agreed upon in writing.

New York—The agency shop provisions of the Taylor Act, the state's public employee bargaining law, were extended for another two years, expiring on Oct. 1, 1981.

North Carolina—Discrimination in employment against persons between ages 40 and 70 was barred.

Ohio—The legislature amended the state's Fair Employment Practices Act to outlaw discrimination in the employment of 40-to-70-year olds.

Oregon—Refusal of an employer to reinstate to his former position a worker who has recovered from a work-related disability was declared unlawful. Polygraph tests for job applicants also were prohibited.

Pennsylvania—A new law permits workers, both in the public and private sectors, to review their personnel files during the regular business day.

Rhode Island — An amendment to the state's labor relations code makes it an unfair labor practice for an employer to fail to implement an arbitrator's award. The legislature also passed a law granting state police the right to organize and bargain, with provisions for binding arbitration of disputes growing out of negotiations.

South Dakota—Age discrimination against public employees is prohibited and the mandatory retirement age for public workers is extended to 70.

Tennessee — Public employees who are elected officers of their unions can apply for a leave of absence under a new law. During the leave, the employee is entitled to all regular fringe benefits. The cost of the benefits, however, must be paid by the union or the employee.



UNION MEETINGS don't always end in such harmony. But this ensemble, made up of New York Times reporters, news clerks and editors, played Mozart as an official order of business at a meeting of the New York Newspaper Guild's representative assembly. Clockwise, from left: Jane Blankensteen, flute; Judy Klemesrud, oboe; Richard Roberts, French horn and ensemble leader; Renato Perez, bassoon, and Robert Stock, clarinet.



ELEANOR ROOSEVELT Humanities Award of the State of Israel is presented to James E. Hatfield, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers, by Yitzhak Leor of the Israeli Embassy, left. Mrs. Hatfield joins the applause at the awards dinner in Cherry Hill, N.J. William H. Wynn, president of the Food & Commercial Workers, was the principal speaker.

6 Million Unemployed:

High Jobless Level Greets New Decade

Unemployment remained at a very high level as the nation entered the Eighties, with the prospect of even higher joblessness being generated by a recession.

The jobless rate in December, 5.9 percent, was virtually unchanged from November's 5.8 percent. The number of unemployed workers — 6,087,000 — was 43,000 higher than the previous month, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald noted, however, that BLS made its survey of employment early in December and that the figures do not reflect layoffs in the automobile industry and other manufacturing sectors that took place later in the month.

Since August 1978, the jobless rate has fluctuated within the narrow band of 5.7 to 5.9 percent.

Total employment moved up by 300,000 to 97.9 million last month. The civilian labor force increased 350,000 to 104 million, with women accounting for most of the increase.

The jobless rates for most worker groups remained at or near the levels that have prevailed over the past several months, although the rate for blacks rose four-tenths of 1 percent to 11.3 percent. The rate for adult men dipped one-tenth of 1 percent to 4.2 percent while the women's rate rose one-tenth of 1 percent to 5.7 percent.

Employment held up over the month in most major industrial sectors, including construction, manufacturing, and services. Hours of work also head steady in December. Jobs in the service-producing sector grew by 145,000, continuing the pattern of long-term growth.

Although unemployment has remained steady in the past year or so, the number of workers on part-time jobs for "economic reasons" rose from 3.2 million in September to 3.5 million in December, BLS said. These are workers who generally are unable to find full-time employment because of a job scarcity.

The number of "discouraged" workers, published on a quarterly basis, was little changed at 740,000 in the October-December period. These are workers who have given up looking for jobs because they believe they cannot find any.

If both the partially employed and the discouraged workers were fully counted in the jobless rate, the level would be much higher.

Justice Douglas Mourned by Labor

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland praised Justice William O. Douglas as a champion of individual rights and a vigorous defender of the First Amendment.

Douglas, who retired because of poor health in 1975 after serving for 36 years on the Supreme Court, died Jan. 19. He was 81.

Kirkland said Douglas's passionate and articulate defense of the First Amendment against government intrusion made him a guardian of the free ideas so essential to a democratic society. His fervent belief in equality of all people "reminds us all of how far we still must travel to achieve that goal," he said.

"America's labor movement is built on the bedrock of the First Amendment, and we shall always remember Justice Douglas as one who fought to keep that foundation strong and workers free."



EUGENE V. DEBBS AWARD of the Social Democrats, USA, is presented to President Martin J. Ward, center, of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland. Joining in the ceremony in New York are Bayard Rustin, chairman of the Social Democrats; Carl Gershman, executive director, and Huber Matos, right, who was recently released from a Cuban jail.

Kirkland Backs Carter's Action To Counter Soviet Aggression

(Continued from Page 1)

nation which "right now is helping to block the distribution of food in Cambodia, with truly genocidal consequences." He added:

"It is more than high time that the Politburo was confronted with scarcer resources, higher costs, and harder choices to balance the absence of concern for public opinion."

While the AFL-CIO supports the grain sales ban, it does not remain indifferent to any hardships the American farmer may suffer as a result of the embargo, Kirkland said.

"We favor the President's decision to purchase the grain intended for the Soviet Union," he said. "We have always favored a system whereby the government, not the grain dealer, would control grain sales to the Soviet Union and other state purchasing monopolies."

In facing up to the Soviet threat, the nation must not put itself into a position of choosing between social needs and defense needs, Kirkland warned, for the "guns or butter" argument is always dangerous and fundamentally dishonest.

"American workers can feasibly accept the guns or butter argument, and opt for butter over guns," he said, "under only two conditions: either they no longer see an external threat, or they have gone into revolutionary opposition. In fact, they see the threat growing, and they have not gone into revolutionary opposition—and they are not about to be led by those who have.

"We insist that this nation has the capacity, confronts the necessity, and must find the will to produce guns and butter, as needed—to fulfill the constitutional requirement that our government provide for the common defense *and* the general welfare, not one or the other."

Kirkland suggested that the terms "Cold War" and "detente" be discarded so that reality is not obscured in dealing with the Russians.

He recalled George Meany's testimony before Congress five years ago when Meany asked whether detente was not simply the Cold War pursued by other means.

Detente, to the Soviets, is but a word, Kirkland said, "a word without content or meaning."

Like Meany, who called for their removal in August 1978, Kirkland urged that the 1980 Olympic games be moved from the Soviet Union.

"He said, and we repeat tonight, that it would demean the Olympic spirit if the games were held in a nation which oppresses and represses the human freedoms of its citizens," Kirkland declared.

In honoring the Plumbers' Ward, Kirkland noted that the AFL-CIO vice president shares more than common roots with Meany. As chairman of the federation's International Affairs Committee, Ward has shared George Meany's conviction that "workers have a right to a strong voice in determining the foreign policies of this nation," Kirkland observed.

Ward received the Social Democrats' annual Eugene V. Debs Award. Also attending the dinner was Huber Matos, the Cuban revolutionary recently released from Castro's jails after serving a 20-year sentence.

Longshoremen President Thomas W. Gleason also addressed the dinner. Bayard Rustin, who is national chairman of the Social Democrats, USA, presided.

Oil Workers Backed In Industrywide Strike

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers received strong assurances of support in their three-week strike against the petroleum industry for higher pay and improved benefits.

In a resolution adopted by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.'s executive council, IUD affiliates were urged to "lend such support as may be appropriate as a demonstration of their solidarity on the basic union issues" involved in the union's contract dispute.

OCAW, which represents 60,000 workers in the industry, struck the nation's major oil refiners on Jan. 8, after reaching a bargaining impasse. The union is renegotiating the second year of a two-year contract reached a year ago. Its main goals are a "substantial" wage increase, a uniform fully-paid health plan, and vacation improvements.

The IUD resolution noted that companies in other industries less profitable than the American oil firms are already providing fully-paid health care plans and that the union is up against the "richest and most powerful industry in the world."

Neither side showed any sign of budging from its position. Prior to the strike, the union twice rejected industry offers as inadequate.

Local OCAW negotiators met with officials at four Gulf Oil Corp. refineries earlier this week but no progress was reported as a result of their meetings. The plants are in Port Arthur, Tex.; Santa Fe Springs, Calif., Toledo and Clevis, Ohio.

There were reports that the strike was causing Chevron marketing difficulties in Hawaii, where it supplies 50 percent of the state's gasoline. Other reports noted that elsewhere the strike had crimped the highly automated industry.

The union holds over 400 contracts with about 100 oil companies, including such giants as Exxon, Mobile, Texaco, Shell, and Atlantic Richfield.

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ACTWU Vice President Vincent Ricciardelli Dies

New York—Vincent Ricciardelli, a vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers and co-manager of ACTWU's New York Joint Board, died Jan. 13.

Ricciardelli, who was 60, served as a business agent of the board for 10 years until he was made co-manager in 1975.

Wage Panel Proposes Standard of 7.5-9.5%

(Continued from Page 1)

land, the chief labor member of the panel, observed that the proposal reflected a compromise: "If it had been any worse, we couldn't have taken it. And if it had been any better, we wouldn't have gotten it."

Former Labor Sec. John T. Dunlop, who heads the pay committee, said the panel tried to make the new standard "more realistic" than the old 7 percent guideline which theoretically governed bargaining in the first year of the program.

The panel stressed that 1980 should be "a transitional year," and that "a return to free bargaining and free market policies is desirable as soon as conditions permit." It also emphasized that an anti-inflation program can succeed only if it is truly voluntary and a genuine commitment is made to it by both labor and management.

The committee, which consists of an equal number of labor, management, and public members, also would allow unions to assume an inflation rate of 7.5 percent in the coming year in figuring the cost of their cost-of-living adjustments, and it recommended that an extension of time be allowed for parties that do not have automatic cost-of-living increases to avail themselves of the 1 percent equity adjustment applicable to 1979.

The committee said it will meet again in early March to make recommendations for procedures to be followed in the program and to set forth a special methodology for reviewing changes in pension plans.

In announcing its recommendations, the panel said its views and recommendations were based upon the presumptions represented by the Administration of some moderation in inflation rates toward the end of the year, or at least no increase in the rate."

It said it will continue to monitor the inflationary outlook and economic developments and will make additional recommendations "as appropriate."

The committee pointed out that "significant changes in the outlook are likely to induce different policies."

Earlier, the panel voted to exempt from the second-year standard those employee groups where straight-time hourly earnings average $5.35 or less. It also agreed to exempt incremental increases based on both longevity and qualifications from the new standard.

Kirkland Calls for Boycott of Olympics

Hits Abuse Of Rights By Soviets

The Olympic Games should be pulled out of Moscow even if Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland declared.

Kirkland said a boycott of the summer Olympics is essential to direct world attention to continued abuses of human rights in the Soviet Union. He noted that the USSR has much to gain—both economically and in political propaganda—in hosting the games.

Kirkland's comments came in a Seattle speech honoring retiring President Joe Davis of the Washington State AFL-CIO a few days before the U.S. Olympic Committee voted to urge the International Olympic Committee to move, postpone or cancel the 1980 summer games.

Both houses of Congress have also adopted strong resolutions calling for a U.S. boycott of the Moscow games. The House passed its resolution on a 386 to 12 vote and the Senate followed in approving its resolution 88 to 4.

A total of eight countries have now called for the boycott. In addition to the United States, they are Canada, Egypt, Norway, Bahrain, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Chile. The governments of Britain and Australia have announced support of boycott, but their Olympic committees have yet to take action. Similar actions are contemplated by other countries, including Japan and Israel. West Germany said it would go along with a majority decision of European countries.

While the U.S. Olympic Committee voted unanimously for shifting or cancelling the Moscow games, it stopped short of endorsing a boycott by American athletes if the Soviet troops do not withdraw from Afghanistan by Feb. 20, the deadline set by President Carter.

At least three unions — the Teachers, Sheet Metal Workers and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers — joined in condemning the Soviet invasion and voiced support for Carter's proposal to have the Moscow games shifted.

Kirkland said the President spoke for all Americans when he called on U.S. Olympic officials to press for an alternate site for the summer games.

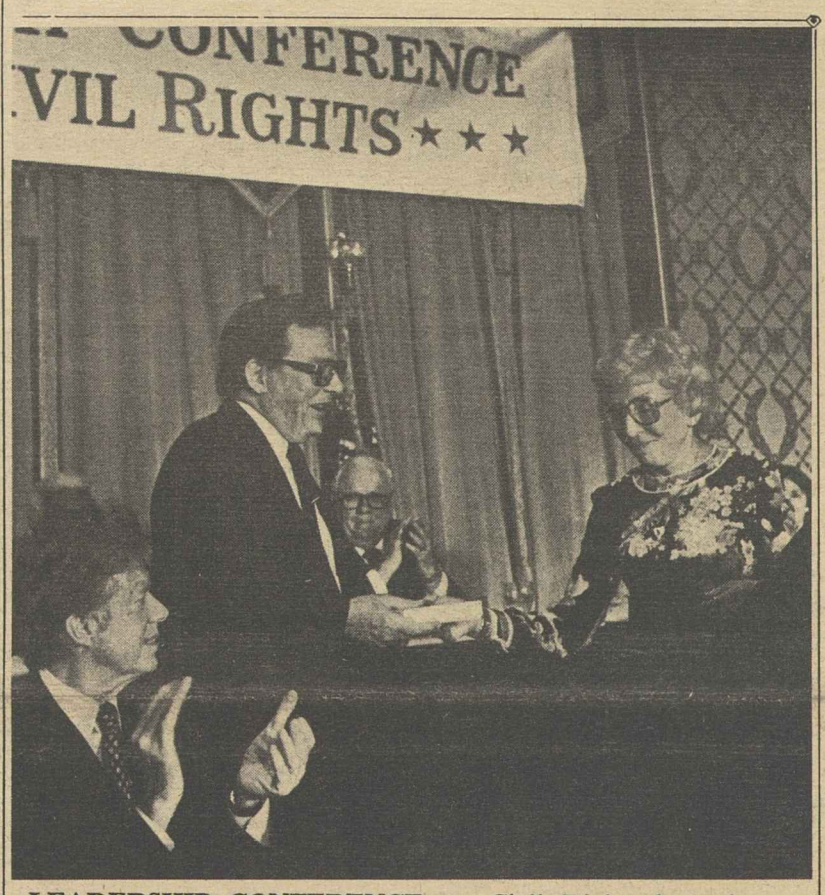
"The games have become too political, too commercial and too nationalistic," Kirkland observed in

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Bleak Economic Forecast Projects 7.5% Joblessness



LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE on Civil Rights had chosen George Meany to receive its Hubert Humphrey Award and the plaque honoring him is presented to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland by Mrs. Muriel Humphrey. President Carter leads the applause. **(Story, Page 2.)**

Carter Ties Outlook to Oil Imports

By James M. Shevis

The economy is likely to undergo a mild recession in 1980, with unemployment rising to 7.5 percent by the fourth quarter of the year, President Carter predicted in his annual economic report to Congress, but the forecast must contend with the vagaries of the volatile world oil market.

"As in 1979, a major threat to the outlook is that OPEC decisions about prices and production may lead to increases in world oil prices that go well beyond those announced recently," the report observed.

"Such a development would, in the short run, add to the restraint on the economy exerted by oil prices, exacerbate inflation, and lead to lower economic growth and higher unemployment."

OPEC—the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries—more than doubled its oil prices last year, siphoning off some $45 billion from the American economy, the President and his economic advisers noted in the report.

The net effect of the higher oil prices is to act as a tax on the economy, the report observed.

Partly, but not solely, because of higher oil prices, inflation accelerated sharply last year, Carter said. Consumer prices soared 13.4 percent in 1979. As a result of this high level of inflation, he said, reaching the goals of 4 percent unemployment and 3 percent in-

(Continued on Page 7)

'Restraint' Policy Set On Budget

By David L. Perlman

President Carter asked Congress for another year of "budget restraint" and said a projected drop in the federal deficit next year will help curb inflation.

The President's proposed budget would allow increased spending for labor-supported defense, energy and youth programs during the fiscal year that starts next Oct. 1.

Most other programs would be held at or below present levels, however. And the already high unemployment rate would be allowed to rise still higher out of fear that "premature" job-creating expenditures would fuel inflation.

Carter promised that he would consider additional job creation programs "if the economy begins to deteriorate significantly" and the downturn develops into more than the "mild recession" that Administration economists anticipate.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said the federation was consulted as the budget was being put in final shape and, "in the spirit of the National Accord," had an opportunity to make recommendations to Carter.

The AFL-CIO will make its own independent assessment of the budget and the Administration's economic policy during the mid-winter meeting of the Executive Council, which starts Feb. 18, Kirkland said.

He welcomed the President's "commitment to the proposition that necessary increases in defense

(Continued on Page 6)

Prices Surge 13.4%

Real Wages Suffer Sharp Drop for '79

American workers lost the struggle to keep up with rising prices in 1979, suffering a 5.3 percent decline in purchasing power over the year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The sharp drop in real spendable earnings, or take-home pay adjusted for the impact of inflation, resulted from a 13.4 percent increase in consumer prices and a six-tenths of 1 percent drop in hours worked, the BLS year-end figures showed.

The 13.4 percent price surge over the year was the worst increase in 33 years. The government's consumer price index stood at 230 percent of its 1967 base in December, meaning that what cost $1 in 1967 cost consumers $2.30 in December.

The report left most economists generally pessimistic in their outlook, seeing little sign of any tapering off in the price surge in the months ahead.

Alfred Kahn, chairman of the Council on Wage & Price Stability, told the congressional Joint Economic Committee: "I don't think anyone can honestly promise an improvement."

Rising costs for housing and transportation, reflecting mainly

(Continued on Page 8)

Massive Relief Effort Pressed for Cambodians

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland reiterated the federation's pledge to support a massive, voluntary relief campaign for the millions of Cambodians who will face starvation once current harvests are consumed.

Speaking at a White House meeting of the National Cambodian Crisis Committee, of which he is a member, Kirkland said that "if we fail the victims of Cambodia as we failed those who perished in the Nazi Holocaust, then we will have failed ourselves as well."

Kirkland noted that the federation adopted a resolution at its November convention calling for a united national fund-raising campaign for Cambodian relief, the most recent in a series of steps taken by the AFL-CIO since 1977 to focus public attention on the plight of the Indochinese refugees.

"Human tragedy — death by starvation, disease, and cross-fire—brings us together today," Kirkland told the gathering of business and labor leaders, entertainers, and clergy. "The Cambodian people are facing virtual extinction unless we and others like us throughout the world act—and act quickly.

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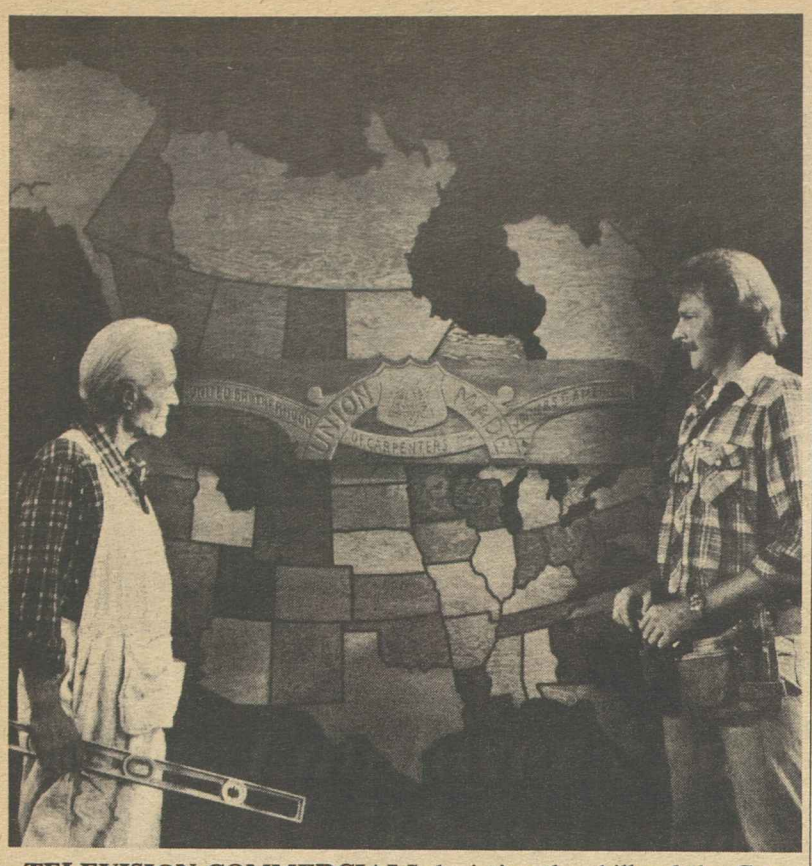
Oil Industry Profits Take Another Leap

Oil industry profits, swollen by higher retail prices for gasoline and home-heating oil, soared in the final quarter of 1979 and for the full year.

As earnings reports from the major companies began to roll in, it became clear that the industry had prospered abundantly from higher consumer prices. Mobil Corp., the nation's second largest oil company, posted a 72 percent profits gain in the October-December period and a 78 percent improvement for the year. Its earnings topped $2 billion for the first time.

Exxon Corp., the world's biggest petroleum company, reported that its 1979 earnings rose 55 percent to $4.3 billion. Exxon became only the second American firm ever to report profits of more than $4 billion in one year. (The other, American Telephone & Telegraph, exceeded $5 billion in 1978.) Exxon's fourth-quarter earnings were up 60 percent.

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TELEVISION COMMERCIALS depicting the skills of the Carpenters' membership and the union's role in community affairs will be aired on two national networks. The TV spots, which include this set featuring two Carpenters' craftsmen, will appear on CBS Evening News and ABC's Good Morning, America periodically in February, April, May, September and October.

NLRB Orders Stevens To Bargain, Pay Costs

The National Labor Relations Board, in a further crackdown on J. P. Stevens & Co., ordered the textile giant to bargain with the Clothing & Textile Workers at its West Boylston, Ala., plant and to reimburse the board and the union for litigation expenses related to the company's unfair labor practices there.

The board also ordered the firm to reimburse ACTWU for any excess organizing costs it "reasonably incurred from Sept. 15, 1976, the day (the employer) willfully flouted its lawful duty to recognize the union." ACTWU submitted its request for recognition at that time, based on authorization cards signed by a majority of the workers at the Alabama plant.

"We find it unnecessary to recite, once again, the litany of serious unfair labor practices committed by this respondent (Stevens) since 1963," the board said in its ruling. It said that the company has reacted to union organizing efforts by engaging in surveillance, interrogation, promising and granting benefits, summarily discharging union adherents, and unlawfully interfering with organizing campaigns.

The board determined that Stevens refused to engage in collective bargaining with the union despite the fact that a majority of workers at the Alabama plant indicated support for the union.

In generally affirming an April 1979 decision by NLRB Administrative Law Judge Robert A. Giannasi, the board also ordered the company to reinstate with back pay nine workers fired for union activity and to reimburse two others — earlier reinstated — for earnings lost as a result of their terminations.

Giannasi had declared in his original finding that the 262 out of 457 workers at the plant who designated the union as their representative amounted to a "solid 57.3 percent which, in the parlance of political election results, would have been a landslide."

In other litigation involving Stevens and ACTWU, the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., unanimously moved to enforce a nationwide order imposed by the NLRB granting union representatives access to all of the company's 80 or more plants. The unusual remedy grew out of the court's affirmation of an NLRB finding that the firm violated the organizing rights of workers at its two plants in Tifton, Ga.

The NLRB, meanwhile, filed a motion with the federal appeals court asking it to direct Stevens to obey a board order even while the big textile company is appealing it.

In December 1978, the NLRB ordered the company to bargain in good faith with ACTWU, which had won a representation election four years earlier among the 3,000 workers at Steven's seven plants in Roanoke Rapids, N.C. Stevens appealed, and a hearing has been scheduled for Feb. 4.

Senate Action Sought to Aid Import Victims

The AFL-CIO has urged early Senate action on a bill the House passed last May to strengthen the trade adjustment program for workers whose jobs are destroyed by increased imports.

While the version approved by the Senate Finance Committee lacks some labor-endorsed provisions of the House bill, both measures would enable more displaced workers to qualify for the program's benefits of 70 percent of lost wages, up to a maximum of $250 a week, for up to 52 weeks of unemployment.

The legislation would qualify for the program secondary victims of imports—workers laid off by firms that had been supplying parts, products or services to plants that were forced to shut down or cut back because of increased imports.

As a reminder to senators of the home-state impact of the trade adjustment program—and of the wide effect of import-caused layoffs—AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison sent senators data showing the number of workers in their states who qualified for trade adjustment assistance since 1975 and their industry classification.

For the nation as a whole, the total came to 583,744 displaced workers.

Conference Honors Meany, Mitchell:

Civil Rights Award Accepted As Obligation to Carry On

By Rex Hardesty

An award honoring two giants of the civil rights movement, George Meany and Clarence Mitchell, should be received not as a plaque, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said, "but as an acceptance of the responsibility to carry forward the work that must be done."

And the AFL-CIO accepts that responsibility, he said, until the nation achieves the goals of fair housing, equal job opportunity, enactment of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, and quality, integrated education.

Kirkland added the caution that the federal government should not be allowed to use the expanded defense budget in the wake of Russia's invasion of Afghanistan as "a plate or armor to cover weaknesses of heart or meanness of spirit" and abandon the unmet goals in civil rights and human needs.

The honors were paid to Meany and Mitchell at the 30th anniversary meeting of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, at which President Carter noted those 30 years started with the organization reaching no higher than "to stop legally condoned murder" through the anti-lynching laws still necessary at that time.

The awards with which Meany and Mitchell were honored are named after Hubert Humphrey and were presented by his widow, former Sen. Muriel Humphrey. The event was planned, and the awards set, before the Jan. 10 death of Meany.

Mitchell was the legislative director of the NAACP through the historic three decades of the Leadership Conference's life. He recalled the founding movement in 1950 in which A. Philip Randolph, Roy Wilkins and the group's current secretary, Arnold Aronson, organized the gathering of more than 4,000 people.

"The focus was almost exclusively on the rights of black Americans, as the largest and most visibly disadvantaged group," Mitchell said of the 1950 conference. "But our successes contributed to the growth of group consciousness and group pride among other segments of our population and gave impetus to the process of self-organization among women, Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans, the elderly, and the physically and mentally handicapped."

The panels and workshops of the two-day meeting reflected the concerns of the groups on Mitchell's list, and he cited full voting rights for the District of Columbia as one example of the civil rights fights ahead. On other aspects of daily life in Washington, Mitchell was able to contrast the segregated city of 1950 with the 1980 gathering.

The Leadership Conference is itself an umbrella group for legislative work, and Kirkland lauded its success in representing the sometimes competing constituencies.

Kenneth Young, labor's liaison with the Leadership Conference for many years before he became Kirkland's executive assistant, addressed the national meeting on one goal all those constituencies have in common—full employment and the federal initiatives necessary to attain it.

Mitchell had high praise for Carter's appointment of black federal judges. He said judgeships have always been a key in the success—or lack of success—of civil rights groups, including the damage prevented when it rallied the liberal community against President Nixon's ill-advised Supreme Court nominees.

It was for the work in that fight and others of the era that Mitchell and Meany were honored.

Carter recalled Meany's failure to pass his plumber's apprenticeship test on his first try more than 60 years ago. "One thing he never learned was how to give up; one thing he never forgot was how it feels to be poor," after his father's death had forced him to drop out of school and seek to enter the trade, Carter said.

"I doubt that without George Meany and the AFL-CIO, the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965 would ever have been passed," Carter said.

Similarly, Carter praised Mitchell's lifelong habit of giving unstintingly of himself, without posturing or demanding credit for himself.

But for all the celebrating of the achievements of the honorees, there was little celebrating of the future prospects from either the speakers or the panels—especially in the climate of the 96th Congress.

The proposed amendments to the 1968 Fair Housing Act came in for particular scrutiny, with the repeated warning from legislative technicians that allies of both parties were sorely needed.

Similarly, winning ratification of the constitutional amendments on ERA and D.C. voting rights in the state legislatures was described as a formidable task.

By way of underlining the wide range of the job ahead, Mitchell noted that only in 1979 had the Leadership Conference won the establishment of a civil rights unit in the federal Office of Management & Budget, a goal it first set in 1961.

In that vein, Kirkland pledged that the AFL-CIO "has booked passage for the full journey."

PLO Assailed for Role In Training Terrorists

Philadelphia—The Palestine Liberation Organization's training of Iranian terrorists now holding American hostages should serve as a warning to the world of what a separate Palestinian state would be like, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland told the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council here.

"To permit establishment of such an entity in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and continuing threat to Iran would be a geopolitical disaster for the United States," Kirkland said.

"Unless suicide has become our foreign policy, the U.S. must not let this happen."

Kirkland pledged the AFL-CIO's support of Israel—"the only democratic state in the Middle East"—not just for Israel's sake but for U.S. national interests as well.

The Soviet Union has demonstrated recently that it is prepared to project the global power it has acquired in the last decade, Kirkland observed. "Our response must be of the same character," he said.

Kirkland charged in his speech that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) supports Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and is providing training for Iranian militants holding hostages in the American embassy in Tehran.

"We have seen what a Palestinian state would look like. It would look like the Iran of Ayatollah Khomeini," he said. "It is no accident that the Ayatollah's gunmen received their training from the PLO and that Yassir Arafat has offered material and political support of Khomeini's campaign to humiliate the United States." Arafat is head of the PLO.

Kirkland said a Palestinian state would be, like Iran, a terrorist state —"a state that employs assassins, kidnappers, bomb throwers, as a matter of official policy." It would not be in the interest of the United States to facilitate the creation of such a state, even if Israel did not exist, he said.

Kirkland was honored at the meeting with the Jules Cohen Award given annually by the Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Philadelphia for outstanding contributions to man's struggle for human rights. Previous recipients include the late U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas and former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young.

Heating Oil Price Gouge Brings Call for Controls

Price controls should be reinstated on heating oil and other middle distillate products, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland urged.

Kirkland said the AFL-CIO is joining with other groups, including the Citizen/Labor Energy Coalition, in petitioning the Dept. of Energy to set in motion rulemaking proceedings that could lead to reimposition of controls.

"With heating oil prices already 70 percent higher than last year, Americans will be paying over $6 billion more for heat this winter while oil profits continue to skyrocket," he said.

Diesel fuel and kerosene are in the same middle distillate category as most home heating oil.

Kirkland said reinstitution of price controls on these products would be "a major step in attacking the real causes of our present double-digit inflation."

Organizing Goals Explored:

Conference Focuses On Women Workers

The labor movement needs to improve its efforts to reach out to women "as union members and potential union members," Sec.-Treas. Elmer Chatak of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. told a Washington organizing conference.

Chatak and President Joyce Miller of the Coalition of Labor Union Women co-chaired a "first of its kind," one-day meeting to discuss ways to promote union membership among women workers.

The conference drew more than 150 participants including international union officers and organizing directors from IUD affiliates and national and regional CLUW officials.

Earlier, at a press briefing to announce the conference, IUD President Howard Samuel said the IUD plans to step up efforts to recruit and train women organizers and to develop materials geared to working women.

Miller called the meeting a "kick-off" to CLUW's organizing program, which will include establishing permanent organizing committees in each of 22 CLUW chapters around the country.

Chatak stressed that "first" among labor's challenges is the need to organize unorganized workers. "We will keep working at the task of organizing," he said. "That is why we are meeting today."

While Chatak said "trade union fundamentals are as good today as they ever were," he warned that "our approach, our sensitivity to the special needs of women workers, our efforts to reach out to them as union members and potential union members . . . all of these need rethinking—and improvement."

Miller, a vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, emphasized that the increase of women in the work force over the past 10 years—to more than 40 million today—"has intensified the need to organize female workers and give them a chance to escape from the lower paid 'female ghettos.'"

"Some 80 percent of all women who are working today are in those female job ghettos," she added.

Miller said the wage gap between men and women—with women earning on the average only 59 percent of the wages paid to men—can be closed "only through trade unions."

She said the IUD/CLUW meeting was needed because the large number of unorganized workers—particularly women — who are locked into low wage jobs are employed in the traditionally "hard to organize" occupations such as retail sales, health care and clerical jobs.

Noting that future increases in female participation in the workforce will come from married women with young children, Miller identified child care as "one of the key issues we have to address."

The morning session included addresses by Rep. Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.), AFL-CIO Organizing Director Alan Kistler and Alexis Herman, director of the Labor Dept.'s Women's Bureau.

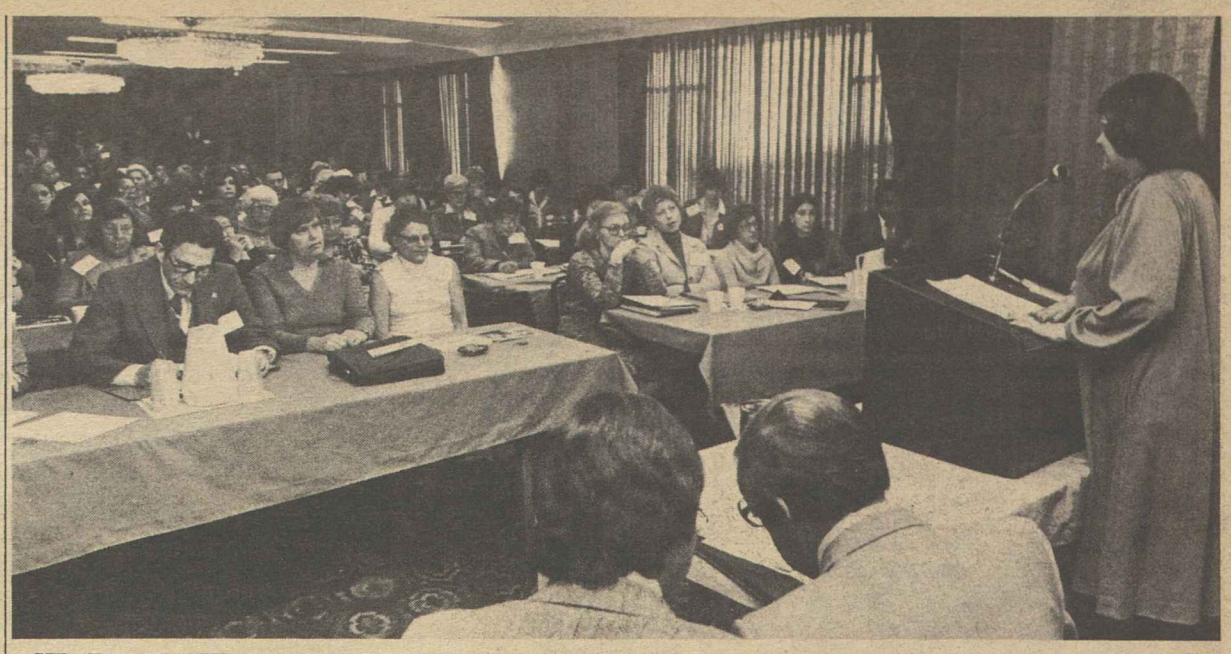
Mikulski told the conference that "working women belong in the union. And union women belong in union office. We want equal pay for equal work—and we want equal pay for comparable work."

Herman said the debate over why women were entering the work force in growing numbers had gone on for too long. "We're in a new state now," she said. "The debate today is how the process is going to take place, and I believe that union membership and union leadership roles will determine that process to a large extent."

The afternoon session was devoted to a panel discussion of organizing strategies, including ways to overcome employer fear campaigns, turn around negative images of labor and establish credibility among workers and in the community.

Participants included Eva Andriak of the Food & Commercial Workers who worked in the successful Woodward & Lothrop department store organizing campaign in Washington, Teamsters organizer Vicky Saporta who discussed successful organizing in the South, and UAW Attorney Judy Scott, who focused on organizing and the law.

Also participating were IUD Organizing Director Harold McIver and Karen Nussbaum of the Working Women organization.



SHARP GROWTH OF WOMEN in the labor force underlines the need of unions to step up organizing efforts, President Joyce Miller of the Coalition of Labor Union Women told participants in the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. organizing conference. Co-chairing the sessions were Miller, a vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, and IUD Sec.-Treas. Elmer Chatak.

First-Year Raises Averaged 7.4% For 1979 Contract Settlements

First-year pay increases negotiated under major collective bargaining agreements in 1979 averaged 7.4 percent as against the 7.6 percent level of 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Annual increases averaged over the life of the agreements also were smaller in 1979 contracts, falling to 6 percent from 6.4 percent in 1978. A major factor in the smaller settlements last year was the increasing prevalence of cost-of-living clauses.

COL provisions were included in 59 percent of the major contracts negotiated in 1979, up from 37 percent in 1978. Wage adjustments based on the COL clauses are not included in BLS's settlement data.

The gap between pay boosts under contracts with COL provisions and those without them grew over the year, the report showed. Agreements without escalators provided average first-year wage increases of 9.1 percent, up from 8 percent in 1978, while contracts with COL clauses provided average first-year increases of 6.2 percent, down from 6.9 percent in 1978.

Measured over the life of the contracts, annual increases averaged 4.6 percent in agreements with escalators and 8 percent in those without such COL clauses. The 1978 yields were, respectively, 5.3 percent and 7.1 percent.

The settlement data covered 3,282,000 workers in 558 nonfarm bargaining units of 1,000 workers or more. The transportation equipment manufacturing industry accounted for settlements covering about 20 percent of the workers and the transportation industry another 20 percent. The remaining workers were in the clothing, construction, electrical equipment, food manufacturing, and retail food store industries.

Not included in the data is the Chrysler Corp. agreement with the UAW. While reached during the fourth quarter of 1979, the agreement was renegotiated last month so that Chrysler could meet the requirements for obtaining financial aid from the federal government.

Other highlights of last year's bargaining:

- Despite the decline in first-year increases for all major settlements, key contracts—those covering 5,000 or more workers—provided greater wage and benefits gains in 1979.

These agreements, affecting about 2.4 million workers, provided a combined wage-fringe boost average of 8.9 percent in the first year and 6.6 percent annually over the life of the contracts, compared with 8.3 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively, in 1978.

- Construction agreements provided an average first-year increase of 8.9 percent, up from 6.4 percent in 1978.
- The average first-year pay increase for all nonmanufacturing contracts was 7.9 percent, up from 7.4 percent in 1978.
- The average first-year increase in manufacturing was 7 percent, down from 8.3 percent a year earlier.
- The average duration of contracts negotiated in 1979 was 33.3 months, about the same as the 33.1 months when the parties previously bargained. Contract duration averaged 34.2 months in manufacturing, 27.2 months in construction, and 34.4 months in other industries.

During 1979, BLS said, 8.9 million workers in major collective bargaining units received wage increases averaging 9.2 percent. When prorated over all 9.3 million workers under major contracts, the average wage adjustment put into effect last year was 8.8 percent, up from 8.2 percent in 1978. The increases were attributable about equally to new settlements, deferred wage increases, and COL adjustments, BLS said.

COL provisions were introduced in 16 agreements covering 39,800 workers and eliminated from eight contracts covering 83,600 workers in 1979. For all workers covered by COL provisions negotiated in 1979 or earlier, the average adjustment last year was 6.7 percent, or about half of the 1979 inflation rate of 13.4 percent.

House Nears Action on Standby Aid To Cities with High Jobless Rates

Prodded by forecasts of a recession this year, the House moved towards passage of a labor-supported bill that would give immediate help to communities that now have high unemployment and set up a $1 billion standby program that would be triggered by national recession indicators.

The Senate passed a similar measure last August and a House-Senate conference committee will seek to reconcile the two bills.

The intent of the "countercyclical" legislation is to enable communities to maintain services at a time when their revenues are shrinking and the demands on local governments are increasing.

A compromise adopted by the House shortly before the AFL-CIO News went to press rectified part of the damage that had been done last December when the House first took up the bill.

At that time, with nearly 100 members absent, the House voted to slash $100 million from the $250 million for immediate "targeted fiscal assistance" to communities with unemployment above the national average.

Sponsors postponed further action on the bill, and behind-the-scenes negotiation brought a consensus for an amendment by Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D-N.J.) to push the figure up to $200 million. Conservatives fought to hold the $150 million limit, but the Rodino amendment passed on a 208-186 vote. Several other amendments were still to be acted on before the final passage vote.

Meanwhile, the Senate was debating a bill that would have the effect of lowering future social security disability benefits, although not quite as much as in the measure the House passed last year.

A labor-supported amendment to restore most of the damage done by the House bill was sponsored by Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) and a bipartisan group of co-sponsors. It failed in a first test on a 47-47 tie vote.

The Senate had not completed action on the bill, however, and reconsideration was possible.

One amendment adopted by the Senate, sponsored by Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), would waive the normal five-month waiting period to qualify for disability benefits if two physicians certify that a person has a terminal illness and is expected to die within a year.

It passed by a 70-23 margin after an often emotional debate.

Thomas Murphy Heads Pennsylvania Ave. Body

President Carter has named Thomas F. Murphy, recently retired president of the Bricklayers, as acting chairman of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corp.

Murphy, 70, is currently chairman of the Masonry Industry Committee. PADC is charged with the renewal of the most famous streets in the nation. The central section of the avenue runs between the U.S. Capitol and the White House.

Lubbers Wins Backing For NLRB Post

The AFL-CIO termed William A. Lubbers "eminently qualified" to serve as general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board and urged senators to vote for his confirmation.

Lubbers, a career employee of the NLRB, is currently serving as general counsel under a recess appointment by President Carter. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers have opposed his appointment, and the nomination may face a conservative filibuster when it reaches the Senate floor.

In a letter to senators, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison stressed that none of the witnesses who opposed Lubbers at Senate confirmation hearings questioned his competence or integrity.

The "sole objection" to Lubbers, Denison noted, was that his past service as assistant to NLRB Chairman John H. Fanning would render him "incapable of exercising the independence and objectivity required of the position."

Denison termed such reasoning "absurd" and noted that NLRB regulations insulate the general counsel's function from any interference by board members.

The only issue, he said, is whether Lubbers is competent, and his record leaves no doubt of that.

Move the Games

WHEN THE ISSUE IS the defense of liberty and freedom and the promotion of human rights, there is a need for strength and resolve and determination.

Trade unionists know the advantages of negotiating from strength. They also know that a contract you cannot enforce is not worth having. The world is waiting to see if our government has learned these same lessons every union negotiator learned long ago.

One thing you can be certain of: the financial interests will resist as long as they can, because their allegiance is to profit, not principle. Their arguments are shopworn retreads.

We can hear them today: Don't boycott the Olympics, they cry. Don't let politics interfere with the purity of athletic competition. Don't embargo grain; food is not a weapon. Don't cut off trade; it helps our balance of payments.

The AFL-CIO, in the summer of 1978, called for moving the Olympics from Moscow. We pointed to the massive violations of the Helsinki Accords, the jailings of dissidents designed to clean the streets of Moscow so that U.S. television cameras would not photograph any adverse demonstrations, and the repeated seizure of notes of U.S. journalists and other harassments.

So, we are not newcomers to the call to move the Games, and we shall continue to call for moving the Olympics from Moscow if, perchance, the Soviet troops leave Afghanistan. The fact is that politics have sullied the Games for the past five decades. And if politics should be removed from the Games—a point on which we agree—let the effort begin now, by moving the Games.

THE U.S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE no longer exists solely to sponsor the U.S. athletes chosen to participate in the Games. The committee has become big business, with financial interests rather than human concerns. If it were concerned with the interests of the United States, then I think our athletes would be wearing U.S.-made uniforms, march behind a flag made in the U.S., and the official car would not be a Subaru.

The fact remains that the Soviet Union has political—not athletic—objectives at the Games. Since its objectives are political, the only way to keep politics out of the Games is to get them out of Moscow.

The Olympics are big business, and no one knows that better than the Politburo. The tourist dollars, television rights and the like mean millions in hard currency to the Soviets—money that can be used to finance adventures into countries like Afghanistan and to buy the technology the Kremlin sorely needs to modernize its industry. Almost more important than the dollars to the Soviets is the propaganda value and the prestige that it would gain from hosting the Games.

I think the President spoke for all Americans when he asked the Olympic Committee to take the lead in seeking to move the Games from Moscow to an alternate site or sites.

The Games have become too political, too commercial and too nationalistic. And I would hope those responsible for the Games would give sober reflection to the need to remove the trappings of flags, team scores and anthems in order to refocus the Games to individual athletic competition.

—From a speech by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, Seattle, Wash., Jan. 24, 1980.

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Prescription for Insecurity:

If the Risky Life Is So Good, Why Do Banks Want Collateral

By Gus Tyler

THE RISKIER A LIFE, the better. That is the essence of the sermon that Walter B. Wriston, chairman of Citicorp, preached to the Economics Club of Detroit last fall.

We are a great nation, he explained, because our forebearers dared to take risks. He recalls his grandmother going west in a Conestoga wagon that was unsafe at any speed. He reminds us that half her party was wiped out by Indians. He points out that San Francisco was built on the San Andreas Fault.

Wriston sees all these risks as physically and spiritually enriching because they toughened the American fiber. But, he fears, we are now about to be undone by the security we seek, enfeebled by safe ways that have replaced the perilous paths of the past. He proposes that we focus less on security and more on risk.

This provocative preachment pits "risk" against "security" although in reality they are not altogether opposed to each other. The Pilgrims came to our shores because they wanted a "secure" place to practice their religion. The Mormons wandered westward to Salt Lake because their neighbors made life miserable to them everywhere else. The Forty-Niners raced to California for the gold that would make life more "secure." The homesteaders dashed to the frontier for the "security" that comes with land. They took the "risk" to find the security they sought.

In the process, we eliminated many insecurities. We have highways, trains and planes instead of Conestoga wagons; we have put the Indians on reservations; we do not allow mothers (or newborns) to perish in childbirth. We have brought the amenities of civilization to the untamed continent—and its people. In "pursuit of happiness" we have reduced risk.

But Wriston need not worry about our future, if the risky life is the good life, for many dangers dally with us—and a few joined in.

Hundreds of thousands daily cough their lives away in mines and textile mills where they pick up the black and brown lung diseases. Every time a tall building goes up, a few construction workers go under. America's greatest killer is the factory into whose jaws walk some 20 million workers every day.

Our streets are risky: muggings, rapes and killings. Our highways are dangerous as the auto continues to slay by the score. Our air is poisoned, our rain is acid, our foods carcinogenic. Indeed, for most of the nation, each day is no easy street, no via de la rosa, but a vale of fears, a via dolorosa.

Not all Americans, of course, are equally exposed to these wholesome risks. Indeed, it appears, those who most often preach the delights of difficulty are ladies and gentlemen who are managing very nicely to hold hardship down to a minimum. They buy insurances against every contingency; they hand down inheritances to minimize all risks for their children; they choose environs where life is serene, where winters are warm, and summers are cool.

When these same folk act corporately, they get the government to secure investments by granting tax exemptions to balance risky ventures. And if the risk goes rotten, they turn to the government to provide ad hoc security of a loan or a loan guarantee.

If, then, adversity has its advantages, as it occasionally does, it would only seem fair that the privileges of peril be democratically distributed to include the rich who presently suffer from a surfeit of security.

Civil Rights Didn't Start or End in '60s

Even before the dramatic civil rights confrontations of the 1960s, thousands of people were working, sacrificing, losing their property and even their lives in pursuit of freedom. Yet this was seldom considered news and, somehow, the notion was created that victims were taking it lying down—unwilling to fight for freedom. When TV cameras brought graphic illustration of resistance into the nation's living rooms, it was thought this was some kind of new phenomenon.

Now, the cameras are turned on other targets and writers do not have much taste for civil rights news unless it emphasizes the negative or violent or some kind of snake oil gimmick. We must not be discouraged by this turn of fortune, but must make certain the new generation knows what has gone before as well as what must be done now and in the future.

—From Clarence Mitchell's report to the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

How to Buy:

Hidden Charges for Insurance Push Up Costs of Borrowing

By Sidney Margolius

CONSUMERS WHO BUY on the installment plan or borrow from loan companies or banks often find themselves paying "hidden" credit insurance charges along with the customary interest payments.

According to recent Senate subcommittee hearings, these insurance charges fall heavily on young buyers who are not aware that, under the federal truth-in-lending law, credit insurance is optional.

Witnesses testified that some finance companies, car dealers and banks put pressure on borrowers to buy credit life or disability insurance—the type of insurance that pays off your remaining debt if you should die or become disabled. A blind couple, among others, told the Senate investigators that they had been led to believe that they had to take the insurance as a condition for getting a loan.

Since credit life insurance is almost always sold at the same rate to borrowers regardless of age (up to 65), "a 25-year-old pays the same as a 55-year-old who is eight times more likely to benefit from it," according to James A. Hunt, consulting actuary from Concord, N.H. Hunt testified at the hearings held by the Senate Subcommittee on Anti-Trust & Monopoly headed by Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio).

With young people applying for consumer credit in increasing numbers, and the average age of those seeking loans declining, these "hidden insurance charges" result in windfall profits for many large creditors, Hunt said.

Young consumers continue to buy the overpriced insurance, studies show, because they are poorly informed of the necessity for it. "A young couple will be thinking only about their brand new car, for example, and will simply sign anything the finance company asks them to sign," Hunt said.

A New Jersey resident found that the car dealer who had arranged a loan for him had simply typed into the contract a fee for credit life insurance that would repay the dealer if he dies. When he told the dealer that he didn't want the insurance, he was told: "You don't have any choice."

Although the cost of credit life insurance does not loom large when spread over 36 payments, it is nearly always overpriced for the small policy you get. In one case, the buyer of a $15,000 mobile home was charged an additional $3,500 for credit insurance.

A random survey last year showed that one out of four finance companies urged customers to take the insurance if they want the loan. A survey by the Federal Reserve Board among buyers of credit insurance from banks, dealers or loan companies found that more than one out of three thought that it was either required or strongly recommended. Still another study found that one out of three who had insurance covering credit-card debts to stores did not know they had bought it.

Hunt, former state rating director for the Massachusetts Division of Insurance, said "creditors like to sell credit insurance because they make money on the sale of insurance, and because they virtually assure themselves of no bad debts when customers die or become disabled."

Many of the larger lenders include an insurance company within their corporate structure. More often, according to Consumer Reports magazine, the bank, finance company or dealer acts, in effect, as an agent for an insurance company. The substantial commission for the sale of the insurance is often 25 to 30 percent of the premium, though it can run as high as 50 percent in some states.

Thus the charge for credit insurance obtained through a loan company or car dealer is often twice as much as similar coverage would cost if bought directly from an insurance company as part of a conventional insurance policy.

Particularly profitable for lenders in recent years, with the rapid rise of the two-salaried family, is the sale of joint credit life insurance to a husband and wife, since the female has 40 percent less chance of death before the loan is paid off.

Under the Truth-in-Lending Act of 1969, a loan company must either notify the borrower that credit life is voluntary or include the charge for the insurance as part of the finance charge. Few lenders want to do this because many are already charging the maximum interest rate that their state will permit.

In 1978, the Federal Trade Commission charged a major loan company doing business in 20 states with violation of the truth-in-lending law for failing to make it clear to borrowers that they can choose not to take the insurance.

MEANWHILE, SEVERAL STATES, notably California, New York and Maine, have taken steps to regulate credit insurance charges. The New York State Division of Insurance recently held hearings and plans to release new proposals for state regulations.

However, Hunt said most state insurance commissioners have done little to curb overcharges. In 1977, the total for credit life death claims was $508 million compared to $1,342 million in premiums collected, according to the 1978 report of the American Council of Life Insurance. This is a 38 percent claims-to-premium ratio, Hunt points out.

He proposes that states adopt an 80 percent claims-to-premium regulation, which means that credit-life insurers would be required to pay out $80 in claims for every $100 in premiums collected. In the meantime, he advises consumers when taking out loans:

- Remember that you can't legally be required to take credit insurance if you don't want it.
- If you do want credit life or disability (accident and health) insurance, shop for the best value when taking the loan.
- If you are under 40 and healthy, credit life insurance is a poor buy for you.

At 90% of Workplaces:

Proposed OSHA Amendments Threaten to Slash Coverage

A **"SAVE OSHA" BILL** in the Senate would in reality wipe out federal job safety and health protections in 90 percent of the nation's workplaces, Legislative Director John J. Sheehan of the Steelworkers warned on Labor News Conference.

The measure, recently introduced by Senators Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.), Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and others, would allow most employers to escape effective on-site inspections aimed at correcting conditions that threaten the lives and health of workers, Sheehan said.

He pointed out that the bill would exempt work places and job-sites from Occupational Safety & Health Act coverage on the basis of inadequate and uneven state-compiled data on work-related accidents and illnesses, not actual hazards that pose serious risks to workers.

Such a drastic change would be a retrenchment from the "basic commitment to the workers of this country that the production process should not be carried on at the expense of their lives and their health," he charged.

Sheehan said that oversight hearings into the concerns about OSHA would be a much better approach than the kind of turnaround spelled out in the Schweiker-Williams bill. Concern about "the policeman in the workplace is not of such magnitude that it has to find its political expression" in this kind of legislation, he declared.

Reporters questioning Sheehan on the AFL-CIO produced program were Doug Harbrecht of the Pittsburgh Press and Drew Von Bergen of United Press International. Labor News Conference is broadcast weekly on Mutual radio.



By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN THE UNITED NATIONS General Assembly set aside 1979 as the International Year of the Child, the objective was to promote the wellbeing of children, particularly the least privileged and working children.

For its part, the International Labor Organization—a UN agency—set forth a program and carried out a survey of the conditions of child workers in various regions.

The resulting ILO study, "Children at Work," is a shocking reminder that children remain among the most exploited and deprived human beings in the world.

The conservative estimate is that there are 52 million children under age 15 who work, almost all of them in the developing nations and southern Europe. The total is probably far higher since, in most nations, child labor is illegal and, the study notes, it is "in the interest of all the parties concerned to conceal it."

The condition of the child worker in many of the less developed nations is appalling. Many sleep where they work. Their health is poor, their physical and psychological growth stunted. Where schools do exist, the need to work wins out.

It often is a vicious circle: children work for lower wages, taking the jobs of adults who have to send their children to work to make up for their own lack of earnings.

The study briefly surveyed ten nations: Argentina, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru and Thailand. Here are a few examples:

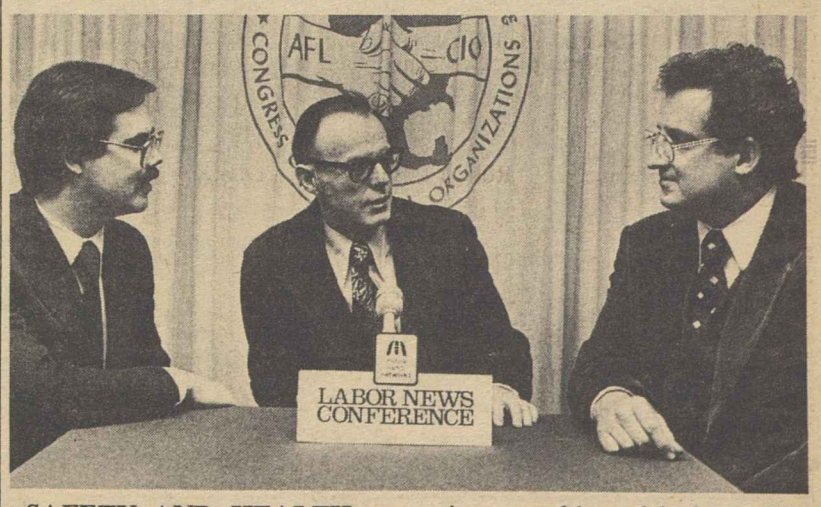
- In Italy, in agriculture, building, many kinds of industry and mechanical engineering workshops, "children work almost constantly in a dirty environment, breathing in dust, disagreeable smells and harmful vapors."
- In Mexico, child porters in markets may be harassed by the men who supervise them in the use of wheelbarrows and in other duties. Often the children find that the few coppers they have earned are taken from them, on the pretext they have damaged or misplaced the barrows or that they did not have the necessary papers entitling them to work.
- In Nigeria, in work such as street trading, "children are exposed to bodily injuries or disabilities arising from motor accidents, assault and battery, or even infectious diseases." When a child carries out work beyond his capacity, physical damage may result.
- In Thailand, country children working the canned food industry work and live in the factory. "Both the working area and the living quarters tend to be dirty and crowded. The workers sit in rows on long benches; the lighting and ventilation are poor; the work is fast and unbroken, with neither rest nor relaxation for the workers."

As the study observes, these child workers of the world who are forced prematurely to assume the roles of adults are, in a sense, robbed of their childhoods. They have little time or energy for "play"—those uncontrolled, carefree and imaginative activities that should be a natural part of growing up.

The study makes a series of recommendations aiming at the eventual abolition of child labor. A basic proposal calls for direct economic aid and social assistance within each nation to strengthen the family unit and relieve the extreme poverty that pushes children into work. A related need is universal compulsory education, a characteristic of all advanced nations.

Trade unions are singled out as having an especially important role to play. Unions can insist on enforcement of minimum age laws with a view to gradually eliminating child labor. The reasons are compelling: to end the physical and mental damage to children and to meet the problem of children taking jobs from adults and undermining adult earnings.

However, child labor is more than a legal problem. It is rooted in poverty and the tradition in many nations that children must work to help the family survive, even though it generally perpetuates poverty.



SAFETY AND HEALTH protections would vanish from 90 percent of the nation's workplaces under a bill recently introduced in the Senate, Steelworkers Legislative Director John J. Sheehan, center, warned on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Doug Harbrecht, left, of the Pittsburgh Press and Drew Von Bergen of United Press International. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

Schedule for February At Labor Studies Center

Five institutes and workshops will be offered by the George Meany Center for Labor Studies at its Silver Spring, Md., campus during February. The programs are open to officers and staff members of AFL-CIO unions. In addition, three federation affiliates, two departments and the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) will conduct their own training programs on campus during the month. The schedule:

Psychology for Union Leaders, Feb. 3-8—A program to help union leaders understand themselves, their members and the principles by which organizations operate.

Labor Law, Feb. 3-8—An institute to give non-lawyers knowledge of the laws that govern labor-management relations. Teachers are attorneys who know the law and how to teach it.

Effective Speaking, Feb. 17-22—A workshop on how to research the material, write the message and deliver it, use visual aids and analyze an audience.

Newswriting and Editing for Union Publications, Feb. 17-22—A workshop for union editors on news, feature and headline writing, copy editing and rewriting.

Arbitration: Preparation and Presentation, Feb. 24-29—An institute that concentrates on the presentation of mock cases before professional arbitrators. Video taping gives the participants the opportunity to evaluate their own performance.

Other training activities include the Professional Air Traffic Controllers, Feb. 3-8 and Feb. 10-15; Building & Construction Trades Dept., Feb. 3-8; Dept. of Organization & Field Services, Feb. 11-12; Painters, Feb. 10-15; Fire Fighters, Feb. 17-19; Newspaper Guild, Feb. 25-29.

AIFLD will bring 40 Latin American union leaders to the campus for six weeks, Feb. 25-Apr. 4. They will study **Ideologies and the Labor Movement** and **Labor Relations and Development.**

More information on labor studies programs may be obtained from Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director, George Meany Center for Labor Studies, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Telephone 301/431-6400.

Guild Prize Cites Series On 'Dangerous Doctors'

A series of articles spotlighting "dangerous doctors"—alcoholics. drug addicts, incompetents and psychopaths—practicing medicine in Florida has won the Newspaper Guild's 1979 Heywood Broun Award for a team from the Miami Herald.

The winners are reporters Gene Miller, Carl Hiaasen and Patrick Malone and special projects editor William Montalbano.

The award—$1,000 for the four and a citation for the Herald—was presented to Miller, representing all concerned, at a luncheon at the National Press Club as the Guild's international executive board opened its winter meeting.

The entry was chosen from a record 148 submitted to the annual competition, given for work in the spirit of the Guild's founding president.

It is the second time Miller has won the award. A series leading to release of two persons unjustly convicted of murder won him the Broun prize for 1966.

There were three honorable mentions:

● Walt Bogdanich and Walter Johns, Jr., of the Cleveland Press were named for a series on an area hospital's victimization of poor and elderly patients.

● Peter Almond, also of the Cleveland Press, was cited for a series on a chemical plant's poisoning of its employees and neighbors and steps taken to correct the situation.

● Larry Eichel's series in the Philadelphia Inquirer on the Indonesian boat people's exodus—the first definitive, on-the-scene look at what became one of 1979's major stories.

The judges said that the winning Miami series "spotlighted what may in fact be a secret disgrace in many American cities," adding that the stories contained "no blind quotes, no unnamed miscreants, no play-it-safe generalities."

"The reporters cited specific physicians whose continued practice of medicine represents a danger to the community and the specific review boards whose negligence permitted them to go on practicing," the judges pointed out. They also noted that results of the series include a reconstituted state medical board and new state medical-practices legislation.

The judges called each of the four cited entries "hard-hitting works whose impact helped right a wrong or correct an injustice in the spirit of Heywood Broun."

Judges of this year's contest were John M. Lemmon, managing editor of the Baltimore Evening Sun; William J. Raspberry, syndicated Washington Post urban affairs columnist, and Peter Hackes, NBC radio Washington correspondent. Joseph F. Collis of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a former Guild president, was chairman of the contest.

Air New England Unit Wins Gains in First Pact

Chicago—Members of the Air Line Employees Association have ratified a first contract for 150 ticket and reservation agents at Air New England.

The unit joined ALEA, an affiliate of the Air Line Pilots, in May 1979 and tentative agreement was reached on the new contract Dec. 27. Job security during seasonal traffic changes was gained in the new contract, along with improvements in wages and pension guarantees.

Drop in Deficit Projected:

Carter's 'Budget Restraint' Aim for Curb on Inflation

(Continued from Page 1)

spending will not be made at the cost of domestic social responsibilities."

But Kirkland also made clear that the AFL-CIO does not consider deferment of Humphrey-Hawkins employment goals, the proposed reduction of comparability pay standards for federal employees and cutbacks in some needed programs as weapons with which to fight inflation.

Budget deficits aren't responsible for the nation's double-digit inflation, Kirkland stressed, and didn't touch off "the explosion in energy, food, housing and medical care prices."

Carter's proposed budget for the 1981 fiscal year calls for total spending of $615.8 billion—about $52 billion more than the spending estimate for the current fiscal year. But in real terms, after adjustment for inflation, the spending level is virtually unchanged from this year.

The budget anticipates revenues of $600 billion, substantially higher than the Fiscal 1980 estimate of $524 billion. Part of the added revenue will come from the windfall profits tax on oil now awaiting final action by Congress.

Carter rejected a tax cut at this time as unwise, and Kirkland said the AFL-CIO concurs in that judgment.

If the Administration's economic forecast holds up, the budget deficit would drop from a projected $40 billion this fiscal year to less than $16 billion. And if the jobless rate didn't rise above the present 5.9 percent level, the deficit would be transformed into a budget surplus of about the same amount.

The budget assumes unemployment rising to about 7.5 percent this year and dipping to about 7.3 percent in 1981.

Charles L. Schultze, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, cited the uncertainty of economic forecasts—including his own—as justification for the Administration's decision not to try to head off the predicted recession through economic stimulus programs.

Suppose the Administration acted to stimulate the economy on the basis of a forecast that turned out to be wrong, he said to reporters at a budget briefing. That could step up inflationary pressures and "it would take years and years to bring it down."

The risk is less "if we should wait a little bit too late," Schultze said, because "then you can correct it quickly."

Most budget outlays are mandated by law, such as social security payments and interest on the national debt. About $37 billion of the $52 billion budget increase is for "uncontrollable" expenditures, and almost all the remainder would go into defense and energy programs.

As in all presidential budgets, assumptions are made that Congress will enact the Administration's legislative recommendations. In reality, Congress will adopt its own set of priorities, and the Administration will be constantly revising its funding requests to deal with unforeseen developments. Nevertheless, the Administration's budget proposals are the starting point for congressional committees and will be adopted with little change in many less controversial areas.

The President also sent to Congress—as required by a law adopted last year—an "alternative" balanced budget. The requirement to do so was enacted in an effort to defuse right-wing demands for a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget, and the Administration response was essentially a demonstration of the impracticality of such a requirement.

To balance the budget would require a substantial tax increase or major cuts in defense and other major programs, Carter said. The cuts or tax increases would have to add up to more than the amount of the deficit, he contended, because of the ripple effect on the economy. "They would reduce real economic growth and employment," he said, "and thereby reduce tax receipts and raise unemployment-sensitive spending."

Here are some budget highlights:

● The largest share of the budget is administered by the Dept. of Health & Human Services, which encompasses all but the education functions of the former Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Its anticipated outlays would rise from the current $193.7 billion to $219.3 billion in fiscal 1981, reflecting mandatory cost-of-living increases in social security benefits and higher payments required for "entitlement" programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. An estimated 1.6 million more aged, poor and disabled persons will be entitled to benefits in the next budget year. About 95 percent of the department's huge budget and 98 percent of the increased funding goes into entitlement programs.

A year ago, the Administration proposed a money-saving list of cutbacks in social security benefits that aroused strong opposition from the labor movement and from a broad "Save Our Security" coalition that was quickly formed. This year, the President abandoned most of his cutback proposals, and the budget shows a "savings" only by assuming a reduction in future disability benefits based on a labor-opposed bill the House passed last year.

The budget provides start-up money for a labor-supported welfare reform bill that has passed the House but faces obstacles in the Senate.

The White House estimates that $155 billion—more than 25 percent of all budget outlays—will go for the benefit of persons over 65. A large part of these outlays, of course, is from social security trust funds that have been built up by payroll taxes recipients paid during their working years.

● The next biggest budget category, direct defense spending and defense-related outlays, accounts for $146.2 billion in fiscal 1981, up about $16 billion from the previous year.

The increase is even greater in budget authority, which will show up as outlays in future years. The rise, which has wide bipartisan support in Congress, is envisioned by the Administration as part of a five-year program to build up America's military strength. It's necessary, Carter said, to cope with "the uncertain and sometimes hostile world we live in."

● Labor Dept. programs would continue public service jobs at the present 450,000 level, targeted for the most disadvantaged and long-term unemployed. Existing youth training and employment programs will be strengthened under the "new initiative" the White House has announced. For the Labor Dept. share of the program, the fiscal 1981 budget asks for an additional $700 million the following year. Another $1 billion for school-linked programs to better prepare young people for the world of work will be channeled through the Dept. of Education.

Modest increases in most other discretionary programs are accounted for largely by inflation.

Based on the Administration's projected increases in the unemployment rate, the budget earmarks $17.2 billion in jobless benefits to approximately 11.4 million persons under federal and state, regular and extended benefit programs. Almost one million more persons are expected to receive unemployment benefits in 1981.

Since these payments are mandatory, the actual amounts will depend on unemployment rates. The budget assumes the "savings" resulting from a change in the rules for triggering extended unemployment insurance programs which the AFL-CIO has asked the Administration to withdraw.

● Government employees, excluding postal workers whose pay is set by collective bargaining, would fall farther behind comparability with private industry under the President's budget.

His figures assume a 6.2 percent pay raise for civilian federal workers next October, which would be less than both the estimated rise in living costs and the estimated 10.9 percent that would be needed under the current formula for pay comparability with private industry. The budget assumes enactment by Congress of a so-called "pay reform" plan that government employee unions strongly oppose.

American Federation of Government Employees President Kenneth T. Blaylock termed the pay proposal "totally unacceptable."

Military personnel, whose pay previously had been linked to the percentage increase of civilian federal employees, would receive a 7.4 percent raise under the Administration's budget.

● Direct energy spending would rise modestly in terms of 1981 outlays, but the long-range commitment implied in the various start-up programs will take substantially higher amounts in future years. The 1981 budget contemplates a decrease in federal expenditures on nuclear power but substantially higher funding for solar power and coal-oil conversion.

● Federally-assisted housing units would rise about 25 percent in 1981, to 300,000 units. The budget earmarks $700 million more in direct anti-recession aid to cities, but would abandon a $200 million public works programs. Revenue-sharing to states and cities would continue at present levels. There would be a major expansion of mass transit assistance, although most of it would be reflected in future budget outlays.

● Education funding, except for the new youth training program, would be about the same in overall dollars as this year but less when the inflation factor is worked in. However, it supposes congressional concurrence in the Administration's continuing efforts to cut "impact" assistance to school districts and cutbacks in college student loans. The American Federation of Teachers welcomed proposed increases in compensatory education programs under the Elementary & Secondary Education Act but expressed disappointment in the overall education budget.

7.5% Joblessness Predicted:

Economic Forecast Linked to Oil Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

flation by 1983, as spelled out in the 1978 Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act, "is no longer practicable" because it would require an extraordinarily high economic growth rate.

"Efforts to stimulate the economy to achieve so high a growth rate would be counterproductive," the President maintained. "The immediate result would be extremely strong upward pressure on wage rates, costs, and prices.

"This would undercut the basis for sustained economic expansion, and postpone still further the date at which we could reasonably expect a return to a 4 percent unemployment rate."

Carter said he has used his authority under the measure to extend the timetable for achieving the statute's goals. The target year for achieving 4 percent unemployment is now 1985 and for lowering inflation to 3 percent, 1988. Humphrey-Hawkins served as a framework for the National Accord reached by the Administration and organized labor last September.

To fight inflation—the top priority of Carter's economic policy—the President proposed fiscal and monetary restraint, including a holddown on federal spending; private sector restraint in wage and price decisions; measures to encourage productivity growth, and steps to reduce the economy's vulnerability to outside inflationary shocks such as higher OPEC prices.

Improvements in the American standard of living can only be brought about by making the economy more efficient and less dependent on imported oil, Carter said.

Carter said he would push measures to reduce the nation's dependence on foreign oil imports, including a lower import target of 8.2 million barrels a day this year.

The President said he is prepared to reduce the import target below the 8.2 million level and would impose a fee on foreign oil purchases if they threaten to exceed that level so as to decrease demand.

AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald commented that the President's report "spells out a deteriorating economic situation with increased unemployment, continued high inflation, and inadequate levels in economic growth.

"The appraisal of the weaknesses in the nation's economy and many of the factors that have contributed to the bleak outlook is a candid one. Unfortunately, there is little emphasis on policies to prevent the anticipated higher levels of unemployment."

The expected recession this year will be brief, the President predicted, with declines in real gross national product—the value of the nation's total output of goods and services—not extending much past midyear.

At a news briefing on the economic report, Chairman Charles L. Schultze of the President's Council of Economic Advisers said that signs of recovery will become evident in the third quarter, although economic performance will be "basically flat" from then through the start of the final quarter.

Over the four quarters of 1980, real GNP is forecast to decline by 1 percent. Employment should remain almost unchanged despite the fall in output, but because job opportunities will not grow as fast as the labor force, the jobless rate is likely to rise from December's 5.9 percent to 7.5 percent by the end of this year, the report said. Unemployment is not expected to begin to fall until 1981.

Real GNP is seen rising by 2.75 percent over the four quarters of 1981. Increased capital spending next year is expected to create more new jobs, and unemployment will begin to come down—but not by much, the presidential report suggests. By the end of next year, the jobless rate will have dropped only slightly, to about 7.25 percent, it said.

Inflation at the consumer level is likely to decline only slowly over the next two years as energy prices continue to rise substantially, the report said.

Over the 12 months of 1980, the Administration forecasts that consumer prices will rise 10.4 percent, after surging at a 13.4 percent rate last year. In 1981, inflation should decline somewhat further, to about 8.5 percent over the full year, as a result of some improvement in productivity growth and continued slack in labor and product markets, the President's report said.

In a separate forecast, the Congressional Budget Office essentially agreed with Carter's basic economic outlook. It was slightly more optimistic on the possible slackening of inflation but more pessimistic on the rise in unemployment, however.

Both the CBO and the President's advisers cloaked their forecasts in uncertainty because of the world oil situation. Both rejected imposition of mandatory wage and price controls to dampen inflation, and both warned against rushing into stimulative tax cuts.

Dramatic progress in reducing inflation cannot be expected because the momentum of past inflation is substantial and expectations of inflation are deeply entrenched, Schultze said. "It's a 10-year, 12-year problem that's going to take persistent, continuing efforts."

Labor Joins Drive to Save Cambodians

(Continued from Page 1)

Kirkland was one of four co-chairmen of the meeting, which was opened by Mrs. Rosalynn Carter. The others were Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame; Jean Young, chairman of the U.S. Commission on the International Year of the Child, and Walter A. Haas, Jr., chairman of Levi-Strauss & Co.

The organization plans a six-month fund-raising drive this year that organizers predict will dwarf any previous relief campaign seen in the United States.

Union officials who serve on the group's national committee include President Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers, President Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen, President Lloyd McBride of the Steelworkers, President Albert Shanker of the Teachers, President Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, President Glenn Watts of the Communications Workers, Kirkland, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue.



LABOR LOBBYISTS, the legislative representatives of the trade union movement, are addressed by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland at their regular weekly meeting at AFL-CIO headquarters. Legislative representatives of the UAW, Teamsters and Mine Workers were among those present.

Employer Snooping Challenged At Hearings on Privacy Rights

Employer snooping and spying not only violates the basic rights of workers but adversely affects their job performance and demeans them as individuals, union representatives testified at the second round of Labor Dept. hearings on workplace privacy.

While citing union efforts to curb employer excesses and abuses through collective bargaining and other means, witnesses stressed the need for enactment of federal legislation to outlaw intrusions into the personal affairs of workers.

They assailed the extensive use of questionable polygraph tests, personality tests, voice stress analyzers, video monitoring, as well as shakedowns and searches.

The first and second rounds of Labor Dept. hearings were held in Washington. Regional hearings are scheduled for Feb. 19-20 in New York, Mar. 4-5 in Chicago and Mar. 18-19 in San Francisco.

Michael Tiner, assistant director of government affairs for the Food & Commercial Workers, and Peter Allstrom, research and communications director for the AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept., told the hearing panel at about 20 percent of large corporations run polygraph tests on their employees. The list includes such firms as McDonald's and Burger Chef fast food outlets.

"An employer cannot expect an employee's best performance when introducing him to a new job with such tests," Tiner and Allstrom observed. "The intimidating effect is just one aspect of polygraph abuse," they said, adding that lie detector test abuses rob workers of their dignity and violate their constitutional rights.

Although criminals cannot be convicted with a polygraph, they pointed out that workers "can be denied employment, shamed and branded forever by the same device."

Tiner and Allstrom cited testimony at House hearings by a job applicant at the Adolph Coors Brewery in Golden, Colo., who was told by the polygraph examiner to describe her sexual activities. Although she protested the questions, she said she was required to answer them if she wanted the job.

Machinists Vice President George J. Poulin told the panel that one way to reduce the misuse of data compiled by employers is to restrict collection of information to what is essential to determine eligibility and ability for the job.

"The more we let employers snoop into the most intimate details of our lives, the more titillating detail there is to be stored in data banks," Poulin noted.

Not only will this information be passed on to other employers, but to insurance companies, banks, creditors, government agencies, mail order houses "and just about anyone else who wants information for just about any reason," he said.

Postal Service employees are sub- Postal Workers testified at the hear- of personal privacy" by postal in- spectors and security guards, the jected to a "full gamut of abuses ings.

Daniel B. Jordan, general counsel of the APWU, and Kenneth D. Wilson, administrative aide of the clerk craft, told the panel that abuses involve the excessive use of lie detector tests, surveillance and investigations that would not be tolerated in private industry.

They cited the use of concealed "lookout galleries" from which inspectors observe employees on workroom floors with the use of cameras, videotapes and other electronic devices.

"It wasn't too long ago that we got the Postal Service to stop having inspectors maintain these lookout galleries in washrooms—both male and female," Jordan and Wilson said.

The APWU said it recognizes that the need of the Postal Service to preserve the security of the mail may include the need to investigate employee honesty.

"However, the presence of two private police forces has inevitably led to excesses amounting to invasions of personal privacy and arbitrariness that are not tolerable," the union stressed.

Another area of union concern is "service monitoring," that telephone companies and other firms use of eavesdrop on employees having conversations with customers.

James W. Webb, executive assistant to the secretary-treasurer of the Communications Workers, told the hearing that the 1968 Omnibus Crime Control Act authorized telephone companies, airlines credit bureaus and other firms to conduct such service monitoring.

Citing a 1976 CWA convention resolution calling for legislation to outlaw the monitoring, Webb said "the threat of an undetected third party listening in on a conversation is a serious job pressure to any person whose work involves contact with the public by telephone."

Nelson Drops Backing Of Bill to Curb OSHA

One of the original sponsors of a labor-opposed amendment to the Occupational Safety & Health Act has withdrawn his name from the bill and the AFL-CIO urged other co-sponsors to do likewise.

Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) said he has become convinced that the measure would keep OSHA from inspecting many hazardous workplaces until it was too late — until workers had already been disabled by injuries or job-related disease.

The bill, introduced last December by Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) and five co-sponsors, would exempt about 90 percent of the nation's workplaces from OSHA inspection.

Its sponsors, who include Senate Labor Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), have argued that limiting routine OSHA inspections to establishments with the poorest safety records would target the government's resources where the need is greatest.

The AFL-CIO fired back with a fact sheet pointing up the many ways in which job safety protection would be weakened.

In a letter to all senators, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison said the Schweiker bill "represents a serious rollback of worker rights to safe working conditions."

It's not a small business bill, Denison stressed, and the estimated 43 million workers excluded includes many in large plants. Even when a worker complained of unsafe conditions, Denison noted, "the bill would require that most worker complaints about safety hazards be referred back to the employer, whose assurances to OSHA could prohibit inspections."

Denison said the AFL-CIO is "vigorously opposed" to the bill and he urged senators "to neither co-sponsor nor support it."

Nelson wrote Labor Committee Chairman Williams that there appeared no way to overcome the faults of the bill through a simple amendment. He suggested that instead of moving ahead with legislation, the committee conduct oversight hearings dealing with "issues that seem to cause the most concern among those members of Congress who have supported broad-scale exemptions."

OCAW Shapes New Proposal:

Full Support Rallied Behind Oil Strikers

The AFL-CIO pledged its full support for the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers in their contract dispute with the oil industry.

The union was forced to strike the nation's giant oil firms because of their refusal to grant OCAW members economic justice and equity, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said in a statement.

The 55,000 OCAW oil and petrochemical workers "are not greedy," Kirkland observed. "Wage costs in their industry add up to less than a penny a gallon at the gasoline pump. They deserve better treatment from the strongest and richest companies on earth, and I urge affiliates to support the OCAW in this struggle."

The union struck most of the nation's oil companies on Jan. 8 after bargaining broke down over pay, health and dental insurance, and longer vacations. OCAW is negotiating under a reopening clause of a two-year contract reached over a year ago.

Since the start of the dispute, the first national strike by OCAW in 11 years, there has been some slight movement in bargaining positions. After rejecting offers from Gulf and Shell, the union's national oil bargaining policy committee headed by OCAW President Robert Goss announced a new counterproposal spelling out the workers' needs.

The union asked for a wage increase of 5 percent—which it is guaranteed under the contract it is renegotiating—plus 55 cents an hour, with a minimum pay of $1 per worker.

In addition, the union asked companies to make a total contribution of $125 a month to a worker's family health care plan, or to pay the full cost of an individual's coverage, plus $20 a month for a dental plan, with the company paying any future increase in premium.

OCAW negotiators also are seeking five weeks of vacation after 15 years of service, six after 20, and seven after 25. The current vacation schedule provides two weeks after one year of service, three aftr five, four after 10, and five after 20.

Goss said there has been no official response to the union's counterproposal from the companies, although some meetings were under way among various local bargaining committees. OCAW holds over 400 contracts with about 100 oil companies, including such giants as Exxon, Mobil, Texaco, Shell, and Atlantic Richfield.

Kirkland said that the oil companies' offers have been "disgraceful" in view of the "astronomical" profits recently registered by major firms.

"Their refusal to provide decent levels of paid health care benefits and additional vacation time long standard in many far less profitable industries is shameful," he said.

In other developments, two OCAW locals in Pennsylvania and two others in West Virginia reached agreement with Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. The pacts cover 673 workers, and were approved by the union's national oil bargaining policy committee due to "circumstances peculiar to that company," Goss said.

Kirkland Asks Boycott Of Moscow Olympics

(Continued from Page 1)

his Seattle address. "I would hope those responsible for the games would give sober reflection to the need to remove the trappings of flags, team scores and anthems in order to refocus the games to individual athletic competition."

Kirkland said the Soviet Union's prime interest in holding the games is political and that the "only way to keep politics out of the games is to get them out of Moscow."

He also cited the economic benefits, pointing out that the "Olympics are big business, and no one knows that better than the Politburo. The tourist dollars, television rights and the like mean millions in hard currency to the Soviets — money that can be used to finance adventures into countries like Afghanistan.

"Almost more important than dollars to the Soviets is the propaganda value and the prestige that it would gain from hosting the games," Kirkland added.

The AFL-CIO is not a newcomer in calling for shifting the games from Moscow, Kirkland said in noting that the Executive Council addressed the issue in August 1978.

"We pointed to the massive violations of the Helsinki accords, the jailings of dissidents designed to clean the streets of Moscow so that U.S. television cameras would not photograph any adverse demonstrations," he said in recapping the 1978 council statement.

Kirkland noted that organized labor was equally concerned about the intentions of Adolf Hitler in the 1930s. He pointed out that trade unionists, including George Meany, formed the German Labor Chest and launched an anti-Nazi boycott, as well as calling for a boycott of the Olympic Games in Berlin just months after Hitler took power.

But even then, Kirkland observed, "those whose values are based on pecuniary interests decried labor's activities."

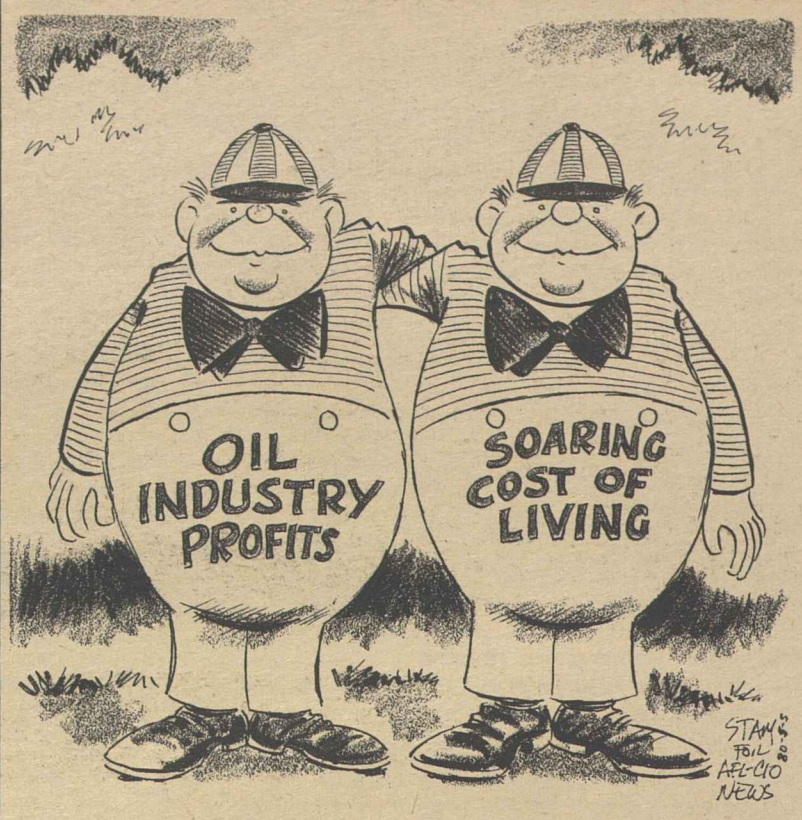
Kirkland stressed that an Olympics boycott by itself is no substitute for a strong foreign policy.

"Those who would enslave innocent peoples, trample international borders, stifle self-determination and still dissent with firing squads must know that each of their actions will be met with swift, strong counteractions," Kirkland declared.

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Tweedledee and Tweedledum



Oil Industry Profits Take Another Leap

(Continued from Page 1)

More than a dozen other oil companies filing earnings reports all registered huge gains for 1979. Other companies were readying their statements.

Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, the nation's sixth largest producer, announced a record earnings gain of 70 percent in the December quarter and 40 percent for the year. Standard Oil of Ohio, the 15th largest petroleum company, said its profits leaped 164 percent last year.

Sun Oil, the 11th largest U.S. oil company, reported 1979 earnings of $700 million, compared with $415 million in 1978. Marathon Oil Co., ranked 17th, reported net income of $323 million for the year, an increase of more than $98 million over 1978.

Union Oil Co. reported its 1979 profits rose 31 percent while fourth-quarter gains were up 23 percent. Getty announced yearly earnings were up 83 percent with a fourth-quarter increase of 80 percent.

Murphy Oil Co. Ltd. said its 1979 profits surged 161 percent. Gulf Oil Corp., the fifth largest American refiner, reported a 68 percent jump in earnings for the year. Ashland Oil had a 49 percent profits rise.

Atlantic Richfield posted a fourth-quarter profits rise of 54 percent and an increase for the full year of 45 percent. Shell Oil Co. said its profits rose 72 percent in the December quarter and 38 percent for the year. Conoco Inc. announced an 81 percent surge in 1979 profits and a 23 percent increase over the fourth quarter. Phillips Petroleum had a 24 percent rise for the year and a 10 percent gain for the quarter. Cities Service Co. said its 1979 profits jumped 194 percent.

Texaco Inc., the third largest U.S. oil company, reported a 63 percent profits rise in the fourth quarter and an increase of 106 percent for the year. Texaco Chairman Maurice F. Granville defended his company's triple-digit profits increase by saying that it merely brought Texaco's earnings up to the level of those of other industrial companies.

Gulf Chairman Jerry McAfee said his company's profit performance was neither "unreasonable nor obscene. I am proud of our record, but that record must be considered in the context of what other companies earn."

Real Wages Show Sharp Drop for '79

(Continued from Page 1)

higher homeownership and energy costs, accounted for over two-thirds of the 1.1 percent increase in the December CPI.

This resulted in lowering real spendable earnings by three-tenths of 1 percent over the month. BLS said that the average married worker with three dependents had real spendable earnings of $87.32 a week in December, or 32 cents less than in November and $4.65 less than a year earlier.

The 1979 inflation rate far surpassed the 1978 gain of 9 percent and was much higher than the Carter Administration had expected. In January 1979, the Administration predicted that the rate for the year would reach 7.4 percent. Last July, it revised its estimate to 10.6 percent.

All categories of retail prices rose at double-digit levels during the year, except for clothing and entertainment, BLS said. The price of a gallon of gasoline increased an average of 35.7 cents over the year, while home heating oil jumped an average of 33.8 cents a gallon.

Energy costs, which include fuel oil, coal and bottled gas, natural gas and electricity, gasoline and motor oil, soared 37.4 percent during 1979 and accounted for almost one-fourth of the total CPI rise, BLS said.

Home financing costs jumped 34.7 percent and home prices went up 15.8 percent over the year. Food and beverage prices rose 10 percent.

For December, BLS reported sharply higher prices for all categories of goods and services except entertainment, which declined four-tenths of 1 percent. Housing prices jumped 1.2 percent over the month, food and beverages 1.3 percent, transportation 1.6 percent, medical care 1.2 percent, and clothing five-tenths of 1 percent.

The sharpest food price increases were for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs. Together, they rose 3.2 percent, and accounted for about three-fourths of the total food price rise in December.

The steep rise in the CPI's housing component was the 11th consecutive large monthly increase for this price group.

Costs of Home Ownership Termed Valid Element in Consumer Index

The AFL-CIO expressed firm opposition to any radical change in the statistical methods used to compute homeownership costs in the government's monthly consumer price index.

Research Director Rudy Oswald, testifying before a House Budget Committee task force on inflation, termed the present index a reasonable reflection of what is happening to the nation's standard of living.

The methodology for pricing purchased homes embodied in the 1977 revision of the CPI is "far superior to alternative measures now being promoted in the press," Oswald said.

"The various alternative measures of homeownership costs, such as have been extensively reviewed and experimented with by BLS are, in our view, cures that are worse than the disease," he declared.

Oswald, who was accompanied by AFL-CIO Economist Anne Draper, took issue with an assertion by Chairman Alfred Kahn of the Council on Wage & Price Stability that home purchases should be viewed as acquiring an asset, with the asset value separated from the cost of housing.

"We insist that people do not buy houses merely as a kind of savings account," Oswald told the task force headed by Rep. Paul Simon (D-Ill.). "They buy them to live in, to meet a fundamental need for shelter. Some kind of cost has to be attributed to the house itself."

On the treatment of mortgage interest, Oswald indicated that a different approach might be taken to the computation of such costs in the CPI. Currently, the total interest paid on 15 years of mortgage is taken as the basic expenditure for interest and is included as being spent in the survey period.

"Owned housing is the chief form of shelter provision in the United States," Oswald said. "In the framework of the present index, the total expenditure weight for interest is a logical one, but it is true enough that interest payments are in fact spread out over time.

"We have indicated some receptivity to a different treatment of interest, one that would use average interest costs on current loans outstanding." However, he said, if changes are made in the treatment of mortgage interest costs, analogous changes would have to be considered for interest components of other durable goods as well.

In recent years, BLS has reviewed the treatment of homeownership in the CPI intensively. Several approaches have been developed but none dealt with the complexities in a manner satisfactory to the major users of the index.

BLS recently announced that five alternative ways of measuring the CPI component would be published monthly for comparison purposes with the basic CPI.

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House Blocks New Attack On Davis-Bacon Pay Law

Joblessness Surges to 6.2 Percent

By James M. Shevis

The job market tightened considerably in January as unemployment rose sharply after remaining relatively stable for the previous 17 months.

An additional 340,000 workers were added to the ranks of the unemployed during the month, pushing the jobless rate to 6.2 percent from 5.9 percent in December, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The January rate was the highest level of unemployment since July 1978. While the rise in unemployment did not necessarily mean that the "mild recession" forecast by the Administration had begun, it did mark a definite departure from recent months. The jobless rate had remained in a narrow range of 5.7-to-5.9 percent for well over a year.

BLS Commissioner Janet L. Norwood cautioned against placing too much emphasis on the January increase. She told the congressional Joint Economic Committee, however, that "it is clear that the BLS data show a deterioration of the labor market situation."

The January increase in unemployment was concentrated among adult men, chiefly in blue-collar occupations, BLS said. Significant job losses occurred in the automobile industry and in other durable goods industries as a result of plant closings and layoffs.

Total employment, as measured by BLS's sampling of households, slipped one-tenth of 1 percent, or 108,000, to a seasonally adjusted 97.8 million, after rising three-tenths of 1 percent in December. The number of unemployed Americans rose 5.5 percent—about 340,000—to an adjusted 6.4 million, after rising seven-tenths of 1 percent, or 43,000, the previous month.

The civilian labor force, meanwhile, grew by 230,000 to 104.2 million in January, and was up 2.3 million from a year earlier. Adult women accounted for the bulk of the increases. Their labor force participation rate reached a new high of 51.4 percent, while that of men and teenagers edged down over the month.

In sharp contrast to the household sampling, however, BLS's survey of nonfarm business establishments showed a 300,000 increase in the number of persons holding jobs during the month. Most of this increase occurred in service-producing industries, especially in retail trades.

Within the goods-producing sector, the construction industry posted an employment gain of 65,000, but BLS's Norwood suggested that

(Continued on page 2)

Steel Talks Focus On Pensions

Pittsburgh—The erosion of pension benefits because of soaring inflation emerged as one of the Steelworkers' top priorities as the union began bargaining on new contracts covering more than 280,000 employees of the nation's nine largest steel firms.

USWA President Lloyd McBride said that other major concerns confronting the union are the impact of plant closings on members, wages, and the general state of the industry.

During the two-day "sound-off" sessions here, management and union negotiating committee members from each of the nine companies outlined their views on this year's bargaining. Although the basic steel contracts do not expire until Aug. 1, under terms of the Experimental Negotiating Agreement talks begin early to allow time for arbitration if it should be required.

Under ENA, national issues that are unresolved by April 14 must be submitted to an arbitrational panel. If no agreement is reached, the panel would issue a binding determination by July 31. While a strike over national issues is ruled out under ENA, local strikes are permitted. In return for this no-strike pledge, workers are guaranteed an annual wage increase of at least 3 percent, continued cost-of-living adjustments, and a one-time $150 bonus.

At a news conference before the opening session, J. Bruce Johnston, vice president of U.S. Steel Corp. and chief negotiator for the companies, warned that the industry is in distress and would be forced to close more steel mills unless the

(Continued on Page 7)



YOUNGSTERS GRIND CHOCOLATE at the Capital Children's Museum in Washington as Labor Sec. Ray Marshall and AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland watch during a tour for officials of government, labor and industry. **(Story, Page 6.)**

Anti-Labor Proposal Beaten, 2-1

The House beat down a new attack on the Davis-Bacon Act by a decisive 266-130 margin.

The test came on a proposed amendment to a labor-supported bill that would set up a $1.2 billion "countercyclical" program to help local and state governments maintain public services during a recession.

Rep. Robert S. Walker (R-Pa.) tried to delete the bill's requirement that any construction funded by the federal grants must comply with Davis-Bacon Act requirements for local prevailing wages and benefits.

Only a hardcore of the House conservative coalition voted with Walker on the issue. His amendment was supported by 93 Republicans and 37 Democrats. It was beaten by the votes of 215 Democrats and 51 Republicans.

The vote was even more one-sided than responses to similar attacks on the prevailing wage principle during the first session of Congress.

The Davis-Bacon Act dates from the Hoover Administration but employer associations and their congressional allies unleashed a massive attack on it last year behind the argument that it is inflationary. Similar efforts were made in state legislatures to repeal "little Davis-Bacon Acts" that require prevailing wages on state and local construction.

The AFL-CIO put its full re-

(Continued on Page 6)

Return of Controls Sought:

Fuel Profits Scored As 'Unconscionable'

Denver—President Robert Goss of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers charged that oil industry profit increases of 700 and 800 percent on home heating oil are "unconscionable," and urged the Carter Administration to reimpose price controls on heating oil and other middle distillate products.

"It is unconscionable that the wealthiest industry in the world would impose severe hardship on the consumer while raking in profits of that magnitude," Goss said. "As president of the union which represents the oil workers, I know the oil industry's constant thrust to continually raise prices and make larger profits."

Goss's remarks followed release of a congressional study drawing attention to the industry's soaring profits. Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal (D-N.Y.), chairman of the congressional unit that made the study, said that domestic refinery profit increases from September 1978 through September 1979 amounted to over 700 percent for diesel fuel and over 800 percent for home heating oil.

The study showed that American consumers of these products paid $3.4 billion in unwarranted refiners' profits because of the absence of price controls on middle distillates.

"Consumers of those products include low- and middle-income

(Continued on Page 7)

Senate Limits Curb On FTC Regulations

The Senate balked at giving Congress a "one-house veto" over Federal Trade Commission regulations but it moved in other directions to curb the agency's powers to protect consumers against "unfair or deceptive acts or practices."

Powerful business interests, including politically influential professional and trade associations, have demanded that Congress stop the FTC from pursuing its program of protecting the consumer.

The House bowed to some of these business pressures in a bill it passed last fall, and the version the Senate was debating as the AFL-CIO News went to press would further tie the agency's hands.

In a letter to senators as the debate got under way, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison expressed labor's concerns at the many provisions "which will hamper the FTC from aggressively pursuing consumer fraud and monopolistic abuse."

He expressed special concern at a provision of the bill that would

(Continued on Page 8)

Federal Report Burden Eased for Small Unions

The Labor Dept. has agreed to reduce the paperwork burden on small national and local unions by allowing them to file simplified financial statements if their annual receipts are less than $100,000.

The new regulation, which goes into effect Mar. 3, comes in response to a petition filed by the AFL-CIO last year urging that the income ceiling for filing the shorter LM-3 forms under the Landrum-Griffin Act be raised from $30,000 to $100,000.

Since 1962, unions with annual receipts of more than $30,000 have had to file the more complex and detailed LM-2 reports to comply with provisions of the law.

Assistant Labor Sec. William P. Hobgood said in announcing the new regulation that the higher ceiling takes into account the impact of inflation and eases the reporting burden on small unions without substantially reducing the information available to union members and the public.

The Landrum-Griffin Act requires all labor organizations to file the annual financial reports on their assets, liabilities, receipts and disbursements, including salaries, allowances and expenses of their officers and employees.

The Labor Dept. said that of the 37 solicited public comments it received on the AFL-CIO petition, all but six were in favor of raising the LM-2 ceiling to $100,000.

Federation Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue noted that the same $100,000 standard will apply to federal sector unions subject to the Civil Service Reform Act.



FAREWELL AND THANKS are extended to retiring AFL-CIO departmental directors Leo Perlis, left, of Community Services and Albert J. Zack of Public Relations by Federation President Lane Kirkland and Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue. Perlis and Zack were honored at a luncheon.

Perlis Retires as Head Of Community Services

Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Service Activities, retired Feb. 1 from the post he has held since the merger of the AFL and CIO in 1955. He will be 68 on Feb. 22.

In a letter expressing "deepest thanks and best wishes," AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland noted that Perlis was "the last of the senior staff members who helped make the merger work and built the organizational structure of today."

"Thanks largely to your vision, leadership and sheer hard work," Kirkland continued, "labor's machinery, ability and readiness to respond to human need, wherever it may arise, has become a major asset of the trade union movement and the nation. I am confident that others will continue to build on the strong foundation you have laid."

Perlis, who was a silk twister in a Paterson, N.J., textile mill before beginning his 45-year trade union career, served in a wide range of union offices before being appointed director of the National CIO War Relief Committee during World War II. The success of that program led the CIO in 1946 to create under Perlis's leadership a National Community Services committee, which was incorporated into the structure of the merged federation as the Dept. of Community Service Activities.

Since then the number of full-time CSA representatives serving with voluntary agencies has grown to 250 with offices in 170 cities.

Perlis helped to found CARE and the United Way of America's Labor Participation Dept. and guided the development of scores of AFL-CIO-CSA United Labor Agencies around the country.

He has served on the governing boards of numerous voluntary organizations active in health, welfare, education and foreign relief, including the American Red Cross, and has received many citations, awards and honorary degrees.

Perlis and his wife, Betty, plan to divide their time between homes in Washington and Florida.

Staff Appointments Fill Key Legislative Posts

Howard D. Marlowe and Robert M. McGlotten have been appointed associate directors of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation. In other new assignments announced by Legislative Director Ray Denison, John Power will join the AFL-CIO staff as a legislative representative and Kitty Conlan has been appointed a legislative aide.

Marlowe has been a government affairs and economic consultant with the firm of Ruttenberg, Friedman, Kilgallon, Gutchess & Associates. He has worked on special projects for a number of unions and last year was the AFL-CIO coordinator on legislation involving Alaskan oil.

Earlier, from 1971 to 1975, Marlowe was legislative assistant to former Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) and worked closely with unions on the Burke-Hartke trade bill, which sought to halt the destruction of U.S. jobs. He is an attorney and has taught at Briarcliff College and George Washington University.

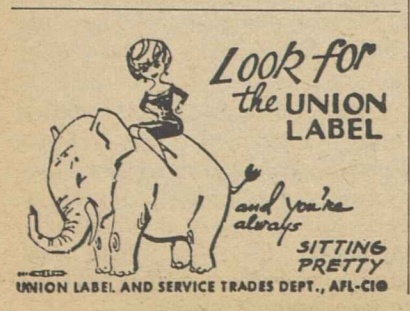
McGlotten has been an AFL-CIO legislative representative since 1974 and previously served as executive director of the federation's Human Resources Development Institute. He has been on the AFL-CIO staff since 1967, with an intermission for a government assignment, starting with the federation's Dept. of Civil Rights.

Before coming to the AFL-CIO, McGlotten had been a staff representative of the Transport Workers and had undertaken special assignments for other unions.

Power has been legislative representative of the Carpenters since 1975 and for the two prior years was the union's assistant legislative representative.

Earlier, he was on the legislative staff of former Sen. James Abourezk (D-S.D.) and he was once a page in the House of Representatives.

Conlan came to the AFL-CIO staff from the Service Employees, where she was a research assistant for two years. Her AFL-CIO assignment includes preparing the department's biweekly Legislative Alert newsletter.



Jobless Rate Takes Sharp Jump to 6.2%

(Continued from Page 1)

this increase "may be somewhat overstated." She pointed out that heavy storms in recent years have heavily influenced the seasonal adjustment factor in computing employment levels. Since January's weather was generally mild, seasonal adjustment may have "overcorrected" the figures, she said.

The sharp increase in the number of unemployed men sent their jobless rate from 4.2 percent in December to 4.7 percent in January, the highest rate for men since November 1977. The increase was shared by both black and white men.

The unemployment rate for blacks and other minorities also increased significantly, from 11.3 percent in December to 11.8 percent last month. Joblessness among black teenagers remained far out of proportion to other labor-force categories, rising from 34.3 percent in December to 34.6 percent in January.

Jobless rates for teenagers, white workers, and full-time workers each rose three-tenths of 1 percent, to 16.3 percent, 5.4 percent and 5.7 percent, respectively. The rate for adult women was 5.8 percent, up one-tenth of 1 percent from December.

The number of persons holding part-time jobs, even though they would rather be working full time, was 3,513,000, about the same as in December but 310,000 higher than in January 1979.

Norman Hill Heads Randolph Institute

New York—Norman Hill, a veteran of the civil rights movement, is the new president and chief executive officer of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

He succeeds Bayard Rustin who has headed the institute since its creation in 1964. Rustin will now serve as chairman of the national board, the position held by Randolph until his death in May 1979.

Hill, who became associate director of the Institute in 1967 and executive director in 1975, began his career in the civil rights movement in 1961 as a staff member with the Congress of Racial Equality. He participated in virtually all the major desegregation campaigns of the early 1960s, including the historic 1963 March on Washington in which he assisted Randolph and Rustin.

From 1964 to 1967, Hill worked as a legislative representative and civil rights liaison with the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

AFL-CIO Affiliates:

Union Conventions Scheduled in 1980

Below is a list of conventions scheduled for 1980 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates and state central bodies. Changes and additions will be reported.

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PLACE
Mar. 4-5	Texas	Austin
Mar. 17-19	Marine Engineers	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
Mar. 17-19	Louisiana	Baton Rouge
Mar. 24-26	Mississippi	Jackson
Apr. 14-17	Operating Engineers	Honolulu
Apr. 15-18	Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh
Apr. 28	Metal Polishers	Cincinnati
May 8-9	Arizona	Phoenix
May 12-16	Jewelry Workers	Undecided
May 19-23	Ohio	Cincinnati
May 19-23	Distillery Workers	Miami
May 26	Laundry & Dry Cleaning Union	Chicago
June 2-6	State, County & Municipal Employees	Anaheim, Calif.
June 4-6	Indiana	Indianapolis
June 9-11	Idaho	Coeur d'Alene
June 9-13	Office & Professional Employees	New York
June 12-14	South Dakota	Aberdeen
June 16	Musicians	Portland, Me.
June 16-20	Communications Workers	Los Angeles
June 16-20	Furniture Workers	Nashville, Tenn.
June 23-27	Newspaper Guild	Toronto
June 29-July 2	Oregon	Portland
July 15	Masters, Mates & Pilots	Linthicum Hgts., Md.
July 15-18	Stove, Furnace & Allied Workers	Nashville, Tenn.
July 21-25	Professional & Technical Engineers	Toronto
July 21-25	Pottery & Allied Workers	Denver
July 28	Theatrical Stage Employees	Hollywood, Fla.
July 30-Aug. 1	Iowa	Waterloo
Aug. 4-8	Postal Workers	Detroit
Aug. 4-8	Steelworkers	Los Angeles
Aug. 7-9	Virginia	Norfolk
Aug. 9	Molders & Allied Workers	Cincinnati
Aug. 10	Letter Carriers	Atlanta
Aug. 18-22	Fire Fighters	Toronto
Aug. 18	Tile, Marble & Terrazzo Union	Las Vegas, Nev.
Aug. 18-22	Teachers	Detroit
Aug. 19-20	West Virginia	Charleston
Aug. 25-28	Washington	Seattle
Aug. 25-28	United Textile Workers	Boston
Aug. 25-29	Government Employees	Honolulu
Aug. 25-29	Typographical Union	Kansas City
Aug. 25-29	Paperworkers	Chicago
Sept. 2-12	Machinists	Cincinnati
Sept. 4-6	North Dakota	Bismarck
Sept. 10-12	Connecticut	Hartford
Sept. 11-13	South Carolina	Charleston
Sept. 12-14	Vermont	Burlington
Sept. 15-18	Florida	Orlando
Sept. 15-19	Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers	Detroit
Sept. 15-19	Printing & Graphic Communications Union	Miami
Sept. 17	Railway Supervisors Association	Las Vegas, Nev.
Sept. 21-24	Minnesota	Rochester
Sept. 22-24	Missouri	St. Louis
Sept. 22-25	Illinois	Peoria
Sept. 22-25	California	Los Angeles
Sept. 24-Oct. 3	Ladies' Garment Workers	Hollywood, Fla.
Sept. 26-27	Rhode Island	Providence
Sept. 26-27	Wyoming	Cheyenne
Oct. (no date)	Puerto Rico	Undecided
Oct. 5-8	Kentucky	Louisville
Oct. 6	National Maritime Union	St. Louis
Oct. 8-10	Massachusetts	Boston
Oct. 13	Marine & Shipbuilding Workers	Miami Beach
Oct. 13-16	Wisconsin	Milwaukee
Oct. 15-17	Georgia	Atlanta
Oct. 19	Chemical Workers	Hollywood, Fla.
Oct. 20-24	Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers	Miami Beach
Oct. 30-Nov. 5	Flight Engineers	Honolulu
Nov. 3	Air Line Pilots	Los Angeles
Dec. 1	Horse Shoers	New Orleans

Robert Meyer Named to Key PATCO Post

The executive board of the Air Traffic Controllers has appointed Robert Meyer executive vice president.

Meyer, 44, who has been vice president for PATCO's Great Lakes region since 1973, fills the vacancy created Feb. 1 when Robert E. Poli assumed the presidency. Poli succeeded John Leyden, who resigned earlier.

Poli and Meyer will seek new terms at PATCO's convention which opens April 21 in Las Vegas, Nev. PATCO is an affiliate of the Marine Engineers.

In Overwhelming Vote:

Steelworkers Regain Refrigerator Plant

St. Louis—Workers at the Hussmann Refrigerator Co. plant near here ended an unhappy experiment with a "union-free environment" and voted 726-305 to bring back the Steelworkers to bargain for them.

The workers had been without union representation for the past year, since the USWA lost bargaining rights in the aftermath of a bitter 20-month strike.

An offshoot of the long strike was a national boycott of consumer products made by the firm's parent company, Pet, Inc. Hussmann manufactures commercial refrigerators, such as those used by supermarkets.

The boycott won't be called off until the company demonstrates its good faith at the bargaining table, the union said. But Steelworkers District Director Buddy Davis told a jubilant throng of USWA supporters that the election turnabout was an historic victory "for the entire labor movement."

During the strike, Hussmann hired hundreds of jobless workers to replace striking union members. But the margin of the union victory demonstrated that most of them cast their NLRB ballots for union representation.

Just a year earlier, the plant's workers had narrowly voted for "no union" over continued representation by the Steelworkers in a runoff after a hastily-formed "independent" union was eliminated on the first ballot.

Steelworkers Rep. Gene Reay recalled that at the time of that vote, "the company told the workers to give us a year to prove you don't need a union."

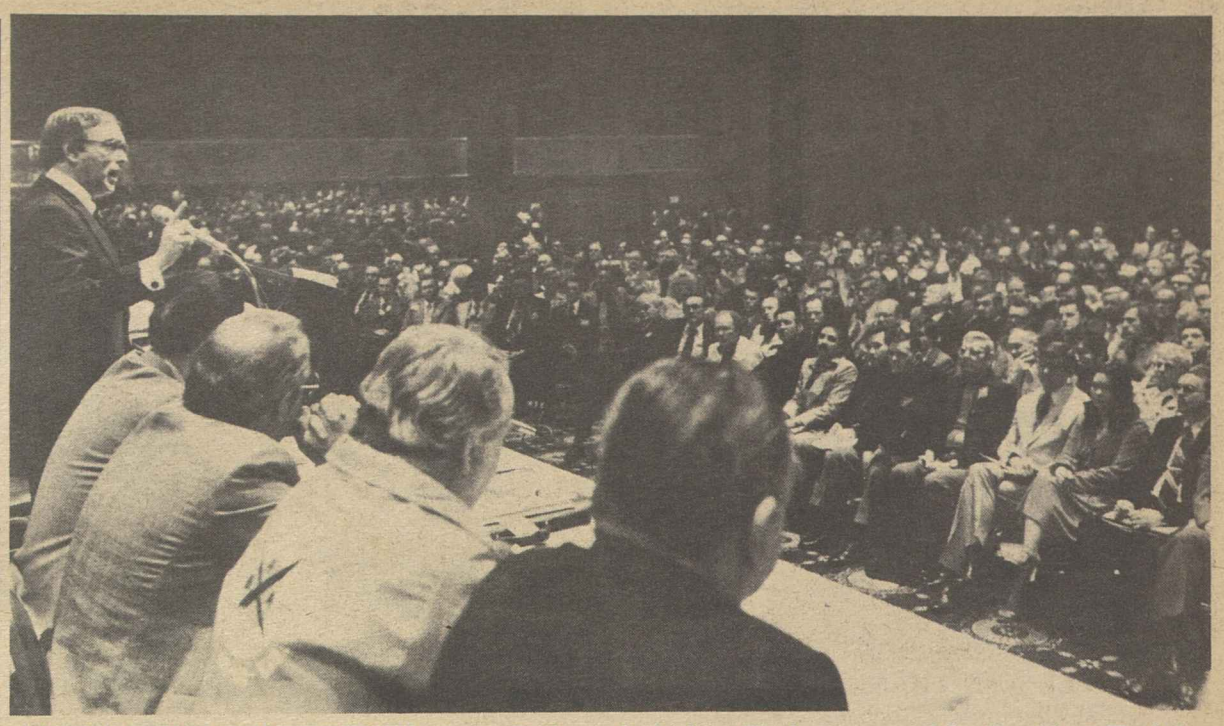
A year is the interval before a union can petition for a new election, and before the year was out a majority of workers had signed USWA authorization cards to bring about the new vote.

The campaign had strong support from the entire Missouri labor movement, including the UAW and Teamsters as well as AFL-CIO central bodies and affiliates.

Earlier, the parent company had sought to enjoin the boycott activities with the argument that Pet had no responsibility for the Hussmann labor policies and that the "don't buy" campaign was an illegal secondary boycott.

At one point in the round of court actions, the company was able to get a temporary injunction against the boycott. But the key issues were referred back to the National Labor Relations Board which last August unanimously upheld the legality of the consumer boycott.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council had endorsed the boycott two years ago. At the time, Federation President George Meany said he had sought a meeting with the president of Pet, Inc., to explore the possibility of settling the dispute but had been turned down.



LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE of the Railway & Airline Clerks is opened by President Fred J. Kroll. The two-day meeting drew some 800 BRAC local union leaders and covered issues in Congress of special importance to railroad workers.

Seminar on 'Union' Avoidance Couldn't Evade Seattle Pickets

Seattle—Management officials from 35 area companies paid $500 a head to attend a two-day seminar on "union avoidance" techniques, but they weren't able to avoid the informational picket lines mounted by Seattle union members.

The pickets protested the "how-to-do-it" lessons in union-busting, and the management training firm that sponsored the program moved the seminar about in a futile effort to shed the protestors. The seminar was shifted from the scheduled hotel at the last minute, then to a seafood restaurant that had gone non-union, and finally to a yacht club. But the pickets followed along.

Inside, Dr. Charles Hughes preached his doctrine of behavioral psychology as a means of getting workers to identify so closely with their employer that they will shun union organizers.

Hughes is one of the most durable of the management consultants and has visited nearly every major city in recent years, lecturing either alone or as part of an Executive Enterprises team.

The letter of invitation to the Seattle meeting promised "preventive maintenance" guidance for firms that wanted to keep unions out. But it suggested that even firms that are now unionized would find useful guidance on dealing with unions and then, "when the opportunity arises, decertify."

Michelle Celarier, who attended the seminar under a pseudonym, wrote that Hughes uses pop psychology jargon to advocate a brand of paternalism designed to keep workers happy without a pay raise.

She said Hughes recommends profit-sharing gimmicks rather than more costly pension programs. He suggests also that management should ask workers for their opinions—it will make them feel they "own" the organization. But the workers' views shouldn't be expressed through any elected committees; that would be teaching "union mentality."

T-shirts are good, but job enrichment is too costly. Better that management hire people "who like working" at factory jobs and who have no great ambitions, Hughes says.

Refugee "boat people" would be grateful to an employer, he suggested. And employers should avoid words such as "labor" or "grievance" because they "smack of union thinking."

Hughes proposes using the "values system" questionnaire he has developed to weed out potential troublemakers through job interviews.

The goal is "hiring beautiful people who do what they are told" in a work environment so "programmed that the union can't even communicate," he says.

At one point, Celarier reports, Hughes lumped blacks with union leaders, rabble rousers and misfits in a category he termed "egocentrics."

But if the Equal Employment Opportunity Committee should ever challenge his "values system" questionnaire, he said, "my defense is that there's nothing more discriminatory than hiring a person for a job that's wrong for him."

Hughes also is reported to have told the seminar participants that he is opposed to such overt tactics as watching workers on closed circuit television monitors.

"Being non-union is a state of mind," he preaches, and it is attained "by slowly eroding the thought process until it changes."

Tax-Exempt Interest Hit As Bonus for Affluent

A proposed "tax incentive" for small savers would hurt the nation's economy and open a new loophole for the most affluent, the AFL-CIO told the House Ways & Means Committee.

Urban Affairs Director Henry B. Schechter sharply challenged the assumption that exempting $100 to $400 of interest on savings accounts from the federal income tax would increase savings and provide more funds for mortgages or business investment.

On the contrary, he contended, it would accelerate competition for available funds, further feeding inflation.

Schechter, who was accompanied by Assistant Research Director Arnold Cantor and Legislative Rep. Stephen Koplan, said various proposals before Congress would cut federal revenues by $14 billion to $22 billion over the next 10 years.

He told the committee that the tax exemption proposals "are simply costly new loopholes that would divert funds for needed programs."

Further, he said, "the prime beneficiaries will be higher income individuals who will receive windfall tax breaks for merely continuing to do what they are already doing—saving and investing."

A substantial number of households don't have any savings, the AFL-CIO noted, and most that do have too little to receive the maximum tax-free interest and are in tax brackets where the benefits would be minimal.

Schechter cited research studies showing that most taxpayers in the under-$20,000 income brackets would receive "no benefit whatsoever from these proposals," and the typical small saver would have a tax saving of less than $4. But a wealthy investor could cut his taxes by as much as $280, he noted.

While the tax benefit to most small savers would be minimal, Schechter warned the committee of the likelihood that competition for available funds would force up interest and loan rates which would feed inflation and push up mortgage rates. That would cost a moderate-income family much more than it is likely to receive from a new tax loophole, he said.

The Senate adopted an interest tax exclusion bill as an amendment to the windfall oil profits tax bill now before a House-Senate conference committee. The Administration is opposed to the exclusion, and Assistant Treasury Sec. Donald C. Lubick told the Ways & Means Committee that further tax incentives would not generate additional savings or investments.

In separate testimony before a House Banking subcommittee, Schechter expressed the AFL-CIO's opposition to legislation being promoted as a way to help savings and loan associations compete more effectively for deposits.

It would do this by lifting the ceiling on savings deposit interest and allow savings associations to put a larger share of funds into non-housing investments that presumably would bring them more income.

Such an approach would make inflation worse by pushing up interest rates and hurt housing construction by both limiting funds and increasing mortgage rates, Schechter warned.

Public Health Body Hits OSHA Attack

The American Public Health Association has joined labor and other groups in opposition to a bill introduced by Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) that it said would "emasculate" the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

While backers of the measure claim the measure is a workers' bill, the association said that "in reality, the bill will take away workers' rights to most OSHA safety inspections in over 90 percent of all the nation's 5 million workplaces, encourage industry fraud in reporting accidents and injuries, and bury OSHA in a sea of paper and objections from industry."

The public health group said that the Schweiker bill "is the latest in the 10-year-old battle to cripple and eventually repeal OSHA."

Chicago Talks Resume On Teachers Dispute

Chicago—Negotiators for the Chicago Teachers Union and the city school board renewed negotiations toward a solution to the financial entanglement that led to a walkout by the local's 25,000 members.

CTU President Robert Healey said as he entered the talks that he felt there was a chance the strike could be settled. He said the CTU, Local 1 of the American Federation of Teachers, had submitted several proposals for cutting $60 million from the school board's budget—the major issue in the dispute.

The union negotiated a contract for the current school year last fall, but the city argued that it was unable to meet its obligations because of a shortage of funds. A rescue plan worked out for the school system on Dec. 5 called for the school board to cut its budget by $60 billion.

The board's plan to achieve the cut included the dismissal of 3,000 to 4,000 school employees, including 1,680 teachers. It also called for a shortening of the school year and renegotiation of the teachers' contract, which provided for an 8 percent pay increase.

The CTU agreed to accept a reduction of 992 teachers, but Healey said the union insists that the full 39-week school year stipulated in the contract must be maintained. He said also that the union has no intention of renegotiating its contract.

Particularly irksome to the teachers has been the school board's failure to pay them on time. This has happened three times this winter. After they failed to get paid on Jan. 25, their regular payday, the teachers refused to work. Later, at a meeting of some 14,000 CTU members at the Conrad Hilton Hotel on Feb. 3, the teachers voted to strike by a 3-to-1 ratio.

At the meeting, AFT President Albert Shanker warned that teachers today "face a new and different ball game. Teachers all over the country are fighting to save what they already have."

Meanwhile, the union won a minor victory on Feb. 5 when Judge Richard Curry of the Cook County Circuit Court agreed to delay for 24 hours a preliminary injunction that the board had sought, while the two sides returned to their negotiations.

The Only Way

THERE ARE THOSE who say that the nation must put off enactment of universal comprehensive national health insurance until health care costs are somehow brought under control under the existing arrangements. The trouble with that argument is that the existing arrangements are inherently inflationary.

The proposed Health Care for All Americans Act provides for important fiscal and administrative functions to be performed by the private insurance industry as well as health maintenance organizations.

Under the new proposal, health care as a right is guaranteed to every beneficiary. All employers would have to provide comprehensive health benefits for their employees and their families, including inpatient and outpatient hospital care, physician services in and out of the hospital, preventive services and protection against catastrophic costs.

Later, drugs, long-term care and other health care services not included at the beginning of the program would be extended to the entire population. The benefits would be financed by employer-employee earnings-related health insurance premiums with workers paying a maximum of 35 percent.

The same schedule of benefits would be provided for the unemployed and the poor, financed from federal general revenues. The self-employed would pay health insurance premiums based on their taxable incomes.

Unions would be assured of their right to negotiate even more comprehensive benefits under collective bargaining.

A health resources fund is an essential feature of the plan to bring about a better distribution of physicians and to improve the efficiency of the health care delivery system.

THE PLAN WOULD PLACE a ceiling on national health expenditures. This budgeted amount would then be allocated to the various states by a fair formula to establish expenditure ceilings on a state-by-state basis.

The financing of the plan would be equitable because health insurance premiums would vary with income. This feature combined with federal general revenue payments for the unemployed and the poor would make the financing very progressive.

Consumer participation in the administration of the program is assured by requiring a consumer majority on all federal and state authorities charged with implementing the plan.

But, the opponents of genuine national health insurance ask, "Wouldn't universal comprehensive national health insurance be too costly?" We have only to look across our northern border to Canada to find the answer. Canadian Medicare, unlike our program with the same name, is both universal and comprehensive.

In Canada, health expenditures have been stabilized at about 7 percent of the gross national product. Our health services, which are neither universal nor comprehensive, take 9.1 percent of our GNP and they are going up and up and up.

There is just one answer—early enactment and the quickest possible implementation of universal comprehensive national health insurance. This is the only way to gear health care costs to the nation's economy. It is the only way to assure good health care for every American.

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Backbreaker



Deregulation Runs Wild:

Move to Cripple FTC Powers Akin to Licensing Pickpockets

By Gus Tyler

CLYDE LIGHTFINGER of Bushwhack, Pa., is calling upon his colleagues to go political. He is organizing a Protective Association for the Pickpockets of America, affectionately known as PAPA.

"What's the idea?" I asked him as I dug my hand deep into my pocket to protect my wallet.

"We intend to legalize picking pockets," he answered flatly.

"Do you think the American people would ever stand for that?"

"Why not?" he snapped back. "The American people are sick and tired of government regulation. We are a free people who believe in free enterprise. Congress is giving many professions and businesses freedom from regulation. Why not us?"

"But other professions and businesses are not criminal," I demurred.

"Neither will picking pockets be criminal," he argued, "once our business is unregulated."

"But the others don't steal?" I pressed on.

"Don't they?" he asked rhetorically, his cunning eyes widening with surprise at my innocence.

"Just how do you plan to go about your politicking?" I probed.

"We intend to do like the others are doing. Right here in the Philadelphia Inquirer of last Dec. 23, I read that "industries feuding with a newly vigorous Federal Trade Commission" gave $5.5 million in campaign contributions to "members of Congress now deciding whether to weaken the commission."

"Did these contributions really get results?"

"In the Senate, the Commerce Committee approved a bill that exempted used car dealers, insurance and television advertising from regulation. The House passed a bill exempting funeral directors."

"Funeral directors?"

"Yes, funeral directors. It seems that the Federal Trade Commission was ordering them to disclose and itemize prices before sale, to provide information over the phone, to get permission for embalming, and to stop making false statements about what was required by state law. Most people thought this made sense, but the undertakers didn't. So they got Congress to tell the FTC to lay off."

"Do you intend to do anything more than raise money for candidates?"

"Sure. We are engaging the Madison Avenue firm of Slicker & Sly to explain how deregulation of the pickpocket business is good for everybody. The taxpayer won't have to spend so much money on police and courts. Pickpockets will have a more adequate income and won't have to go on relief. If pickpockets can operate legally, they can declare their income and pay their proper share of taxes. Their buying power will boost the economy. Their savings will provide fresh capital for our free enterprise system. We will also get our members to send mailgrams to their congressmen under many names. We also have a slogan: PAPA Knows Best."

"But are there enough pickpockets in America to carry through this campaign?"

"Perhaps not," he conceded. "But we have bigger plans. We are thinking of forming a coalition with the Shoplifters International Party (SLIP), the Muggers Association for Mutual Aid (MAMA), and the Committee of Organized Prostitutes (COPS). We could call the federatio the United Sinners of America (USA). And that ought to include a clear majority of the population."

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Profits and Wages In the Oil Industry

OCAW members have been on strike against the oil companies since Jan. 8. We're fighting for a much-needed wage increase, health care benefits, and additional vacation time.

The difference between our proposal and what the oil companies have offered would cost the companies only 53-thousandths of a cent per gallon of product refined. . . .

With profit increases in excess of 800 percent on such a vitally needed commodity as home heating oil, it's no wonder there is a massive wave of hostility running against the oil companies in this country today.

—President Robert Goss of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Boycotts Part of the Scene:

Olympics Marred by Politics Throughout Their Modern Era

The following is from an article that appeared in the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 25. The author is a member of the Journal's Chicago bureau.

By Frederick C. Klein

IF THE OLYMPICS have illustrated anything over the past 30 or so years, it is the elasticity of noble ideals faced with political demands. Pierre de Coubertin of France launched the modern games in 1896 as a "means of bringing the youth of countries periodically together for amicable agility." They since have been turned into an orgy of nationalism further marred by cheating by both contestants and officials and by a universal flouting of their rules of eligibility. It's a spectacle we well can do without.

Those who oppose a U.S. boycott of the summer games over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan on grounds that the Olympics are above politics are ignorant of history as well as the realities of the present-day world.

Writing in the September 1979 Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Andrew Strenk, a lecturer in history at the University of Southern California and a member of the 1968 U.S. Olympic swimming team, pointed out that the Olympics have been political from the earliest times.

Mr. Strenk noted that in ancient days, when the robust ruled, would-be leaders often took to the fields themselves in search of the acclaim that went with the victory in the Greek or Roman games. "If a politician was unable to participate himself, he simply bought up talented athletes and encouraged them to settle at his court," he continued. "Their victories redounded to the credit of the city and the ruler they represented."

Boycotts and the exclusion of nations for political reasons have been an integral part of the Olympics since their revival. Russia, under the czars as well as the Soviets, refused to compete until 1952. Germany and Japan were barred from the 1948 games because they lost World War II. Spain, Switzerland and the Netherlands boycotted the 1956 games to protest the invasion of Hungary by the USSR (remember?).

South Africa has been excluded from Olympic competition for some years because of its internal racial policies. Thirty-two nations boycotted the 1976 games in Montreal because New Zealand had played a rugby match with South Africa.

Red China wouldn't compete as long as the International Olympic Committee allowed Nationalist China to do so. Now, the Reds are in and the Taiwanese are out. The list goes on.

Things haven't improved much once the games were under way. Blatant bias by officials has become a regular feature of the Olympics. So have the efforts of some nations to evade bans on the use of drugs to hype their athletes' performances. The Soviet Union, this summer's host, distinguished itself in Montreal four years ago by heatedly defending one of its fencers who was discovered to have "hot-wired" his weapon to record hits that never occurred.

For sheer brass, however, it's tough to beat the way the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and its national constituents have interpreted the rule restricting the games to amateurs. That category has been defined to include every athlete who resides in a Communist country. The leaders of those lands have declared that professional sports do not exist within their borders. Ergo, all the men and women there who run around all day in sweatclothes while being supported by the state (sometimes handsomely) really are students, teachers, soldiers, engineers or some such.

Lest we become too upset by this transparent nonsense, it's well to examine the situations of many of our own "amateurs." According to U.S. Olympic officials, it's perfectly all right for them to have accepted a full scholarship to a university in return for performing with that school's athletic teams.

Once out of college, it's okay for an American (or European) competitor to receive all sorts of goodies from the makers of athletic equipment; in next month's winter Olympics at Lake Placid, N.Y., you'll notice how the ski-race winners are careful to display the brand-names of their skis while they are being interviewed on television. It's also okay for them to pick up as much under-the-table cash as they can finagle.

CONFESSIONS BY former U.S. Olympians that they accepted cash for performing have become so common they no longer are considered newsworthy, but one by Dwight Stones, a high-jumper, in Sports Illustrated magazine, stands out nonetheless. Not only did Mr. Stones admit to receiving cash and gifts worth about $200,000 over a six-year period, but he also allowed as how he refrained from attempting to raise his world record in some meets so he could try it at others. "You had to slice the baloney thin because you got a bonus each time you broke the record," Mr. Stones explained to the magazine.

The Olympic movement's hypocrisy about money is made all the more obvious by the enormous price tags that have come to attach to the quadrennial celebration of amateurism. Montreal almost went broke staging the 1976 games, and the U.S. rights to televise this summer's games in Moscow (paid by NBC) came to some $100 million alone. The USSR will have to swallow a huge loss if the U.S. stays home this summer. Indeed, it's the very anticipation of that loss that makes a U.S. boycott an effective political weapon.

Annual world championships already are staged in most Olympic sports, and they should provide athletes with sufficient motivation to train and compete. Opening them to all athletes—regardless of how they earn a living—would make them true championships.

In Communist countries, sport is a servant of ideology; in the West it is the servant of commerce. Neither has the slightest thing to do with the ideals that are supposed to make Olympics more than just an overblown sports festival, and there is no reason to expect that to change.

Attitudes Screened:

Pre-Hiring 'Tests' Often Used To Block Potential Unionists

UNION ATTITUDES are often more important than job skills in pre-employment screenings developed by anti-labor consultants, according to Charles McDonald of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services.

He said law firms and other consultants use psychological tests "to delve into the minds of workers" and weed out any potential union supporters. Consultants lay out all sorts of guidelines for the type of employee to hire, he said, which often rule out minorities and persons who have been active in liberal causes or any organization where they "have to get out front and do something."

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, McDonald declared that such psychological testing and attitude surveys are an invasion of workers' right to privacy. He noted that Labor Dept. hearings now under way are aimed at measuring the extent of abuses and how they can be curbed. Even without new legislation, effective enforcement of laws and regulations already on the books, coupled with more creative remedies, would do much to counteract such practices, he said.

McDonald noted that the consultants, who command fees of $500 and $600 per day individually, use the employer's supervisors as the front line in what amounts to a "super-sophisticated big brother, polling operation to determine the attitudes of the workers" in the effort to keep a union out or to get rid of an existing union.

The costs of anti-union campaigns, which have nothing to do with production goals or job performance, are, in effect, borne by the taxpayers through tax write-offs or additions to cost-plus government contracts, McDonald noted.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

AS LABOR LOOKS OUT over the 1980s, one of the greatest organizing potentials certainly has to be among women workers.

Women comprise 12 percent of the workforce today. But only about 7 million out of some 40 million working women are members of unions or associations. While about 33 percent of working men are union members, only 17 percent of working women belong to unions.

At present, women are concentrated in lower-paid occupations in the retail, health care, clerical, textile and domestic fields. Basically for this reason, women average 59 percent of the wages earned by men.

The labor movement is taking steps to try to reach this large group of unorganized. In calling a conference on women workers, President Howard Samuel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. frankly acknowledged "there is no question that the labor movement has not done enough" in hiring women organizers and appealing to the needs of women workers.

At the one-day conference in January—co-sponsored by the IUD and the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW)—what the delegates heard may indicate that the needs of women workers and appeals to them may be universal as well as special:

● Teamsters organizer Vicky Saporta described her experiences in southern organizing campaigns. She stressed the need to overcome worker fear of employer retaliation and to build a strong in-plant organizing committee.

She discussed morale-boosting techniques and ways to overcome anti-union propaganda, including the help of retirees to personally attest to the benefits of union membership. In Saporta's view, women played "key roles" in the campaigns.

● Eva Andriak of the Food & Commercial Workers discussed the union's successful campaign to organize the Woodward & Lothrop department stores, the largest private employer in the Washington, D.C., area.

"One of the turning points," she said, was the showing of "Norma Rae"—the commercial film success based on the true story of a Clothing & Textile Workers campaign to organize J. P. Stevens workers. Andriak said the department store workers identified with the heroine and went out to emulate her union organizing efforts.

● UAW attorney Judy Scott pointed out that 200,000 of the union's 1.5 million members are female. She said companies that violate labor laws often violate other workers protection laws as well. She recommended that, in organizing campaigns, the union look for Equal Pay Act violations, pregnancy rights' violations (including forced maternity leave) and other illegal practices.

WHAT HAPPENS when the organizing campaign is over?

During a question and answer session, one woman from the audience, a Carpenters' apprentice, asked how to go about assuming a leadership role in the union. "The brothers won't tell you," she complained.

CLUW President Joyce Miller, a vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, responded that CLUW is developing materials to guide women towards leadership positions. It also plans setting up permanent organizing committees in its 22 chapters around the nation. CLUW members, and many are male, work within their unions to promote organizing, support women's participation and advance any special needs of women workers.

The foremost goal is unionization. According to Miller, unions are the answer to the "female job ghettos" of low-wage industries. She believes the only way the male-female wage gap will be closed is through a union contract.

Issues of particular concern to women workers, as the conference stressed, include child care, job safety and health, pregnancy disability and sexual harassment on the job.



ANTI-LABOR CONSULTANTS use psychological tests and attitude surveys to identify and weed out potential union supporters among job applicants, Charles McDonald, center, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services charged on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Robert E. Smith, left, of Privacy Journal and Robert Barr of U.S. News & World Report. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is aired weekly on Mutual radio.



VISITORS PITCH COINS into a Mexican fountain at the Capital Children's Museum. From left, are Presidential Adviser Stuart E. Eizenstat, Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.), President Paul Burnsky of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., Executive Sec.-Treas. Jean Ingrao of the Maritime Trades Dept. and Legislative Director Page Groton of the Boilermakers.



BOX LUNCH AND TOUR of the Children's Museum drew numerous representatives of government, labor and industry. In the foreground are, from left, Agriculture Sec. Bob Bergland, Education Sec. Shirley Hufstedler, Lucius D. Battle of the Communications Satellite Corp., and Tom Joe of the Center for the Study of Welfare Policy.

Unified Response Urged To Soviet Aggression

Tokyo—The free world must act in such a way that the Soviet Union will withdraw its forces from Afghanistan and be discouraged from further intrusions in the internal affairs of other nations, AFL-CIO Vice President John J. O'Donnell declared at the 16th annual convention of the Japanese Confederation of Labor.

"The naked aggression of the Soviet Union against the people of Afghanistan must be met with a unified world response," O'Donnell said. "If the community of nations fails to respond, who is next? And most certainly there will be a next."

O'Donnell, president of the Air Line Pilots, backed President Carter's appeal to nations of the free world to withdraw from the 1980 Moscow Summer Olympics and to restrict trade and technology transfer to the USSR.

"The appeasements that forced the European continent into chaos in the late '30s cannot be allowed in the '80s," he said. "And the free world is doomed to repeat it if we do not act in unity."

O'Donnell noted that the AFL-CIO and Domei, as the Japanese Confederation of Labor is known, have built up a "rock-hard foundation of solidarity and common perspective" through a series of meetings and exchanges over the past 16 years.

"We have always emphasized in our discussions with Domei that the AFL-CIO believes in international trade and the continued sharing of our markets," he observed. "But the failure of the United States to adjust to the problems and changes in the world economy of the 1970s must not be repeated in the 1980s."

American labor has urged the government to promote a strong U.S. economy as well as a strong world economy, he said. It also has called for elimination of the tax and other incentives that encourage U.S. multinational firms to locate in foreign countries solely for profit.

As to trade between the United States and Japan, O'Donnell declared: "Your markets should be available to our production, but not at the expense of your members' jobs, and vice versa. This is an objective all free workers should strive for. Human dignity and human rights must come before all else."

Outgoing Domei President Seiji Amaike was succeeded by Tadanobu Usami, who is also president of Zensendomei, the Japanese Federation of Textile, Garment, Chemical, Distributive & Allied Industry Workers' Unions. General Sec. Kazuo Maekawa, who also left office, was succeeded by Ryoichi Tanaka, president of Zenkadomei, the Japanese Federation of Chemical & General Workers' Unions.

In his address at the three-day convention, O'Donnell pledged that the AFL-CIO "will not only continue the close and friendly relationships that we have enjoyed with Domei" but "we intend to strengthen them."

M. L. Williams Wins Runoff In Washington

Seattle—Marvin L. Williams, long-time secretary-treasurer of the Washington State AFL-CIO, was elected council president in a special runoff election.

Williams, a member of Communications Workers Local 9118 in Spokane, tallied 86,000 votes to 55,000 for Sam Kinville of the State, County & Municipal Employees. He succeeds Joe Davis, who has retired.

Williams's election completes the slate of officers chosen to head the state federation for the next two years. In the regular election, completed last Dec. 5, Larry Kenney was elected secretary-treasurer and an 18-member executive board was elected. Williams received 45 percent of the votes for president during that election in a field of four candidates. The constitution requires a majority vote for election to office, making the runoff election necessary.

Williams was appointed secretary-treasurer of the state labor council in 1959 when Harold Slater, who had been elected to that office at the time of the merger, died. He has been re-elected secretary-treasurer every two years since.

Number of Millionaires Continues to Grow

New York—America's millionaires—that is, those with a net worth of $1 million or more—continue to grow in number. A study by U.S. Trust Co. of New York put the total at 520,000 in mid-1979, a 15 percent rise over mid-1978.

Union Aid Rallied In Red Cross Drive

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland has called on all affiliates to join in a fund-raising campaign for the American Red Cross, whose resources have been seriously drained because of seven major disasters in recent months.

Kirkland noted that members of at least 40 federation affiliates who were victims of the disasters shared in the distribution of funds and services costing the Red Cross $23 million.

The Red Cross estimates it will need an additional $15 million in donations to maintain disaster services in coming months.

Kirkland urged that checks be made payable to the American Red Cross Disaster Campaign and mailed directly to the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services.

Wage Floor Protects Some In Public Jobs

The Labor Dept. has specified certain activities of state and local governments that are now subject to the minimum wage and overtime requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The department's Wage-Hour Division listed eight functions or activities which have been determined to be non-traditional and therefore subject to the FLSA requirements: state alcoholic beverage stores, off-track betting corporations, local mass transit systems; electric power generation and distribution; residential and commercial telephone and telegraph systems; production and sale of organic fertilizer; boat repair and maintenance for the general public; and production and sale of farm goods to consumers.

Workers engaged in these activities must be paid at least the current federal minimum wage of $3.10 an hour and not less than one and one-half times their regular rates of pay for hours worked over 40 in the workweek.

As a result of a 1976 Supreme Court ruling, minimum wage and overtime provisions of the FLSA cannot constitutionally be applied to state and local government workers who are engaged in traditional activities. These include schools, hospitals, fire and police services, sanitation and public health.

Museum for Children Filled with 'Touchables'

There are no Rodins, Picassos, Rembrandts or any other untouchable masterpieces at the Capital Children's Museum.

But there are hundreds of items that youngsters can touch, examine, or tinker with to find out how they work. They can play with pulleys, levels, and other simple machines, as well as study the inner workings of a traffic light, a gasoline pump or a motorcycle.

They can slip on a sombrero, a Mexican poncho and even a Letter Carrier's uniform and mail pouch. They can climb through the window of a log cabin, try their hand at making chocolate or tortillas—all with a minimum of adult supervision.

The Children's Museum is more of a learning center that encourages youngsters to learn by touching, handling, tinkering.

Although there are 165 similar children's museums across the country, the backers of the Washington community project view their's as a national model for other communities.

What possibly sets off the Washington museum from the others may be its ability to draw on the support of national leaders in government, labor and industry who have demonstrated a concern for improving options for children.

At a particular luncheon promoting an appeal for funds and stressing a national priority in meeting the needs of children, the Washington museum drew three Cabinet officers, congressional representatives, White House advisers, along with business leaders and several members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, including Federation President Lane Kirkland and Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue.

The high government officials included Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, Education Sec. Shirley Hufstedler, Agriculture Sec. Bob Bergland and President Carter's Domestic Affairs Assistant Stuart E. Eizenstat.

The theme of the program stressed efforts to widen community involvement and financial support by various organizations and individuals—much as other communities are doing for children's programs elsewhere.

The Capital Children's Museum was launched with a $1.7 million grant from the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development to purchase its permanent home, formerly a convent and hospital of the Little Sisters of the Poor in Northeast Washington.

But the museum must raise $1 million in matching funds from private sources by next September. It had collected $750,000 toward that goal as of January.

The museum also depends on funding from other groups, such as foundations, government agencies, the District of Columbia recreation department and Labor Dept. grants to train members of its staff.

House Rebuffs Attack On Davis-Bacon Act

(Continued from Page 1)

sources behind its building trades affiliates in the legislative battle, warning that half a century of worker protection legislation, including the wage-hour law, would be the next targets.

After defeating the attack on Davis-Bacon, the House passed the anti-recession bill by a 214-179 vote. It now goes to conference with the Senate, which passed its version of countercyclical aid last August.

The House bill authorizes up to $1 billion for the standby anti-recession program, but would make an additional $200 million in "targeted fiscal assistance" immediately available to communities with unemployment over the national average.

Before passing the bill, however, the House amended it to limit the share of the $200 million that any single state could receive. The effect of the limitation would be to short-change California and New York.

A House-Senate conference will also be necessary to resolve differences on a bill reducing future social security disability benefit payments.

Both the House and Senate versions leave untouched the benefit formula for disabled persons under 65 who are already receiving disability payments. But both bills, the House version more than the Senate, would curtail maximum benefits for persons who become disabled in the future. Younger workers with families would be the big losers.

With Film Extras:

Screen Actors Guild To Explore Merger

Hollywood, Calif.—Discussions exploring a possible merger of the Screen Actors Guild and the Screen Extras Guild have been approved by the SAG board of directors.

SAG Executive Sec. Chester L. Migden said in announcing the board action at the union's annual membership meeting that a merger would seek to halt the "steady and deliberate producer erosion of SEG's jurisdiction and contracts."

If completed, the merger would unite 43,000 SAG members and some 4,000 SEG members. Both unions are affiliates of the Actors & Artistes.

Migden told the 800 SAG members at the annual meeting that the board gave the go-ahead for a merger feasibility study based on progress stemming from informal talks between himself and SEG Executive Sec. H. O'Neil Shanks.

In other actions, the SAG board endorsed efforts of the Inter-Guild Council to curb employer abuses of profit-sharing provisions of actor contracts.

A board resolution endorsed the council's goal of a standardized profit-sharing contract for members, adding that this objective would be high on the agenda of proposals in SAG's forthcoming negotiations with the entertainment industry.

In opening the membership meeting, new SAG President William Schallert focused on challenges confronting actors in gaining contracts to compensate them equitably for their talents, while guarding against producer exploitation.

"We must learn as a union of professionals just how important our contributions are, and then spread that gospel to fellow artists in the rest of the industry," he stressed.

Schallert was elected to a two-year term as SAG president last fall, succeeding Kathleen Nolan who did not seek re-election. He has been a SAG member since 1947 and has served on the union's board and the Screen Actors' Foundation. Over the past 30 years, Schallert has appeared in numerous stage, screen and television productions. He is a graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles and studied in England as a Fullbright scholar.

The membership meeting was highlighted by the presentation of the Guild's highest award to Katharine Hepburn. SAG presents the award annually for "outstanding achievement in fostering the finest ideals for the acting profession."

Tracing the many successful performances of her career spanning 47 years, Schallert said that Hepburn's colleagues have benefited from her artistry as well as her humanitarianism.

Accepting the award for Hepburn was Joan See, first vice president of SAG's New York branch.

In a taped acceptance message to the membership, Hepburn said she was proud and heartened to be chosen for the award, adding: "I am protected by this union if I am sick or hopeless. And now you all get together and give me the prize."

A study conducted by the SAG Women's Conference Committee which was released at the meeting showed that female SAG members experience a severe drop in employment and earnings after age 40.

Although female actors work slightly more than their male counterparts in the age 20-30 bracket men gain an edge in workdays after age 30.

The study noted that between age 40 and 49, employment among male members of the union increases to 72 percent, while dropping to 28 percent for females.

As a result, the SAG study noted that male earnings at age 40 are 78 percent higher than female earnings. At age 50, male earnings are 133 percent higher than those of females, the study showed.

SAG Women's Committee Chairman Norma Connolly said in releasing the study that only Katharine Hepburn has been able to survive the impact of age on female employment in the industry.



KATHARINE HEPBURN was honored by the Screen Actors Guild at SAG's annual meeting in Hollywood, Calif. Accepting the union's top award for Hepburn from SAG President William Schallert is Joan See, first vice president of the New York branch.

Employment Coalition Hits Stretchout of Goal

The Full Employment Action Council, a coalition of labor, religious, and civil rights groups, urged President Carter to reconsider his proposal to defer to 1985 the timetable for reducing unemployment to 4 percent in line with the goals of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act of 1978.

The council called the President's recommendation for the delay "a severe disappointment" to "those many groups who worked so diligently with the Administration and congressional leadership to secure" passage of the law.

The statute, considered a memorial to the late Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) who cosponsored it with Rep. Augustus Hawkins (D-Calif.), set 1983 as the target year for lowering joblessness to 4 percent and inflation to 3 percent.

In his 1980 economic report and fiscal 1981 budget requests to Congress, however, the President said that trying to achieve these goals would be inflationary and recommended that the target dates be set back to 1985 for the unemployment goal and 1988 for the inflation goal.

At a news conference held by a group of the council's leaders, President Murray H. Finley of the Clothing & Textile Workers said the coalition strongly believes that the original Humphrey-Hawkins goals can be attained and that the President has not acted on a commitment he made 15 months ago when he signed the legislation into law.

"When our coalition decided to support Humphrey-Hawkins, some argued that we accepted a goal which was too high or a timetable which was too long," the council said in a statement. "Some argued that we were being sold empty symbols and that the commitment government had made was really a 'cruel hoax.' We did not believe that then, and we would prefer not to believe it now."

The coalition expressed the fear that Americans and their leaders are coming to accept high rates of unemployment as normal and, in the process, becoming insensitive to the human suffering resulting from massive joblessness.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, in a statement issued by his office several hours after the new conference, reassured the coalition that the President has not abandoned his commitment to a full employment economy.

Marshall noted that Carter said in his budget message he would consider tax reductions and temporary spending programs for job creation if the economy begins to deteriorate significantly.

"Full employment remains a major goal of this Administration," Marshall said.

Pension Needs Priority Issue In Steel Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

government provides relief in the form of protection against imports and less stringent environmental, health, and safety regulation.

McBride said he was aware of "the seriousness of the times," but disagreed with the industry's complaints about occupational safety and health requirements. He also noted that the talks are taking place at time when inflation is having a heavy impact on the union's members. "We have to take that into consideration," he said.

McBride and other union leaders declined to discuss the size of the wage settlement that the union is seeking.

McBride said the union's negotiators would try to improve pension benefits for USWA members who have already retired as well as for active workers. On plant shutdowns, he said the union wants advance notice and joint discussions to explore "solutions short of plant closings."

The union also seeks expanded job security programs, an improved cost-of-living formula, and an end to contracting out of work. Its bargaining goals were developed at a Basic Steel Conference last December.

McBride heads the union's negotiating team. Other members are Vice Presidents Lynn R. Williams, Joseph Odorcich, and Leon Lynch, and General Counsel Bernard Kleinman.

The nine basic steel companies and the number of employees covered under bargaining agreements are U.S. Steel, 99,300; Bethlehem Steel, 51,000; Jones & Laughlin, 33,600; Republic, 29,000; Inland Steel Corp., 20,600; National Steel Corp., 13,700; Armco Steel Corp., 13,400; Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp., 13,000, and Allegheny-Ludlum Industries, Inc., 7,000.

The bargaining is expected to set the pattern for about 170,000 other workers employed by smaller companies.

Consumer Columnist Sidney Margolius Dies

Port Washington, N.Y.—Sidney Margolius, dean of the nation's consumer writers whose column appeared in numerous trade union publications, including the AFL-CIO News, died Jan. 31 after a heart attack.

Margolius, who was 67, also authored 20 books and hundreds of magazine articles on consumer issues. He had been a member of the Newspaper Guild.

In a message to his wife, Esther, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said, "No other economist understood so completely the problems and needs of wage earners and consumers. No other journalist has been so profoundly trusted and relied upon by workers struggling to make the most of family resources."

Long before the field became popular, Margolius headed a staff of consumer reporters in the 1940s on New York's now-defunct daily newspaper, PM. Margolius is credited with assisting and advising a generation of consumer writers that followed.

He was born in Red Bank, N.J., attended Rutgers University and worked for United Press and trade publications before joining PM.

Margolius's earliest book, The Consumers Guide to Better Buying, sold more than 1 million copies in five editions. A book he published in 1971, The Great American Food Hoax, was also popular. In addition to trade union publications, his column "How to Buy" appeared in a number of daily newspapers.

The International Labor Press Association presented Margolius a special award in 1973 for his efforts on behalf of American consumers as well as for the "unwavering priority he has given to the enlightenment of union members through their union journals." He also was cited by the Consumer Federation of America for distinguished service in 1972.

Margolius served on a number of national advisory groups, including President Johnson's Consumer Advisory Council and the National Commission on Product Safety.

In addition to his wife, Margolius is survived by one son. Services were held Feb. 3 at Garden City, L.I.

Press Associates, Inc., which syndicated his column to labor publications, said the column will be continued by his wife, who had served as his chief researcher.

Fuel Profits Scored As 'Unconscionable'

(Continued from Page 1)

wage earners and retirees," Goss said. "Consumers have no choice but to pay the price demanded by the oil companies."

Goss noted that the study showed that the oil companies raised prices of home heating oil by 32.1 cents a gallon during the one-year period. Net profits on home heating oil jumped from 1.6 cents a gallon to 14.5 cents a gallon, an increase of 12.9 cents a gallon.

The AFL-CIO recently joined other groups including the Citizen/Labor Energy Coalition, in petitioning the Energy Dept. to set in motion rulemaking proceedings that could lead to reimposition of price controls on middle distillates.

Goss, whose union has been on strike against the oil industry since Jan. 8, noted that OCAW is fighting for a much-needed wage increase, health-care benefits, and additional vacation time.

"The difference between our proposal and what the oil companies have offered would cost the companies only 53-thousandths of a cent per gallon of product refined. That is such an insignificant figure that it's incredible that the industry is still refusing to agree to our proposal," he said.

Oil company total profit increases for 1979 are running well into the double-digit range, and even approaching 200 percent, Goss observed.

"With profit increases in excess of 800 percent on such a vitally needed commodity as home heating oil, it's no wonder there is a massive wave of hostility running against the oil companies in this country today,"he said.

"These profits again demonstrate why the oil companies are financially able to accept the union's counter-proposal and settle the current strike."

OCAW is negotiating under a reopening clause of a two-year contract reached over a year ago with the industry. After rejecting two company offers, the union issued a counter offer late last month.

Chrysler Workers Okay Revised Pact

Chrysler workers have ratified UAW contracts that were renegotiated so the auto company could obtain the federal local guarantees it needs to stay in business.

Some 111,000 active and laid-off Chrysler workers are covered by the four UAW contracts.

Ratification margins were 78.1 percent in the big production and maintenance unit, 91.5 percent among salaried office employees, and 83.8 percent in the vote by salaried engineering employees. A nearly complete tally on a contract covering some 2,000 hourly-paid workers in parts depots showed a 75.9 percent margin for ratification, the UAW said.

Using Standby Law:

New Program Asked To Fund Mortgages

The AFL-CIO prodded Congress and the Administration to start up the machinery of a home financing program that is intended to counter a sharp drop in housing construction and to hold down inflation.

Urban Affairs Director Henry B. Schechter told a Senate hearing that the AFL-CIO considers that the economic conditions needed to invoke the Emergency Home Purchase Assistance Act "already exist."

The law, also known as the Brooke-Cranston Act, was passed to help stem the sharp construction slump of the 1973-75 recession. It uses the Government National Mortgage Association to finance purchases of middle-priced homes at reasonable interest rates as a countercyclical measure that helps meet the nation's housing goals.

Schechter urged quick action on necessary amendments to the law, its expansion to include mortgages for multi-family rental housing, and earmarking of funds for the program in congressional budget resolutions. He also urged an additional program of construction loans for rental housing.

To illustrate the need for below-market financing, Schechter cited:

- A drop in new housing starts from 2.02 million units in 1978 to 1.74 million in 1979 and to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.61 million in the last quarter of the year.
- Home mortgage rates already above 13 percent and construction loan rates of about 19 percent.
- Predictions of higher unemployment and recession feeding on recession to further weaken the economy.

As carried over from 1975, the GNMA program authorizes purchases of mortgages of up to $42,000 at interest rates of 7.5 percent.

The Administration wants to substitute a "flexible" program that would provide financing at interest rates up to the FHA level, just slightly under the regular market rate, on mortgages up to the FHA's limit, now $67,500.

Schechter argued that this would not hold down inflation and would leave moderate-income families priced out of the housing market.

He urged that the interest rate be kept at 7.5 percent and be applied to mortgages up to $55,000 on houses selling for not more than $57,750.

As an additional step, he urged a rental housing construction financing program that would make construction loans at "the going Treasury cost of money for subsidized and moderate-income rental housing."

While the Treasury rate is now at a high level of about 12 percent, such a plan would hold down costs for builders who now must pay about 17 percent on bank loans.

Schechter said the close to $10 billion needed for such a program is available from mortgage sales and repayments on GNMA loans made when the program was last used. He urged Congress "to initiate and approve as soon as possible the necessary budgetary and appropriation actions" to make the money available for a renewed program.



CONCERNS OF WORKING WOMEN were explored at a four-day conference in Washington conducted by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Here, Susan Holleran of the Coalition of Labor Union Women leads a workshop session. The conference drew 120 IUE representatives, both male and female, from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Seidman Presses Case For Health Care Plan

San Francisco—Americans have been forced to endure inadequate, inappropriate, and high-cost medical care far too long, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman told a health conference here.

The only remedy to this situation, he said, is early enactment and the quickest possible implementation of universal comprehensive national health insurance.

"This is the only way to gear health care costs to the nation's economy," Seidman declared. "It is the only way to assure good health care for every American."

Seidman addressed his remarks to a conference on work and health sponsored by the California State AFL-CIO and the Western Institute for Occupational & Environmental Sciences.

Organized labor and, as shown by polls, the overwhelming majority of Americans regard national health insurance as the most important issue in health care today, Seidman said. Last year, Americans spent an estimated $192 billion for health care, or 9.1 percent of the country's gross national product.

These costs are going up and up, Seidman observed, and "if we don't do anything about it, by the year 2000, health care costs will climb to $1 trillion and will consume 12 percent of the gross national product."

Refuting opponents of universal, comprehensive national health insurance, Seidman took issue with those who say that such a program is too costly.

"We have only to look across our northern border to Canada," he said. "Canadian Medicare, unlike our program with the same name, is both universal and comprehensive. But in Canada, health expenditures have been stabilized at about 7 percent of GNP."

The AFL-CIO has endorsed the new revised Health Care for All Americans Act introduced in Congress last year by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Henry A. Waxman (D-Calif.) Under the proposal, health care as a right would be guaranteed to every beneficiary.

All employers would have to provide comprehensive health benefits for their employees and their families, including inpatient and outpatient hospital care, physician services in and out of the hospital, preventive services and protection against catastrophic costs.

Later, drugs, long-term care and other health care services not included at the beginning of the program would be extended to the entire population. The benefits would be financed by employer-employee earnings-related health insurance premiums, with workers paying a maximum of 35 percent.

Seidman pointed out that the proposed program would be phased in through a fixed timetable laid out in a single piece of legislation in contrast with the Carter Administration's piecemeal approach, without a specific timetable, "which would be legislatively impossible of achievement."

Small Oil Firms Agree On Terms of Contract

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers settled with several independent oil refiners but none of the major oil companies has yet reached agreement with the union in its contract dispute with the industry.

Eight small firms employing about 530 workers agreed to the union's proposal to settle the strike begun Jan. 8. The union earlier had reached agreement with the Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. at four locations where 673 workers are employed.

OCAW President Robert Goss met with Gulf Oil Corp. representatives and federal mediators to discuss the union's recent counterproposal to industry offers. No progress was made, however, and the talks were broken off.

Other major firms, meanwhile, apparently still were studying the OCAW proposal. The union seeks a wage increase of 5 percent plus 55 cents an hour, with a minimum raise of $1 per hour; an improved vacation schedule; employer contributions of $125 a month for health coverage and $20 per month for dental care.

The eight independents that have settled are Asamera Oil in Denver; Oklahoma Refining Co. and Anderson-Prichard Pipeline Co. in Cyril, Okla.; San Joaquin Refining Co., West Coast Oil Co. and Quad Oil Co. in Bakersfield, Calif.; Gary Western in Grand Junction, Colo., and Pester Refining Co. in El Dorado, Kan.

The companies accepted the provisions of the union's counterproposal regarding wages and health coverage. San Joaquin agreed to OCAW's vacation proposal of five weeks after 15 years, six weeks after 20 years, and seven weeks after 25 years. The other firms agreed to accept provisions that subsequently are negotiated with the major companies.

The settlements with Quaker State were dictated by "circumstances peculiar to that company," Goss said. Unlike most firms, for example, Quaker State already picked up the full cost of health insurance coverage.

House Delays Bid to Cut Jobless Aid for Retirees

The House voted to modify a labor-opposed restriction on unemployment compensation and to postpone the date the new federal standard is to go into effect.

A companion bill is expected to be acted on quickly in the Senate. Otherwise, after Apr. 1, 1980, a jobless worker's unemployment compensation would be reduced by the amount of any pension he receives—whether based on past private or public employment or military service.

The House-passed bill would postpone the imposition of a new mandatory standard until Jan. 1, 1982, and make the terms considerably less harsh.

Under the new rule, the offset would apply only to a pension based on the same employment that qualified the worker for unemployment compensation—usually covering about the previous year of work. But there would be no offset for pensions based on previous jobs or service with other employers.

Senate Bars Veto Over FTC Rules

(Continued from Page 1)

keep the FTC from regulating the procedures by which private industry groups set standards, test and certify products for safety and reliability. These voluntary standards are often relied on by public agencies without further verification.

The FTC has been moving toward adoption of procedures that would enable affected groups, including workers using the products, to have an input when standards are being set.

Denison stressed labor's special concern with standards "for worker protection equipment where the incidence of injury and death resulting from approved, yet faulty, safety gear is far too high."

He urged senators to support an attempt by Senators Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) and Bob Packwood (R-Ore.) to retain the FTC's authority in this area and also eliminate the bill's ban on FTC regulation of television advertising aimed at children.

Other provisions of the Senate bill, advanced in the name of "deregulation," would prohibit the FTC from requiring used car dealers to tell buyers about major mechanical and safety defects, and bar the agency from investigating the insurance industry.

Ironcally, it was only in 1975 that Congress expanded the powers of the FTC by allowing it to make rules affecting entire industries rather than merely set in motion "cease and desist" actions against individual business abuses.

In two early votes on issues which the AFL-CIO stressed in its letters to senators, the Senate defeated amendments that would have made the bill even worse from a consumer standpoint.

It rejected, 53-44, an amendment by Sen. Harrison Schmitt (R-N. Mex.) that would have allowed either the House or the Senate to veto a proposed FTC rule by a simple resolution of disapproval. The House bill includes a slightly modified "one-house veto" provision and that will be a major issue to be resolved in conference. The Senate instead allowed a "two-house" veto in which both the House and Senate would have to disapprove an FTC rule, but the disapproval resolution could in turn be vetoed by the President.

On a closer 47-45 vote, it defeated an amendment by Sen. James A. McClure (R-Idaho) that would have barred the FTC from investigating professional organizations such as dental, medical and legal associations for monopolistic or anti-consumer practices.

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Costs of Basic Necessities Paced '79 Inflation Surge

U.S. Return To ILO Set By Carter

By James M. Shevis

President Carter announced that the United States will rejoin the International Labor Organization because of steps taken by the United Nations agency over the past two years to "reduce the level of politicization" from its proceedings.

The United States left the ILO in November 1977 after a Communist-Arab voting bloc increasingly used its forums for propaganda attacks, distorting the world organization's concept of worker-employer-government participation in establishing international labor standards and rights.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland noted as the mid-winter meeting of the Executive Council was about to open that the federation took part in the discussions leading to the decision to return to the ILO, "and is satisfied that there is movement toward the goal of returning the agency to its original principles and purposes.

"The AFL-CIO will continue to carry on within the ILO the work of helping secure basic rights and due process for all workers," Kirkland said.

Administration officials said that the United States will formally resume its membership on Feb. 18 with delivery of a letter of notification from Sec. of State Cyrus R. Vance to ILO Secretary-General Francis Blanchard in Geneva, Switzerland. The effective date of U.S. readmission coincides with the opening meeting of the ILO's governing body in Geneva.

Blanchard said that U.S. presence in the 61-year-old agency would substantially reinforce the ILO's capability for action "at a time when the world faces pressing problems in employment, working conditions, industrial relations, and human rights.

"The renewed participation of the government, the employers, and the workers of the United States will enable the ILO to continue its work in fuller measure," he said, helping "working people everywhere."

In a statement, Carter said that since the United States withdrew from the agency "a majority of ILO members—representing governments, workers and employers—have successfully joined together to return the ILO to its original purposes," thus meeting U.S. objections.

"Through their efforts, steps have been taken to strengthen the independence of employer and worker delegates, undertake investigations of human-rights violations in a

(Continued on Page 7)

Fuel Price Hikes Tied To Gouging

Blatant profiteering by the major oil companies has artificially pushed up the price of heating oil, diesel fuel and kerosene, consumer witnesses charged at House hearings.

The AFL-CIO and other consumer-oriented groups have petitioned the Dept. of Energy to begin procedures that could restore price and allocation controls on home heating oil and other middle distillates. Controls were lifted more than three years ago on the stated assumption that supplies would remain adequate and competition among refiners would force prices down.

Testimony by both the Citizen/Labor Energy Coalition and the allied Consumer Energy Council cited evidence that oil companies have increased their profit margins substantially beyond any actual increase in costs.

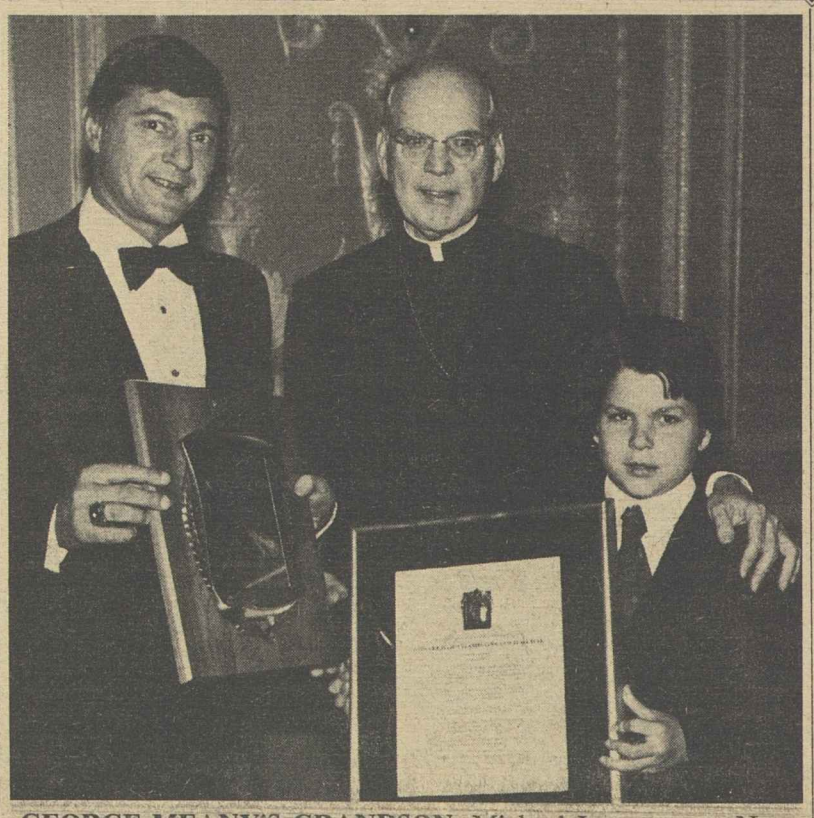
Robert M. Brandon, Washington director of the coalition, told a House Government Operations subcommittee that home heating oil prices have shot up 80 percent since last winter and increased profit margins alone have cost a typical family at least $135.

Ellen Berman, executive director of the Consumer Energy Council, said that by the end of the winter season overcharges by refiners could add up to $225 a family.

She protested that the Dept. of Energy has "dragged its feet" on the price-gouging and the failure of decontrol and termed it "unconscionable" for the department to ignore this winter's "crisis in heating oil prices."

Brandon, testifying for the 200-organization Citizen/Labor Energy

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GEORGE MEANY'S GRANDSON, Michael Lee, accepts New York's highest Catholic Youth Organization award posthumously for his grandfather, who died two days after writing Terence Cardinal Cooke, center, that he was unable to attend but wanted Michael to accept the award. The 1979 CYO Club of Champions Gold Medal Award to Meany was presented on the same program which honored Carl Yastrzemski, left, of the Boston Red Sox as CYO sportsman of the year.

17.6% Rise Tops All CPI Items

Prices for the basic necessities of life soared at a seasonally adjusted 17.6 percent in 1979, nearly triple the inflation rate for all other items in the government's consumer price index, the National Center for Economic Alternatives reported.

In a special report on inflation, the center also documented an accelerating decade-long trend of exploding prices in the basics—food, housing, energy, and health care. The center is a private, economic research group in Washington.

The 17.6 percent price rise for the necessary goods and services represents a 63 percent increase over the 10.8 percent inflation rate for the same items in 1978.

The inflation rate for everything else in the CPI was 6.8 percent last year, virtually unchanged from the non-necessity rate of 6.5 percent in 1978. Retail prices on all items covered by the CPI rose 13.3 percent in 1979, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last month.

The four basic necessities comprise roughly two-thirds of the household budget of four out of five American families, the research group observed. The center considers them necessities because they represent expenditures that can't be put off by most families—the rent or mortgage payment, the weekly grocery bill, gasoline to get to work, fuel and electricity to heat and light the home, and basic medical expenses.

Last year's high rate of inflation was led by a 37.4 percent rise in basic energy costs—gasoline, fuels,

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House-Senate Negotiations:

Conferees Hold Key To Legislative Goals

By David L. Perlman

The future of the Federal Trade Commission as a consumer watchdog agency will be decided in large part by a House-Senate conference committee that will be appointed later this month.

It will have before it a just-passed Senate bill that would curtail many of the FTC's pro-consumer initiatives—to be somehow reconciled with a measure the House passed last fall, which included a different set of restrictions.

The conferees can combine the worst features of both bills, as some influential business interests would like, with disastrous results for the agency's future. They also can take an opposite approach and shape a bill more responsive to the public interest than either the House or Senate version.

Or more likely, they can shape a more delicate tilt to one position or the other, aware of the pitfalls of getting both the House and Senate to give final approval to a controversial conference agreement.

The House-Senate conference tables are where the big action is taking place on the mid-winter congressional agenda.

When Congress returns from a weeklong Lincoln's Birthday recess, conferences that have been taking place intermittently since early December will be resumed on a trio of high priority bills.

Conferees will make a fresh try at reconciling different versions of bills to establish an Energy Mobilization Board to speed development of alternate energy sources to les-

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Vietnam Opposition Bars Entry Of Cambodia Relief Caravan

Aranyaprathet, Thailand—An international effort to relieve the starvation and misery of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians was stopped at the Thai-Cambodian border near here, but its leaders claimed a degree of success nonetheless.

"We never thought we'd get in, but we thought we had to dramatize who was not letting us in," said Bayard Rustin, chairman of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and one of a dozen prominent persons who participated in what was called "Cambodia—March for Survival."

It is not Cambodia "that is creating this political starvation but the Vietnamese, backed up by the Russians," he said. The Feb. 7 operation, sponsored by the Citizens Commission on Indochinese Refugees, had support from world religious, labor, and other organizations. The AFL-CIO contributed $10,000 to the effort.

Thai officials refused to let the truck convoy of food, medical supplies, and other essentials cross the border. The Vietnamese-backed Cambodian government earlier had condemned the march as a "very vile action" designed to interfere in Cambodia's internal affairs, and had said it would not permit the Westerners into the country.

March participants then turned their 20 truckloads of supplies over to the Thai Red Cross to distribute among displaced Thais and Cambodian refugees inside Thailand.

The convoy was accompanied by

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Glass Union's 3-Year Pact Sets Pattern

Media, Pa.—The Glass Bottle Blowers negotiated a new three-year contract with Owens-Illinois, the nation's major glass container manufacturer with plants located across the country.

The pact, covering 12,000 GBBA members, is expected to set a pattern for some 65,000 workers in the glass and other related industries, GBBA President James E. Hatfield said. Members were voting on the agreement as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The contract provides basic wage increases totaling $1.78 an hour over the life of the agreement, plus

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Job Loss Seen In Move to Lift Rail Car Tariff

A bill to suspend the tariff on imported railroad freight cars would destroy an essential industry and cost the United States tens of thousands of jobs, the AFL-CIO testified.

A House Ways & Means subcommittee voted last fall to kill a bill that would have suspended the 18 percent freight car tariff until mid-1981. But a Senate Finance subcommittee is holding hearings on a companion measure, and AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison reiterated labor's strong opposition.

Denison, who also testified for the Railway Labor Executives' Association, cited nearly 65,000 jobs in rail equipment production that would be endangered by lifting the tariff.

But if there were not the continued threat of ending import safeguards, he suggested, the industry's freight car output could easily be expanded by conversion of underutilized repair facilities.

Even now, Denison told the Senate panel, U.S. facilities are being underutilized by the use of imported component kits for the production of railroad cars.

Denison noted that tariff concessions made by the United States in multilateral trade negotiations were intended as tradeoffs for concessions made by U.S. trading partners that enhanced export markets for U.S. goods. But the proposed elimination of the freight car tariff would be unilateral, Denison stressed, sacrificing U.S. jobs in a period of emerging recession and getting nothing in exchange.

The tariff has not prevented the import of freight cars to meet temporary shortages, Denison noted. And there woudn't be any shortages, he suggested, if the U.S. industry were encouraged to expand to meet the nation's needs.



BLACK WALNUT GAVEL and block are presented to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland by Carpenters' President William Konyha. The Carpenters had presented a similar gavel and block to the late George Meany a number of years ago. The block split after long use as Meany gaveled the federation's 1979 convention to order. The new gavel and block were crafted by Jimmie Payne of Carpenters Local 1694 in Washington, D.C.

Settlement Approved By Chicago Teachers

Chicago—The Chicago Teachers Union ended its two-week strike after agreeing to a compromise solution with the Board of Education that eased proposed teacher layoffs.

The city's more than 24,000 teachers walked off the job Jan. 28, initially to protest late paychecks. About a week later, they declared a formal strike to protest the board's decision to eliminate 1,680 teaching positions as part of a $60-million budget cut.

The union earlier had agreed to accept a reduction of 992 teachers. The compromise agreement, approved at a mass rally of members on Feb. 10, calls for restoring 300 teaching jobs and over 200 teachers' aide positions that the board had planned to cut.

The school board also agreed to drop all court action it had initiated against the union during the strike.

The board had sought a renegotiation of the teachers' contract reached last fall. It also wanted to reduce the 39-week school year by the number of days that the teachers did not work during the strike. In the compromise, the teachers agreed to a one-day reduction in the length of the school year.

CTU President Robert Healey termed the compromise "fair" and said the main achievement was to maintain the integrity of the contract.

The agreement reached in marathon talks with the assistance of Mayor Jane Byrne, was approved by a vote of 4,645 to 213. Chicago's is the nation's third largest school system.

OCAW Testifies:

Firms Claim Privacy To Cover Up Abuses

Employers are playing both sides of the workplace privacy issue to their best advantage, the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers charged at Labor Dept. hearings.

While employers make wide use of spying on workers in attempts to block union organizing drives, OCAW said, the claim of privacy can be twisted by management to conceal information needed to protect workers from occupational illness and unsafe working conditions.

A statement submitted at the hearings by OCAW Citizen-Legislative Director Nolan W. Hancock noted that denials of workers' rights to access to their health records are often as flagrant as employers' abuses of their privacy.

OCAW International Rep. Steven Wodka presented the testimony.

Hancock charged that companies use the privacy issue as a pretext to block information for job safety and health safeguards sought by individual workers, their unions and even government agencies, such as the Occupational Safety & Health Administration and the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health.

Hancock said both the union and government agencies have often been rebuffed by firms in attempts to obtain records for occupational disease studies.

He cited an effort by the union in 1977 to obtain medical records after a number of OCAW members were found sterile because of exposure to DBCP—dibromochloropropane.

Even though OCAW offered to provide signed releases by workers so the records could be forwarded to a union-designated physician for review, more than a dozen major firms refused to release the data.

Included in that list were Colgate Palmolive, Monsanto, PPG Industries, Mobil Oil, Texaco and Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing.

As another example of employer resistance to release of health data, OCAW cited the refusal of Texaco to turn over records on blood abnormalities of workers exposed to excessive levels of benzene.

The union testimony also cited abuses of privacy by employers, whereby workers' medical records were passed on to their supervisors without the knowledge of the workers. One case involved a group of women workers at American Cyanamid Co. who were sterilized to hold higher-paying jobs. That information was relayed to their immediate supervisors—causing the women humiliation and embarrassment, the OCAW said.

Regional hearings on workplace privacy have been scheduled by the Labor Dept. for Feb. 19-20 in New York, Mar. 4-5 in Chicago and Mar. 18-19 in San Francisco.

Seminars On Humanities Set For Unionists

The National Endowment for the Humanities will again sponsor a series of seminars this summer for elected labor officials and staff members at all levels of the trade union movement.

The four-week, full-time study seminars will be conducted by historians, social scientists, philosophers and other scholars exploring a wide range of national issues.

From 12 to 15 persons will attend each seminar tuition-free and will receive a stipend of $1,200, in addition to travel expenses. The application deadline is Apr. 14.

Two of the seminars, open exclusively to labor representatives, will be held at the State University of New York at Binghamton and the City University of New York June 30-July 25. Five mixed seminars for labor officials and representatives of other fields will be held at the Georgia Institute of Technology, June 23-July 18; Cornell University, June 30-July 25; University of Kansas and University of Chicago, July 7-Aug. 1, and University of California, Berkeley, Aug. 4-29.

Additional information and applications may be obtained from the Professions Program, Fellowships Division MS-101, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C. 20506.

Fuel Oil Price Boosts Linked to Profiteering

(Continued from Page 1)

Coalition, said the department has ignored its own findings of excessive price increases.

Even before this winter's big price boost, he noted, a 1978 Dept. of Energy report found that heating oil prices since decontrol "increased at a greater rate than the cost increases refiners have been incurring."

The department, he urged, should "take its own recommendations seriously" and comply with the intent of Congress in the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act that fuel oil be exempt only if "competition and market forces are adequate to protect consumers."

Brandon stressed that billions of dollars in overcharges are at stake. It may be fashionable, he suggested, to advocate government deregulation. But "the government is being called upon to spend billions of dollars to solve our energy problem," he said, "and consumers are forced to spend additional hundreds of billions more because of the decontrol of crude oil prices."

As for the presumed effect of competition, "a handful of firms maintain a large share of the market and the share is growing," he testified.

If the government doesn't act, Brandon said, it will be giving "official blessing to what appears to be a multi-billion dollar ripoff of the American consumer."

Unions Score Conrail Cuts In Maintenance

New York — The Transport Workers and the Railway Carmen have called on federal safety agencies to end what they termed Conrail's "people-be-damned maintenance cutbacks."

In a telegram to the heads of Conrail, the National Transportation Safety Board, Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Railway Association and House and Senate leaders, union officials pointed to several "near tragedies" involving derailments of freight trains, some carrying hazardous materials.

TWU President William Lindner, TWU Railroad Division Director Albert Terriego and BRC Vice President Cal Bevins wrote: "We now demand that you act to stop Conrail's 'people-be-damned' maintenance cutbacks and order a crash program to put Conrail's cars back in safe condition before a major tragedy occurs."

CORRECTION

The Ladies' Garment Workers 1980 convention will be held Sept. 29-Oct. 3 in New York City. The date and place of the ILGWU convention were listed incorrectly in the schedule of union conventions published in the Feb. 9 issue of the AFL-CIO News.



COLLEGE DEGREE earned by John Sturdivant, second from right, was presented at ceremonies in the George Meany Center for Labor Studies. Sturdivant, who is on the headquarters staff of the American Federation of Government Employees, received a Bachelor of Arts degree in labor studies from Antioch University in a cooperative program with the George Meany Center. From left: Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., the center's executive director; Communications Workers President Glenn E. Watts, the commencement speaker; Sturdivant and AFGE President Kenneth T. Blaylock.

Bayard Rustin Reports:

Cambodian Relief Stopped at Border

(Continued from Page 1)

doctors, nurses, and marchers from 15 countries wanting to head off the genocidal tragedy now under way in Cambodia. Leo Cherne, chairman of the Citizens Commission, who went along on the march, estimated that "imminent starvation faces more than one million Cambodians inside that country within the coming months, if not weeks."

If the convoy had been permitted to proceed past the border, it would have gone to the western part of the country where the largest concentration of Cambodians is clustered. As it turned out, the marchers were turned back at a bridge near here, about 140 miles east of Bangkok.

Directly taking part in the operation were France's labor federation, Force Ouvriere; the Danish Labor Federation; the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; ICFTU's regional labor federation and the Postal, Telephone & Telegraph International.

American organizations participating in the effort included the American Federation of Teachers, the Jewish Labor Committee, the Citizens Commission's parent, the International Rescue Committee, Catholic Relief Services, and folk singer Joan Baez's Humanitas.

The marchers included Rustin, Baez, Winston Churchill III, New York Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, the playwright Elie Wiesel, actress Liv Ullman, and Nathaniel la Cour of AFT, among others. Baez performed at two concerts in Bangkok, raising thousands of dollars for the Thai Red Cross.

Rustin said that events in Iran and Afghanistan in recent months had diverted attention from the continuing Cambodian tragedy. He said that the march succeeded in drawing world attention back to the plight of starving Cambodia.

"Here were people with world reputations standing at that border, waiting with doctors and nurses and medicine to make available to the acutely sick, and across the way you could see the Vietnamese soldiers.

"The march dramatized and personified the problem. Those who took part in it will go back to their countries, and 'continue the march,' so to speak, focusing the conscience of the world on those doomed to suffer tragedy after tragedy," Rustin said.

Yellow Ribbons Show Support for Hostages

Rochester, N.Y.—Union teachers in the suburban Rochester Gates-Chili school system began wearing yellow ribbons, their junior and senior high school students picked it up, and the trend is spreading.

Yellow ribbons were attached to the National Christmas Tree in Washington as a symbol of support for American hostages in Iran. Relatives of the hostages endorsed the idea. And the president of the New York State United Teachers, Thomas Y. Hobart, Jr., said he expects that visitors to the winter Olympics games at Lake Placid will see a lot of yellow ribbons as the chain reaction continues.



LABOR'S INVOLVEMENT in voluntary social services is explained by John McManus of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services to Boy Scouts and Explorers participating in the BSA's national finals public speaking competition in Washington. From left, are Larry Brown, Jr. of El Toro, Calif.; Laura McFadden, Rocky River, Ohio; Jason Sherman, Akron, Ohio; McManus, and Jim Counts, Charlotte, N.C. The 12 finalists in the competition, who were luncheon guests of the AFL-CIO, also were briefed on the federation's wide-ranging role on behalf of union members by President Robert F. Harbrant of the Food & Beverage Trades Dept.

Clayman Cites Attacks On Social Security Act

Sun City, Ariz.—Retired trade unionists in this nationally-known retirement community have received a warning that the social security system is under the heaviest attack in Congress since its passage in 1935.

The warning came from Jacob Clayman, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, in an address to the Union Club, which is made up of close to 700 retired members and their spouses living in Sun City and several neighboring communities.

"Social security has been sacrosanct for so many years that no one dared touch it," Clayman said. "But now the old folks' Magna Carta is under attack." Both the House and Senate have passed bills that would drastically reduce benefits for future disability retirements.

Clayman, retired president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., also pointed out that "for the first time discussions are going on in Congress to tax one-half of social security benefits."

He said the proposal may not come up for a vote this year because "it is an election year," but "the mutterings are getting serious and we had better keep our eyes on this."

Clayman emphasized that "instead of talking about depreciating social security, benefits should be raised." Half of all social security recipients have no other means of support, he noted, while benefits average only $290 a month for single persons and $400 for couples.

He also called for enactment of a comprehensive national health care plan. He said Americans rank about 16th or 17th in the world's longevity tables and about 12th in infant mortality despite spending nearly $200 billion a year on health care.

"Every nation with a better record than the United States has a comprehensive national health act," Clayman noted.

In a message to the banquet audience, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland congratulated the club on having "a unique and effective organization" and wished it success in its efforts.

Union Club President Lawrence N. Spitz, formerly an assistant to the secretary-treasurer of the Steelworkers, reported that 40 different international unions are represented among the club's membership.

The club was formed last March in response to desires of retired trade unionists in the area to coordinate efforts on behalf of legislation and programs beneficial to retirees. It was the first organization in Arizona, for example, to call for repeal of the state sales tax on food, a step about to be taken by the current special session of the Arizona state legislature. It also advocates removal of the sales tax on non-prescription drugs and clothing and exemption of private pension benefits from the state income tax.

I. W. Abel, retired president of the Steelworkers, a resident of Sun City, is chairman of the club's advisory committee.

Endowment Grants Aid Union Cultural Projects

The National Endowment for the Humanities is helping the trade union movement make mankind's cultural heritage more accessible to workers and their communities, a former congressman testified.

James G. O'Hara, then a representative from Michigan, was a leading advocate of the 1965 law that created the National Foundation on the Arts & Humanities. Now, at House hearings on renewing the law, he spoke from first-hand knowledge of one phase of its achievements.

O'Hara testified as chairman of the Humanities Advisory Committee to the Labor Institute for Human Enrichment. The institute is the cultural arm of the AFL-CIO Dept. for Professional Employees and has received grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities and other funding sources to help unions develop programs to broaden the horizons of their members.

The labor movement didn't wait for federal aid to undertake such programs, O'Hara noted. He cited union educational departments, institutes, labor schools and arts programs available to the community as high on the list "of the many valuable things that the labor movement is doing for the general welfare."

O'Hara told the panel that the labor movement "has, for generations, taught its members at the same time it has organized them . . . and helped them, not just to climb, but to create, the ladder of upward social and economic mobility in this country. The labor movement was doing this even before the National Endowment came along to lend a helping hand."

Through its grants, O'Hara noted, the endowment "is trying to help these organizations do the job themselves, with their own resources, their own leadership, and their own sense of direction."

This kind of assistance, he suggested, is what is needed "to bring the world of humanities into the marketplace, the workplace and the living room."

The House subcommittee, headed by Rep. William D. Ford (D-Mich.), focused on the National Endowment for the Humanities at its hearings in Washington. It is scheduled to deal with the companion program for the performing arts at New York hearings at which AFL-CIO Vice President Frederick O'Neal, who is head of the Associated Actors & Artistes, is scheduled to testify.

Rail Clerks to Train Women for New Jobs

The Railway & Airline Clerks received a $400,000 Labor Dept. grant to train and place women in non-traditional jobs in the transportation industry.

BRAC plans to operate the year-long demonstration program in the Los Angeles area for approximately 80 women over age 20. BRAC currently has an ongoing skills training program in cooperation with the Jobs Corps for women up to age 21 in Los Angeles.

Glass Union's 3-Year Pact Sets Pattern

(Continued from Page 1)

an improvement in shift differential. Additional adjustments were made for certain job classifications, and the company agreed to the first uncapped cost-of-living escalator clause in the glass industry.

The contract, which becomes effective on Apr. 1 pending ratification, provides significant improvements in pension and insurance benefits as well as holidays and vacations. Benefits were also improved for retired members.

The agreement was reached with the aid of two negotiating committees totaling 41 conferees from local unions nationwide.

The union is negotiating with a number of other glass-making companies, including Brockway Glass Co. of Brockway, Pa.; Glenshaw Glass Co., Glenshaw, Pa.; Midland Glass Co., Cliffwood, N.J.; Glass Containers Corp., Fullerton, Calif., and Thatcher Glass Manufacturing Co., Greenwich, Conn.

Court Backs Reversal Of 'Political' Discharge

Santa Fe, N.M.—A federal district judge has upheld an arbitrator's finding that the Public Service Co. of New Mexico was "politically motivated" when it fired Ron Gentry from his job as a lineman.

Gentry was a shop steward for Local 611 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers when he was elected to the state House of Representatives in 1978 as a Democrat. The utility company refused his request for an unpaid leave of absence when the legislature was in session and then fired him for "unauthorized absence from work."

The IBEW took the case to arbitration, noting that the utility company had readily given a leave of absence to an employee not in the bargaining unit who had been elected to the legislature as a Republican.

Arbitrator A. Langley Coffey ruled last fall that Gentry should be restored to his job with seniority and back pay, except for the period the legislature was in session. The union sought a court order when management refused to comply with the arbitration decision.

U.S. District Judge H. Vearle Payne ruled in Gentry's favor, declaring: "The combination of the company's inability to state specific reasons for denying the leave of absence with the company's past history of granting not only absences, but paid leaves of absence, leaves no doubt in the court's mind that the record rationally supports the denial of the leave of absence as unreasonable and for political reasons."

Unless the company appeals to higher courts, Gentry will get his job back at the end of the current 30-day session of the state legislature, which began in mid-January.

The Only Way

THERE ARE DEPLORABLY FEW consumer and worker protection laws on the statute books and those few have not always been very vigorously enforced. But if the selfish-interest groups have their way, the public interest will be even more neglected.

The catch phrase these days for the attempts to weaken government protections is "deregulation."

According to the myths that business trade associations seek to propagate, American business is hog-tied by tons of government red tape and free enterprise is stifled by nit-picking government inspectors who get in the way of production.

It is almost irrelevant that these assertions are self-evident nonsense. More to the point, many members of Congress have decided that "consumerism" is a concept whose time has passed and that business interest groups, with their home-state links and fund-disbursing political action committees are to be cultivated.

So we have seen repeated attempts to limit enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act—directly through legislation and more insidiously through congressional pressures backed by the implied threat of legislative retaliation.

We have even seen fast-food chains headed by big political contributors posing as the champions of youth employment in repeated attempts to escape the Fair Labor Standards Act. And corporate farm interests worry over small children denied the opportunity to work in the fields because of child labor protections written into law by an earlier generation of worker and consumer advocates.

Most recently, we have seen in both the House and Senate a gangup by an assortment of business interests on the Federal Trade Commission.

THE FTC IS ONE of the oldest government regulatory agencies and its mission has always included protection of the public from deceptive trade practices by business. But as long as the FTC operated largely as a government-funded better business bureau dealing with individual cases such as a merchant's "bait-and-switch" advertising for a Washington's Birthday sale, there weren't too many grumbles. Complaints were more likely to come from consumer groups, and in fact it was the FTC's reluctance that fueled demands for an independent consumer protection agency to represent the public interest in the government regulatory process.

Lately, however, the ire of the business lobbies has been aroused by a combination of new leadership in the FTC and a broadened grant of authority in a 1975 law allowing the agency to make rules affecting entire industries.

Both the House and Senate, in different ways, caved in to trade association pressures in pending legislation. The House-passed bill goes so far as to allow either the House or the Senate to veto any FTC regulation by a simple majority.

A House-Senate conference will determine whether the final version is only mildly damaging or severely destructive of consumer interests. Either way, it won't be the last attack just as past congressional curtailments of OSHA jurisdiction haven't stopped continuing assaults on job safety and health protection.

We must make Congress aware that the attacks on consumer protection are attacks on the nation's best interests as well as on workers and their families.

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The Biggest Heel



The 'Shadow Economy':

Hidden Business Transactions Warp Economic Calculations

By Gus Tyler

WHY HAVE ECONOMISTS been so consistently wrong in their predictions and their prescriptions for our country? Some say that the practitioners of the gloomy science don't think straight; others say that they can't get their facts straight.

Increasingly, in recent years, the evidence is accumulating that even if economists had sound theories they would come up with unsound conclusions because there is a huge hole—a vast unknown—in their informational catalog. And most of them don't know it.

The extraordinary X-factor in the economic equation is the "shadow economy"—that portion of our business world that carries on its transactions without reporting to any government agency. This hidden sector includes outrightly criminal transfer of money, goods, or services, unrecorded cash transactions as in moonlighting or employment of illegals, and barter.

But in doing so, they are excluding from their calculations sums that are estimated to run from 10 to 26 percent of our gross national product, the total value of all goods and services in any one year.

By one recent reckoning, the "shadow economy" is the nation's fastest growing industry. This sector "appears to be growing almost four times as fast as the measured sector of the economy," says Edgar L. Feige, professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin. According to Feige, what he calls the "irregular" economy is a sum equal to 26.6 percent of the regular economy.

Another prober, Peter M. Gutman, professor of economics and finance at the Baruch College of the City University of New York, estimates the "subterranean" economy to be about 10 percent of the known economy.

In dollars and cents, the sums involved in the "shadow economy" run from $200 billion to $500 billion. If this operation were taxed, Uncle Sam would pick up an added $26 to $104 billion a year.

Both Feige and Gutman, conscientious and thorough scholars, attribute the growth of this hidden economy to the high taxes in America since 1939. They believe that much of the economy has gone underground since then to avoid taxes.

There is little evidence to support this view, however. In 1933, a Senate subcommittee chaired by Royal S. Copeland heard testimony that the annual cost of crime was $13 billion, one dollar out of every four spent.

Testifying before the same committee, sociologist-historian Dr. Harry Elmer recorded that the cost of crime was four times as great as the national budget and seven times the size of the federal deficit the previous year.

So, although it is important that we find ways to measure the so-far unmeasured portion of our economy, it would be totally naive to believe that people indulge in crime only to avoid taxes. They steal, burgle, shoplift, hijack, pickpocket, embezzle, pimp, counterfeit, forge, mug, run numbers, peddle dope, gamble illegally, hold up banks, bootleg or extort to make a living. Dodging the tax collector is only a piece of the story, and an ancient piece at that.

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Not Even a Penny For J.P. Stevens...

I have directed . . . a public hearing to determine whether J. P. Stevens can be defined as a responsible bidder under state law.

We have no business awarding contracts to firms that exploit the working people of this or any other state and underline their exploitation by defying the basic rights of working people that have been written into the law.

Again and again, J. P. Stevens has ignored the law, been hauled before the National Labor Relations Board and ignored the judgment against it.

They don't deserve one penny of state business.

It is my hope that our action would help convince an obviously insensitive and recalcitrant management that the time has come to bring relations with their employees into the 20th Century.

—From statement by the governor of Maine, Joseph E. Brennan.

How To Buy:

Community Colleges a Bargain As Higher Education Costs Rise

By Esther Margolius

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO, total tuition and board costs for four years of attendance at a well-known private midwestern university ran to $10,000. This figure included tuition, board, fees and books.

For the 1980-81 academic year, trustees of the same institution are currently meeting to find ways to keep one year's tuition and board costs down to $10,000.

But two factors now in the picture can help you cope with the cost of college, which has quadrupled in 15 years. First, there has been a proliferation of new two-year community colleges throughout the country which offer college-level courses at low and sometimes even no tuition charges. Secondly, there are glimmers that as costs are turning some students away from college and directly into the job market, more openings exist for new students.

The result portends for would-be collegians, according to Clark Kerr, director and chairman of the Carnegie Council Foundation for Higher Education, "a golden age, possibly the best of times ever for students."

Kerr was commenting on the council's just-released report, "Three Thousand Futures: The Next 20 Years in Higher Education." He anticipated that students would be "recruited more actively, admitted more readily, counseled more attentively, taught more conscientiously, placed in jobs more insistently, and the curriculum will be more tailored to their tastes."

Kerr's comments were directed toward both public and private colleges and universities, as he predicts losses of 10 percent in enrollments in the East and Midwest. He predicted the South would show enrollment gains up to 50 percent while the Southwest and West would account for 10 percent or more. "Doing relatively well," he added, "will be community colleges and research universities. Not so well off will be state colleges, the less selective liberal arts colleges, particularly in the Northeast and Middle West."

Enrollments, of course, are tied to a considerable extent to tuition costs. Private institutions in general exact much higher fees and costs than do state and community-supported colleges. Yet even state-supported universities can easily require upwards of $5,000 a year unless living off-campus or at home could reduce board and room expenses.

The best "buy" in the country today are community colleges. Topping the bargain list are California's community colleges, which offer two years of study at no tuition charge to residents of the community served by the college.

In general, community college tuitions range from about $200 per semester to proposed charges in New York City of nearly $1,000 annually. These charges, it should be noted, apply to tuition only and do not include board, room, other fees, books and supplies. Also, there are frequently stringent residency requirements. California, for example, requires new residents to show self-support, a year's residence, and that they are at least 19 years of age.

State colleges and universities are the next step up the ladder of higher tuition charges, with lows from $200 a semester to highs above $2,000. Again, California offers lower fees than most other states, but also has stricter residency and self-support requirements. Many southern colleges and universities also offer generally lower board and tuition costs both on or off campus.

It's getting much harder to sell just muscle on the labor market, especially if you're a youngster fresh out of school.

FOR WAGE-EARNING families, this fact of economic life represents a blunt warning that at least some higher education is increasingly necessary for their children. The problem no longer is simply a matter of college graduates earning more money, but that young people without higher education or at least some advanced training are finding it increasingly difficult to locate any worthwhile jobs in expanding industries.

Prospective students should not overlook the scholarships and loan arrangements for which they may qualify. The best place to start is at the local high school, where students can get advice and literature on available programs. The local public library will also have information, as will local financial lending institutions.

Many unions have scholarships for the offspring of their members. For example, 8,000 scholarships were available in 1973 from 37 unions in New York City.

Contrary to general opinion, attendance at the most scholastically prestigious and expensive undergraduate schools is not a prerequisite for admission to graduate and professional schools. Class rank, grade-point averages and graduate board record scores weigh heavily with admission officers. So the advice is to get the best educational buy you can afford without unnecessarily mortgaging your own or your family's future.

(Esther Margolius is the widow of the late consumer writer, Sidney Margolius, who died Jan. 31. She had served as his chief researcher.)

New Aid Programs Pressed:

Economic Forecast Understates Impact of Surging Joblessness

THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION'S outlook for the nation's economy in the year ahead is bleak—yet even it understates both the level and impact of spreading unemployment, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald warned on Labor News Conference.

Noting that the jobless rate jumped to 6.2 percent in January, Oswald said that rate would have been considered "a recessionary level" a few years ago. He said that some private economists now see unemployment topping 8 percent in 1980.

Oswald said that unless Congress moves faster on such programs as standby public works and counter-cyclical aid to help states maintain their activities if their income drops sharply, they may not be in place in time to effectively offset the impact of high unemployment. And, he added, Congress still hasn't appropriated the money to put the standby public service jobs program they shaped into operation.

Questioned by reporters on the weekly radio program, Oswald stressed that the effort to hold down unemployment would not dilute the drive to stem inflation, because that is being fueled by the rapid rise of interest rates and the ever-increasing prices of energy, food and health care. He said that the Administration has ignored the growing problem of high interest rates, and that it apparently intends to let that situation continue over the next year.

Oswald said the Administration's decontrol of oil and natural gas prices has contributed significantly to the current double-digit inflation rate, which is expected to continue throughout the coming year.

Questioning Oswald on the AFL-CIO-produced public affairs program were Frank Swoboda of the Washington Post and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. Labor News Conference is aired on Mutual radio.

Full Measure of Quality!



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO



By Press Associates, Inc.

FOR THE PAST FEW YEARS, social security has almost taken its place alongside the weather as a topic of conversation—everyone talks about it, but no one does anything about it.

Fortunately, while even the most respectable newspapers and magazines have run "scare" stories about the impending bankruptcy of social security, several groups have been carrying on serious and responsible studies.

Last December, the 1979 Advisory Council on Social Security pronounced the system in good health and called it the government's "most successful social program."

The council, in one of its more significant recommendations, said Medicare should be financed entirely through earmarked portions of the personal and corporate income tax rather than through the social security tax. And, when social security revenue is reduced during periods of high unemployment, general revenues should be relied on to bolster the funds.

But one of the most controversial recommendations, strongly opposed by the three labor members, was to subject half of all social security benefits to income taxes.

Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.), joined by a bipartisan group of nine senators, introduced a resolution in January to oppose such taxation. Nelson noted that 15 million beneficiaries would be affected. The average tax liability, he said, would have been $350 in 1978 and would have brought in $3.7 billion in revenue to the Treasury, not to the trust funds. Nelson, who chairs the Senate Finance Subcommittee on Social Security, said there's no chance any such tax bill will be approved by his panel.

In January, a citizens' group—the National Commission on Social Security—made its interim report to the President and the Congress.

The nine-member commission was set up to make recommendations aimed at relieving the short-term financing problems created by high inflation and an economic downturn in 1980. The panel's first report is due in January 1981.

Social security benefits increase every July 1 in line with the rise in the government's consumer price index. Meanwhile, financing will receive a boost in 1981 from scheduled increases in the social security tax.

As long as annual increases in covered earnings exceed the rise in consumer prices, financing problems can be avoided. However, the panel explains, the reverse occurred in 1979 and is expected to occur in 1980.

To avoid a funding shortfall, the commission recommended reallocation and borrowing among funds, as well as borrowing from general revenues. Amounts borrowed would be repaid "with appropriate interest" by the end of 1988.

THE SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM includes three separate funds—old age and survivors' insurance, disability insurance and hospital insurance. Based on the relative financial health of the funds, the commission has recommended that the Social Security Act be amended to reallocate part of the disability tax rate to the old age fund.

The reallocation proposal would not solve completely the cash flow problem projected for the old age fund. Thus the commission recommended that the Social Security Act be amended to authorize an exchange of monies between the funds, as repayable advances, when needed to pay benefits in any specific month.

Further, the commission recommended that the law be changed so that if the exchange is not possible or if insufficient funds are available to pay benefits, the trust fund could borrow from the Treasury, on a reimbursable basis.

The work of the Advisory Council and the citizens' panel should be reassuring to the 35 million people receiving social security benefits at the end of 1979, along with the 27 million enrolled in Medicare. And those now paying the bill, more than 100 million workers, employers and self-employed, should be among the supporters of constructive changes in Congress.



WHITE HOUSE economic predictions for 1980 understate the impact of rising unemployment, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald, center said. He was questioned on Labor News Conference by Robert Cooney, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Frank Swoboda of the Washington Post. The program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.



CAST MEMBERS of the labor-produced musical revue "Take Care" perform before a hospital audience in New York. The show is a major attraction in the Theater-in-Hospitals program of the Bread and Roses cultural project of District 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union. The revue is based on reminiscences of hospital workers, and is on a seven-week tour of hospitals and nursing homes in five states. The Bread and Roses project, supported by a National Endowment grant, is designed to bring the arts and humanities directly to union members.

Covering 12,000 Workers:

Two Tobacco Firms Agree on Contract

The Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers approved new three-year agreements with Philip Morris, Inc. and American Tobacco Co., which provide substantial wage and fringe benefit improvements for nearly 12,000 workers.

The pacts, which took effect on Feb. 1, cover some 8,500 Philip Morris employees at plants in Richmond, Va., and Louisville, Ky., and 3,200 American Tobacco employees in Durham, N.C., and Richmond and Reidsville, Va.

The Philip Morris contract, which was negotiated under provisions of a nine-year no-strike, no-lockout agreement reached last summer, calls for estimated across-the-board wage increases of $1.34 over the life of the agreement—48 cents an hour immediately, and additional 43-cent hourly boosts in the second and third years.

Seasonal workers will receive wage increases of $1.16 an hour—42 cents the first year and 37 cents in each of the following two years. A seasonal bonus will bring the increase to that received by permanent workers.

The no-strike, no-lockout agreement with Philip Morris guaranteed an increase of at least 3 percent in each year of the three-year pact. An improved cost-of-living allowance in the agreement provided for folding in the COL allowance every year instead of every three years.

Under the new COL formula which provides for a one-cent hourly increase for each three-tenths of 1 percent rise in the consumer price index, adjustments will be folded into employees' base rates on Feb. 1 of each year of the contract.

Other benefits improve health care coverage, pension benefits and vacations. A new vision-care program will cover expenses for permanent and seasonal workers at no cost; dependent coverage will cost workers 25 percent of the premium.

Also included in the nine-year agreement were the employer's pledge of neutrality toward union organizing, an 18-month advance notice of intention to shut down either plant, and improved severance pay provisions.

Advance notice of plant shutdowns has been a major labor legislative goal in Congress.

The agreement with American Tobacco is similar to the Philip Morris pact. The union faces other bargaining in the tobacco industry, notably with P. Lorillard Co., Brown & Williamson Corp., and Liggett & Myers, Inc.

St. Louis Painters Seek to Monitor Job Hazards from Toxic Chemicals

St. Louis—Painters District Council 2 is looking to the development of a job site monitoring program as a key step toward the elimination of serious occupational health hazards for 3,000 members of its eight affiliated local unions.

Health screening tests of 175 painters conducted by the council last year uncovered a number of lung, heart and blood disorders that could lead to disabling illness or death if left unchecked.

Those findings showed that 15 percent of the painters in the study had lung abnormalities; two of every three reported chest pains, palpitations or tightness; 23 percent had high blood pressure, and 40 percent had low iron levels in their blood.

S. Ray Raftery, secretary-business manager of the council, said the findings point to a link between exposure to toxic chemicals and health problems.

The council's safety and health project is patterned after the Painters' international program that has been in operation for several years in cooperation with Dr. Irving J. Selikoff of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York.

In a nationwide study of construction industry health hazards, Raftery noted that Selikoff found that 84 percent of the painters involved had experienced "neurotoxic effects" which seriously impaired coordination, led to sleeplessness and irritability, and increased the risk of occupational accidents.

The Selikoff study also showed that half of the Painters with 10 or more years on the job developed chronic respiratory conditions that were often disabling or fatal, Raftery said.

The council launched its safety and health project two years ago. It now has a full-time director, Virginia Lepping, and a full-time inspector, Dan Cross, Jr.

Cross conducts periodic inspections of job sites where members of council affiliates are employed. When hazardous conditions are uncovered, the contractors and painters are notified immediately. The council noted that the contractors generally are quick to resolve the problem conditions to avoid having a complaint filed with the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

In addition to the health screening program, which the council will now conduct annually, job safety training is provided for members through seminars and special courses. Lepping, Cross and three council business representatives have been certified by OSHA to handle the courses and seminars.

The job site monitoring of toxic substances that is now in the planning stage is essential to the council's overall health research effort, Lepping said. She noted, however, that the development of an effective monitoring program will be difficult and costly because painters work in small units at widely scattered sites and in a variety of work environments.

The council is now seeking grant money through federal job safety agencies to finance the monitoring program. The council's existing project is funded with membership dues.

IUE Wins Settlement On Pregnancy Claims

General Motors Corp. has agreed to an out-of-court settlement with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers to compensate IUE women members for lost wages and benefits when GM forced them to take maternity leave or refused to pay disability benefits for pregnancy-related surgery.

IUE said the total monetary amount of the settlement will not be known until all claims are filed, but that the compensation is expected to run into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The settlement stems from a 1973 class action suit the IUE filed in U.S. District Court in New York on behalf of five GM locals, nine individual IUE members and other women employees of the corporation. The locals represent IUE members at GM plants in Rochester, N.Y.; New Brunswick, N.J., and Dayton and Warren, Ohio.

The suit charged that GM discriminated against three groups of women workers: those forced to take maternity leave; those disabled by tubal surgery who were refused benefits, those denied disability benefits for maternity leave.

The IUE said the settlement provides relief for the first two groups —women willing and able to work, but forced to take maternity leave after Dec. 20, 1971, and women disabled because of surgery—but denied benefits after Jan. 13, 1972.

Claims for the third group were dismissed on the basis of a Supreme Court ruling in a pregnancy discrimination suit that IUE had brought against General Electric Co.

But that situation was corrected by Congress in 1978 by amending the Civil Rights Act which now requires employers to provide regular disability benefits for pregnancy-related disabilities.

IUE said it is alerting all of its members affected by the settlement to submit claims by an Apr. 18 deadline.

Cy Stern Retires As TWU Publicist

New York—Veteran labor reporter Seymour (Cy) Stern has retired from the Transport Workers, a union he covered for many years before joining its publicity department in 1964.

At his retirement, Stern was honored by TWU President William G. Lindner and President Emeritus Matthew Guinan for "more than 15 years of diligent service" to the union.

Stern, 63, suffered a heart attack in January 1979 but had returned to work at TWU on a limited basis since June. A member of the Newspaper Guild since 1937, Stern worked for the New York Mirror for 26 years before it closed in 1963.

Senate Backs Up FTC On Professional Curbs

The Senate rejected, 47-45, a labor-opposed amendment to the Federal Trade Commission bill that would have further weakened the agency's ability to protect consumers.

The amendment, by Sen. James A. McClure (R-Ida.), would have barred the FTC from investigating or regulating restrictive practices by legal, medical, dental and other professional associations that tend to push up prices and hold down competition.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 36

Baucus (Mont.)	Exon (Neb.)	Moynihan (N.Y.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Ford (Ky.)	Muskie (Me.)
Biden (Del.)	Glenn (Ohio)	Nelson (Wis.)
Bradley (N.J.)	Gravel (Alaska)	Pell (R.I.)
Byrd, R. (W. Va.)	Hart (Colo.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Riegle (Mich.)
Church (Ida.)	Leahy (Vt.)	Sarbanes (Md.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Levin (Mich.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Culver (Iowa)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Stone (Fla.)
Durkin (N.H.)	Matsunaga (Hawaii)	Tsongas (Mass.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	Metzenbaum (Ohio)	Williams (N.J.)

Republicans 11

Bellmon (Okla.)	Heinz (Pa.)	Percy (Ill.)
Chafee (R.I.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Cohen (Me.)	Mathias (Md.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Danforth (Mo.)	Packwood (Ore.)	

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

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Boren (Okla.)	Huddleston (Ky.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Bumpers (Ark.)	Long (La.)	Sasser (Tenn.)
Byrd, H. (Va.)	Melcher (Mont.)	Stewart (Ala.)
DeConcini (Ariz.)	Morgan (N.C.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Heflin (Ala.)	Nunn (Ga.)	Zorinsky (Neb.)

Republicans 27

Armstrong (Colo.)	Hayakawa (Calif.)	Roth (Del.)
Boschwitz (Minn.)	Helms (N.C.)	Schmitt (N.M.)
Cochran (Miss.)	Humphrey (N.H.)	Simpson (Wyo.)
Dole (Kan.)	Jepsen (Iowa)	Stafford (Vt.)
Domenici (N.M.)	Kassebaum (Kan.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Durenberger (Minn.)	Laxalt (Nev.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Garn (Utah)	Lugar (Ind.)	Tower (Tex.)
Goldwater (Ariz.)	McClure (Ida.)	Wallop (Wyo.)
Hatch (Utah)	Pressler (S.D.)	Warner (Va.)

Absent: Baker (R-Tenn.), Burdick (D-N.D.), Hatfield (R-Ore.), Johnston (D-La.), Kennedy (D-Mass.), McGovern (D-S.D.), Stennis (D-Miss.), Young (R-N.D.)

17.6 Percent Price Rise:

Increased Costs of Necessities Paced 1979 Inflation Surge

(Continued from Page 1)

and electricity—and a 17.4 percent increase in shelter costs. Food prices rose 10.2 percent, and medical costs rose 10.1 percent.

The center's co-directors, Gar Alperovitz and Jeff Faux, said that the 1979 data show clearly how American families have been affected: virtually all of the inflation in the last year has been concentrated in the four sectors of the economy that are most important to the household budget.

"For real people trying to make wages meet expenses, inflation is not an average. It is much worse in the things we have to buy than in the things we can postpone," they said.

The two economists said that the figures for 1979 as a whole are "dramatic confirmation" of the new sector-specific inflation that has become more pronounced in the past decade.

"Unless we see a major change in our strategies to control inflation in the '80s, the basic factors underlying sectoral pressures are likely to continue," Alperovitz and Faux said. "The 1980s could be an unmitigated inflation disaster for the American family."

The rate of inflation in the basics rose from 3.7 percent in 1976 to 8.3 percent in 1977 to 10.8 percent in 1978 and to 17.6 percent in 1979, the research group said. During the same period, with one exception, the inflation rate in the non-necessiities group was in the 6.5-7 percent range. The price of the basic necessities rose 129 percent, while those of the non-necessities rose only 74 percent for the decade as a whole.

"Starting in the early '70s with the Russian wheat deal and the Arab oil embargo, the U.S. economy has become more and more vulnerable to inflationary shocks in the key energy and food sectors," Alperovitz and Faux said. "At the same time, we have entered a situation of housing shortage because of the baby boom population bulge, and we continue to experience runaway health care costs because of an irrational and wasteful financing system.

"The only answers to these fundamental problems are sectoral and structural: expansion of supplies of renewable and non-OPEC energy; serious energy conservation programs; construction and rehabilitation of more housing to meet rising demand; new institutions and policies to insulate the domestic economy from external food and energy 'shocks,' and new measures to provide control costs in health care."

The report charged that government policy has not only failed to attack the causes of sectoral, or necessities, inflation in connection with energy and housing costs but has made the problem significantly worse.

The government persists in treating new inflation with tools which might be useful in other situations but which are now ineffective and often counterproductive, it said.

"Monetary and budget policy have little impact on the new sectoral inflation, and unless the Fed creates a massive depression, the chief impact of its tight-money, high-interest-rate policy will be to induce a recession that will throw people out of work, and damage even further our declining productivity," Alperovitz and Faux said.

"All of this is destructive of small business, retailers, and farmers. The record-high interest rates also raise the price of borrowing for housing and everything else people buy on credit."



NEWSPAPER GUILD'S Heywood Broun Award is presented to Gene Miller, center, who was on the team of Miami Herald writers winning the 1979 competition with a series on "dangerous doctors." Joining in the presentation are William J. Raspberry, left, columnist for the Washington Post and a contest judge, and Joseph F. Collis, a former Guild president who served as contest chairman. The award is presented annually by the Guild in memory of Broun, its founding president.

Social Security Called Keystone of Retirement

Private pensions are an important supplement to social security but shouldn't be considered a substitute, the AFL-CIO told a presidential commission.

Social Security Director Bert Seidman cited the automatic cost-of-living adjustment of social security benefits as an essential ingredient of an adequate retirement program that is missing in most private plans. Seidman and Associate Director Larry Smedley testified before the President's Commission on Pension Policy.

Workers shouldn't have to lower their living standards when they retire, Seidman said. And if that is to be the case, "it will have to be largely through an improved social security system."

Most lower-paid and short-duration workers must rely entirely on social security, Seidman noted. Private pension programs are generally available only to better-paid, organized workers. "Only about one-third of present retired workers receiving social security benefits also have supplemental private or public pensions," he stressed.

Seidman cited areas where the AFL-CIO has urged improvement in social security benefits, including a liberalized definition of occupational disability for older workers and an early retirement option with "less than the present actuarial reduction in benefits."

As for proposals to raise the age of eligibility for full retirement benefits, Seidman said this might reduce the program's costs but it would "break faith with workers" who have a right to promised benefits.

Further, he said, "such proposals would also be at the expense of some of the poorest and most deprived of our older citizens—those forced out of the labor market because of health conditions or unemployment."

Seidman stressed the need for additional improvements in both social security and private pension programs.

"In the real world of ill health, unemployment and inflation," he said, "the typical worker is more often a retirement victim than the beneficiary of the good life of the fishing pole and sunny afternoons."

House Votes Religious Sect Dues Waiver

The House passed by a 349-15 vote a bill that would allow an exemption from union dues or agency shop fees for persons who have conscientious objections to supporting a labor organization because they construe it as conflicting with the teachings of certain religious sects.

Instead, the legislation would require them to contribute an amount equal to union dues to a non-religious charity. The charity would be one of three designated in a union collective bargaining agreement, but in the absence of such an agreement could be chosen by the employee.

If a worker exempted from union dues made use of a union's services, such as an arbitration procedure, he would have to pay the union for the cost of the representation.

The House passed a similar bill in the last Congress, but it died in the Senate after having been incorporated in the labor law reform measure killed by a filibuster.

While the AFL-CIO did not object to the House bill, the federation has noted on other occasions that most unions have been able to work out arrangements to accommodate those workers whose objection to union shop obligations is based on religious beliefs.

U.S. to Rejoin ILO, Carter Cites Changes

(Continued from Page 1)

number of countries, including the Soviet Union, reinforce the principle of due process, and generally reduce the level of politicization in the ILO," he said.

"I have decided, therefore, that the United States should now rejoin the ILO, and work with other members to ensure that the true potential of this organization is realized." He added that his decision had the support of both the AFL-CIO and the Chamber of Commerce.

The Administration is expected to seek an appropriation from Congress to resume U.S. dues payment to the ILO. The United States pays one-fourth of the agency's entire budget.

At the time the United States withdrew from the ILO, Carter said that the nation remained ready to return whenever the organization demonstrated respect for its proper principles and procedures. The ILO and other UN agencies "can only be effective if they are not used for political propaganda purposes," he said.

Carter said that his decision to return the United States to the ILO was based on the recommendation of a special Cabinet-level review committee set up to monitor the agency's progress in returning to its original goals. Headed by Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, the panel included representatives of labor and business as well as other government officials.

The ILO was founded in 1919 as part of the old League of Nations. Now a specialized agency of the UN, it is composed of 140 member nations. The United States joined it in 1934.

Small Firms Sign Contract With OCAW

Denver—More independent oil companies settled with the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers in its current round of bargaining with the industry, but no progress was reported in reaching agreement with major petroleum firms.

OCAW President Robert Goss said 13 small firms employing a little over 1,700 workers at 15 refineries now have accepted the union's counter-offer to the industry's proposals. The union package includes a wage increase of 5 percent plus 55 cents an hour, with a minimum raise of $1 an hour; an improved vacation schedule; employer contributions of $125 a month for health coverage, and $20 per month for dental care coverage.

The latest companies to accept the union's proposals, and the number of employees involved, are Total Petroleum Inc., Alma, Mich., 183; Fletcher Oil & Refining Co., Wilmington, Calif., 43; OKC Refining Co., Okmulgee, Okla., 73, and Cenex Inc., Laurel, Mont., 180.

Goss said that talks continue with the major firms in an effort to reach an equitable settlement but that the meetings have resulted in no progress.

"It is obvious that all of the companies' bargaining positions are identical down to the smallest detail," he said. "We will continue to negotiate a settlement.

The union struck the industry on Jan. 8 when the two sides reached an impasse. OCAW has more than 400 contracts with about 100 oil companies, including such giants as Exxon, Amoco, Mobil, Texaco, Shell, and Atlantic Richfield.



VISITING DELEGATION from the Egyptian Federation of Labor (EFL) confers with AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland at the start of a two-week tour of the United States at the federation's invitation. From left are Hasan Muhammad Eid, president of the Egyptian Postal Workers Union; Abu Bakr Gad al Moula, president of the Health Service Union; Kirkland, and Mustafa Ibrahim Mustafa, president of the Hotel Workers Union. The three serve on the EFL executive board.

At House Hearings:

Health Care Alliance Criticizes Token Bill

A House Ways & Means subcommittee opened a new set of hearings on health insurance proposals and the labor-supported Committee for National Health Insurance stressed the importance of a comprehensive national program.

The panel is considering a wide range of legislative proposals—from such token measures as a proposal to require "catastrophic" insurance that would require large out-of-pocket payments before it could be invoked to the Kennedy-Waxman Health Care for All Americans Act that labor supports.

Melvin Glasser, director of the UAW's Social Security Dept., testified for the Committee for National Health Insurance. AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland is secretary of the committee.

Hospital and medical costs can be most effectively controlled by advance negotiation of the charges, Glasser told the panel.

He warned that a limited catastrophic insurance plan would encourage providers of services to raise their prices and there would be no mechanism for controlling costs until deductibles of $2,500 have been paid.

Glasser criticized the so-called "consumer choice" bill sponsored by 21 Republican House members which would require employers to offer a choice of plans to workers and require workers to include as taxable income employer payments for part of health insurance premiums.

"This bill is based on the absurd assumption that employers and employees are responsible for runaway medical costs," Glasser protested.

"It should be perfectly obvious that doctors, not patients, control the demand for medical services," he told the panel. "They decide when to hospitalize, what services will be provided, and when to discharge patients."

The money-saving assumption of the bill's sponsors, Glasser suggested, is that if workers have to pay higher taxes in return for more comprehensive health insurance, they will choose "some sort of low-cost Swiss cheese type health insurance—full of deductibles, coinsurance gimmicks and other holes."

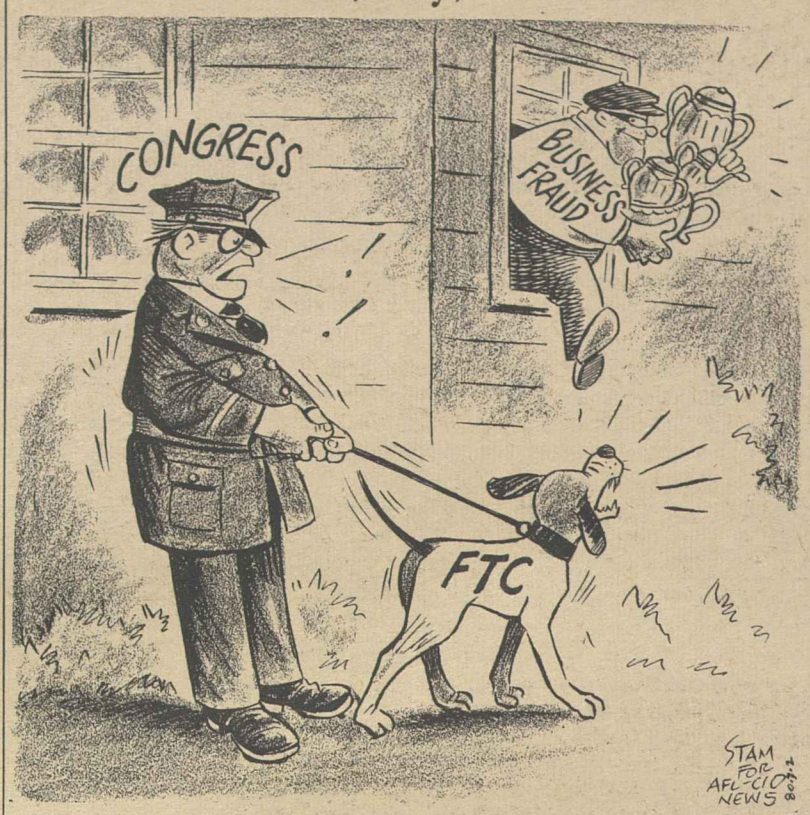
Glasser termed that reasoning "sheer nonsense."

By contrast, he said, the bill supported by the health care coalition "would control costs while covering every citizen."

It would reform payment procedures, he said, "so that pre-negotiated reasonable fees and reimbursement would replace unilateral and arbitrary charges and cost-plus reimbursement."

Further, he testified, "there would be reforms in the conditions of coverage, so that no one would be denied health benefits due to income, layoffs, age, sex, health condition or any other circumstance. Everyone would be entitled to needed medical care."

'Down, Boy, Down!'



Conferees Hold Key To Legislative Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

sen dependence on imported oil. And in a related area, they will seek House-Senate agreement on a large-scale program of synthetic fuel production.

Another set of conferees is nearing agreement on what will probably be the most important domestic legislation to be enacted by the 96th Congress—the windfall oil profits tax.

Tentative decisions already taken include a target figure of more than $227 billion in revenues over the next decade.

The money is part of the windfall profits that the nation's oil companies take in from decontrol, which enables them to charge world prices set by the oil-exporting OPEC cartel for domestic oil.

The amount was reached by splitting the revenue figures in the House and Senate versions. The House bill was less than the Administration and the AFL-CIO had sought, and the Senate version was substantially weaker than the House bill.

Still to be firmed up is the distribution of the revenues. But before the recess, the conferees opted for earmarking more than half of it to reduce corporate and individual income taxes. About one-fourth of the revenue would go for programs to help low-income households cope with enormously higher energy costs.

Unless the conference tilt is changed, however, the final version will shortchange mass transit and energy development programs.

The dollars stakes are smaller in the Federal Trade Commission legislation, but the principles involved loom large.

One of the key decisions the FTC conferees must make is whether a proposed agency regulation can be nullified by a simple resolution of either the House or the Senate. That's in the version the House passed.

The Senate, however, rejected the so-called "one-house veto" for a procedure that would require both the House and Senate to disapprove an FTC regulation. And such a two-house resolution of disapproval could, in turn, be vetoed by the President. A presidential veto would let the FTC regulation stand unless overidden by a two-thirds vote of both the House and Senate.

Each of the bills would weaken the Federal Trade Commission's jurisdiction, but in different ways. Thus conferees could keep damage to a minimum by dropping exclusions that don't appear in both bills. Conversely, the conference could agree on a final version worse from a consumer viewpoint than either the House or the Senate passed.

During House debate, the AFL-CIO unsuccessfully opposed an amendment barring the FTC from trying to assure that bereaved families weren't pressured into costly funerals by misleading funeral home tactics. And in the Senate, labor was unable to get deleted from the bill restrictions such as a ban on FTC regulation of private standard-setting organizations, even when the standards can affect the reliability of safety equipment used by workers. The Senate did, however, defeat a damaging amendment that would have exempted professional health care and legal organizations from FTC oversight on restrictive practices that make it difficult for consumers to compare services or charges. **(Rollcall on Page 6.)**

Building Crafts Plan Training On Pensions

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. will undertake a new training program to better prepare union officers and staff members to serve as pension plan negotiators and trustees.

The program was approved at a meeting here of the department's governing board of presidents made up of the leaders of all 15 unions affiliated with the BCTD. It was the first meeting of the board since its creation as part of the new departmental structure set up by the department's convention last fall.

The pension training program, which grew out of a convention resolution, will seek to reach up to 3,000 officers, trustees and staff members of building trades locals across the country over the next year and a half.

In a report to the board, BCTD President Robert A. Georgine said the objective of the program is to "cut through much of the confusion that now exists about the investment of jointly-managed pension funds." It will also give participants "an overview of the issues they must confront in developing a 'union label' investment philosophy," he added.

Subject matter will range across economic issues, the law governing pension plans, bargaining on retirement programs, the investment process, and case histories of trade union initiatives on pensions.

Georgine said participants will not be told how or where to invest union pension funds, but will be given the tools, preparation and background knowledge they will need to make such judgments themselves.

He noted that the AFL-CIO Executive Council has commissioned a broad study of issues involved in the investment of union-negotiated pension funds, under the chairmanship of Iron Workers President John H. Lyons. The BCTD educational program, Georgine said, is designed to complement that study while it is proceeding.

During its sessions here, the governing board of presidents met with Labor Sec. Ray Marshall and Assistant Labor Sec. Donald E. Elisburg on matters of particular concern to construction trades unionists.

The BCTD meeting preceded the midwinter meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

High Court Lets Stand Tax Ruling on Meals

The Supreme Court let stand a lower court ruling that an employer does not have to pay social security taxes on the value of free meals provided to workers.

The justices turned down an appeal by the federal government which had argued that the lower court erred in ruling that the meals provided by an employer were not subject to social security and unemployment insurance taxes.

At issue was a 1979 United States Court of Claims decision affecting unemployment and social security taxes for workers at the Tropicana Hotel, a Las Vegas hotel and casino operated by Hotel Conquistador, Inc.

In 1971, the employer signed collective bargaining agreements requiring it to furnish at least one free meal to employees during their working hours. If the meal were not provided, an employee could be compensated.

The hotel served nearly 1,200 meals a day during the year, and paid unemployment and social security taxes on the value of the meals at a rate of 45 cents a meal.

As the result of an audit, the Internal Revenue Service assessed additional taxes against the hotel on grounds that the meals should have been valued at $1.25 each. Tropicana paid the additional taxes but appealed, arguing that the meals were not "remuneration for employment" and should not have been taxed.

The Court of Claims accepted the hotel's argument, and ruled that the value of the free meal did not have "a fixed or established proportion to the value of the employee's services as stated in money." The court rejected the government's argument that an IRS regulation specifically required inclusion of meals in the wage base for withholding taxes.

Appealing to the Supreme Court, the government argued that the lower court misinterpreted the regulation which exempts from taxes such employee benefits as entertainment and medical services, but not meals or lodging.

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Office Union Winner in College Vote

The Office & Professional Employees has been certified as the winner of a representation election for a unit of 650 non-teaching employees at the three New Jersey campuses of Fairleigh Dickinson University. The union's majority was upheld by the National Labor Relations Board regional office, which rejected challenges that could have changed the outcome.

Announcement of the certification came on the same day that the OPEIU was the unchallenged winner in a representation election for a 60-worker unit at Willamette College in Oregon.

OPEIU President John Kelly said the union has active organizing campaigns under way in a number of educational institutions throughout the country.

Maine Proposes Boycott Of J. P. Stevens Purchases

Augusta, Me.—Firms such as J. P. Stevens that exploit workers and flout federal labor law "don't deserve one penny of state business," Maine Gov. Joseph Brennan said.

The governor announced his intent to hold a public hearing to determine whether the Stevens firm qualifies as "a responsible bidder" in view of its long history of labor law violations. Maine's competitive bidding law requires that purchases be made from the lowest "responsible bidder."

Brennan said an opinion by Maine's attorney general makes clear that evidence of unlawful conduct would be valid grounds for disqualifying a bidder. A draft regulation has been drawn up that would forbid any state agency from buying Stevens products until the company complies with federal labor laws.

He expressed the hope that action by Maine and other states "would help convince an obviously insensitive and recalcitrant management that the time has come for them to bring relations with their employees into the 20th Century."

California, Connecticut and Massachusetts already bar state purchases from J. P. Stevens.

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Council Spurs Drive to Halt Tide of Inflation, Recession



DEFENSE SEC. HAROLD BROWN briefs the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its midwinter meeting on the nation's military preparedness and the Administration's defense budget. The council adopted a statement reiterating support for a strong national defense, citing Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, other parts of Southwest Asia, and the Middle East.

Stresses Policies To Assure Growth

By John M. Barry

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called for revitalization of the American economy through the focusing of national policies "more clearly and decisively" to meet the dangers of inflation and recession.

The call came in a statement by the federation's Executive Council reviewing the deteriorating state of the economy and reaffirming the AFL-CIO's proposals for corrective action. The midwinter meeting of the Executive Council here is the first since a brief session last November following the 1979 convention.

The council took note of the AFL-CIO's participation in the Carter Administration's voluntary program of wage and price restraint as part of the National Accord drawn up by the Administration and organized labor to deal with overall economic problems. If this voluntary effort fails, the council stressed, labor continues to support a system of mandatory controls that would cover all sources of income.

"There is no conflict between fighting inflation and fighting recession," the council statement stressed. "In fact, the two efforts are complementary.

"The government must pursue policies that lead to economic growth rather than stagnation, recession and joblessness. The costs of lost production and lost investment for the future are inflationary factors. Interest rates, money supply and budget policy should be geared to healthy and balanced economic growth."

The council meeting is also the first since the death of George Meany, and Federation President Lane Kirkland announced the appointment of a special council committee to consider proposals for a suitable memorial to Meany that would continue to serve the objectives of working people and the trade union movement. Serving on the committee are Vice Presidents Martin J. Ward, Lloyd McBride, William H. McClennan, Thomas W. Gleason and Jerry Wurf.

Kirkland reported to the council on discussions he has held to follow up on a convention resolution inviting the affiliation of unions now outside the federation. He said he has met with leaders

(Continued on Page 3)

Olympics Unit Hit on Refusal To Shift Site

Bal Harbor, Fla.—U.S. withdrawal from the 1980 summer Olympic games in Moscow was endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as it warned that the future of the Olympic movement has been endangered by the refusal of the International Olympic Committee to shift the games to another site.

The council charged in a statement that the IOC has violated its own charter and the principles of human dignity and world peace by ignoring the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan and its silencing of Andrei Sakharov.

(Continued on Page 2)

To Rebuild Western Alliance:

Soviet Threat Brings Strong Defense Call

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO reiterated its support for a strong national defense, citing Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and the Russians' presence in the Persian Gulf area as new dangers to the free world.

"The Soviet invasion and subjugation of Afghanistan pose the greatest threat to the free world since the end of World War II," the Executive Council declared at its midwinter meeting here.

The Afghanistan invasion cannot be viewed in isolation, the council observed, adding that the stage had been set by the failure of the West to respond to earlier Soviet adventurism in Africa or to the Soviet presence in Cuba, the Ayatollah Khomeini's attempt to humiliate the United States in Iran and signs of disarray, confusion, and indecision in the western alliance.

"This situation cannot be reversed by quick fixes or by precipitous actions," the council statement said. "It requires long-term, firm, and consistent policies based on a realistic reappraisal of the global character of the Soviet threat and a determination to rebuild the western alliance on a more solid strategic, economic, and political foundation."

The council cautioned against setting a fixed percentage on increased defense spending "which could be wasted on the wrong weapons for the wrong places." Rather, it called for "an analysis of the military challenge and the proper mix of weapons systems and experienced personnel required to overcome that challenge."

Defense Sec. Harold Brown briefed council members on the status of the nation's defenses, and reviewed spending goals.

(Continued on Page 2)

Fed Jacks Up Interest, Starts Chain Reaction

Consumers and businesses will find money scarcer and costlier in the days ahead as the Federal Reserve Board pursued its strategy of attacking inflation through tight-money, high-interest rate policies.

Reacting to new figures showing worsening inflation, the FRB boosted its discount rate—the fee charged on loans to member commercial banks—from 12 to 13 percent, a move that promptly triggered hikes in other interest rates:

- Taking their cue from Chase Manhattan and Chemical of New York, two of the nation's largest banks, most major banks lifted their prime lending rate to 15.75 from 15.25 percent, matching the record set late last year. The prime is what banks charge their most creditworthy corporate customers; other rates within the banking system that affect smaller customers typically follow changes in the prime.
- The rate of federal funds—reserves that banks lend one another—soared to 17.5 percent on

(Continued on Page 6)

Carter Acts to Tighten Federal Jobsite Safety

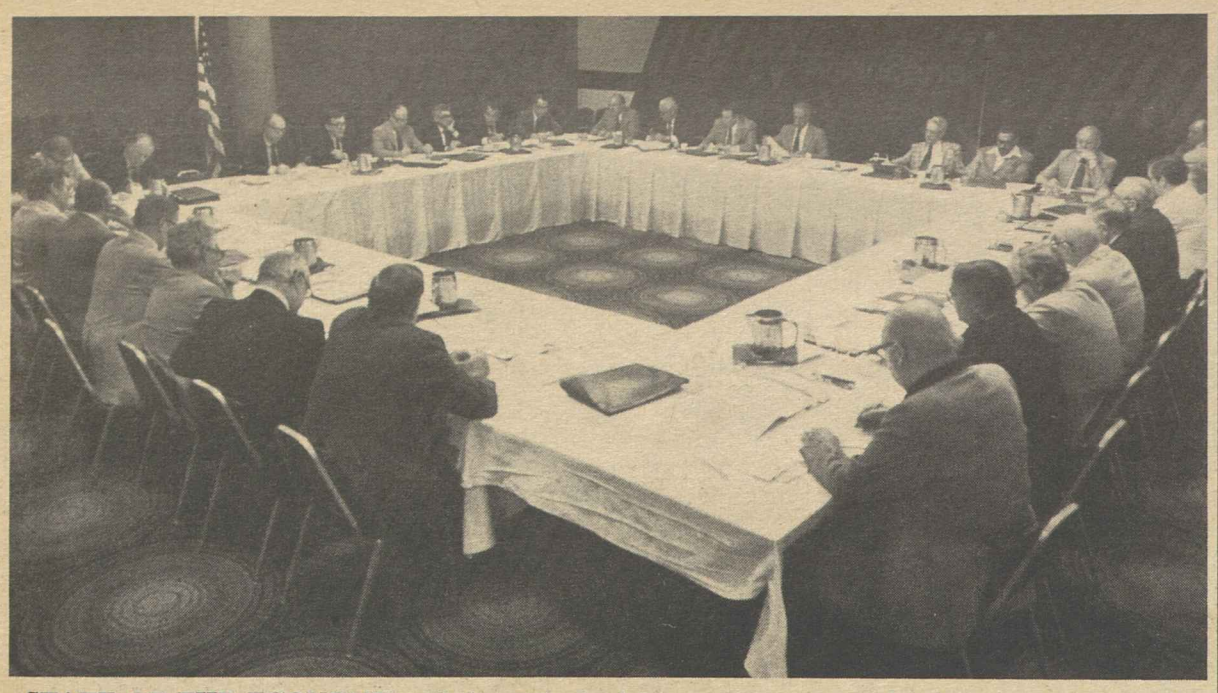
Bal Harbour, Fla.—A new Executive Order to be issued by President Carter will give workers in federal agencies for the first time "significant protection of their right to a safe and healthful workplace," the AFL-CIO said.

It will replace a 1974 directive that the AFL-CIO Executive Council said provided only "token" job safety and occupational health programs within the federal service.

The new order "will bring federal workers closer to enjoying the rights and protections afforded private sector workers under the Occupational Safety & Health Act," the council noted. Its statement listed these key provisions of the new government policy:

- Unannounced inspections of federal government workplaces by OSHA compliance personnel.
- "Walkaround rights" of worker representatives to accompany safety inspectors without loss of pay.
- Improved employee complaint procedures, protections against management retaliation, recordkeeping and reporting by federal agencies.
- Prompt abatement of hazardous conditions.
- Training programs for management, compliance personnel and employees.

The council viewed the anticipated Executive Order, which Labor Sec. Ray Marshall said the President will issue, as a further step to "our long-sought goal of OSHA coverage for all public employees with the same rights and protections as those afforded private sector workers."



STATE OF THE ECONOMY and the nation's defenses were among dominant concerns at the AFL-CIO Executive Council's midwinter meeting in Florida. The council said that higher interest rates will only exacerbate inflation and reiterated its support of a strong defense budget.

Humphrey-Hawkins Goals Pressed As Best Means of Balancing Needs

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Sharp disagreement with the Carter Administration's plan to postpone the timetable for achieving the goals of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act was expressed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in a statement adopted at its winter meeting here.

The council noted that the Administration's fiscal 1981 budget proposals are "an attempt to balance and reconcile numerous, conflicting demands during a time of economic uncertainty and international instability." Nevertheless, it urged Congress to reaffirm the Humphrey-Hawkins Act's goals and timetable.

The act, named for its co-sponsors, the late Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Rep. Augustus Hawkins (D-Calif.), set 1983 as the target year for lowering the unemployment rate to 4 percent and the inflation rate to 3 percent. But President Carter, in his recent economic and budget reports to Congress, said an attempt to reach that objective would be inflationary. Instead, he recommended that the target dates be deferred to 1985 for the jobs goal and to 1988 for inflation.

The Executive Council suggested, however, that the policies set forth in Humphrey-Hawkins "are the most effective means of simultaneously reducing unemployment and inflation." And it called for budgetary flexibility to permit quick implementation of direct job-creating public works programs to counter future rises in unemployment.

Under the President's budget proposals, the federal deficit would be reduced from $40 billion in 1980 to $16 billion in 1981, with a $5 billion budget surplus forecast for 1982.

"In the drive to balance the budget," the council said, "the President and Congress must recognize that the budget must primarily be an instrument to help balance the economy. Only when a balanced economy has been achieved will a truly balanced budget be realized.

"We reaffirm our opposition to arbitrary numerical restrictions on the budget, including mandated balanced budgets and limits or ceilings based on dollars or percentages. These restrictions frustrate the responsibility of government to manage the economy and provide public investments to meet the needs of the people."

The council stressed the "austere" nature of the President's budget and called on Congress not to cut back the federal government's "commitment to the health and welfare of its citizens," but to improve funding for programs "that maintain the economic and social fabric of this society."

In another area, the council urged rejection of the President's proposal to weaken federal employee pay comparability laws, declaring that government workers "should not be forced to bear a disproportionate share of budgetary restraint."

On the positive side, the council statement observed that the Carter budget "recognizes the need for the government to meet increased responsibilities for the defense of the nation, the attainment of energy goals, and the special problems of youth unemployment."

But the additional spending for necessary defense purposes "must not come out of programs that make this society worth defending,'" the council said.

It noted, too, that while most domestic social programs would be maintained at previous levels, additional funding will be necessary to assure the effectiveness of specific programs to meet human needs, especially if inflation is greater than anticipated.

To Rebuild Western Alliance:

Soviet Threat Brings Strong Defense Call

(Continued from Page 1)

The council insisted that the United States "can and must meet both its defense and domestic social needs," and that workers, the poor, and the minorities must not be made to bear an unfair share of the nation's defense burden.

Nor should the United States alone have to bear the whole burden of western defense, the council added.

"The deployment of theater nuclear weapons in Europe would help to redress only one part of the power imbalance," it said. "If vital interests in the Persian Gulf and elsewhere are to be protected, western conventional forces must be strengthened, and this requires the cooperation of America's allies."

While emphasizing the immediate political and military threat, the United States and its allies must also focus attention on the current international economic crisis, the council said. It urged the seven industrialized countries —France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United States, Britain and Canada— to strive for greater unity of purpose and action when their leaders meet at a summit conference in June.

In this connection, the AFL-CIO will participate in a preliminary meeting with trade union groups of the six other nations to draw up a common international economic policy for the consideration of the heads of state, the council noted.

"The free trade unions of the world have a special obligation to help mobilize public opinion in defense of human rights and in opposition to Soviet aggression, which threatens the economic lifelines of the West and thus the ability of trade unions to advance the well-being of workers," the council said.

In assessing the Soviet threat, the economic and political contradictions that exist within the USSR must be kept in mind, the council observed, noting that the Soviets are having problems of their own.

"Past western policy has assisted the Soviet rulers to overcome these problems by providing high technology, grain, and credits," the council said. "U.S. economic relations with the Soviet Union should be geared to a long-term policy which discourages western contributions to Soviet war-making capabilities."

The council reiterated its support of President Carter's curtailment of grain sales and high-technology transfers to the USSR following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, in response to a news conference query, expanded on this aspect of the council's statement, declaring that it goes "to the heart of one of the problems that democracies face in dealing with totalitarian societies.

"A democratic country has to make choices," he said, "and its people have a role in those choices and can influence the decisions of the elected leaders. The Soviet Union can impose heavy prices and penalties upon its own subjects in order to extract from them the means of constructing an awesome and dangerous military machine without the checks or balances or restraints that are so common in democratic countries.

"The only way that I know of in which to substitute, in some small measure, for those restraints that we are so accustomed to is by forcing the leadership of the Soviet Union to incur some of those economic costs rather than subsidizing them to avoid the consequences of the diversion of so much of their country's resources to military spending.

"The extension of credit and technology to the Soviet Union makes it that much easier for them to escape some of the burdens that the support of these military ventures ought to involve. We are, in effect, whenever we grant them credits, enabling them to defer some of the consequences of this misuse of their country's resources."

Full Inquiry Urged Into Corporate Abuse

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The vast extent and continuing abuse of corporate power, wealth and influence demand a searching examination of the role of the corporation in today's society, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared in a statement.

"We firmly believe that corporate America must be subjected to the light of public inquiry and held accountable for its actions," the council said, "and we intend to work to achieve that goal."

Impetus for such an examination will be given by "Big Business Day," which is scheduled for next Apr. 17 under the sponsorship of labor, civil rights, religious, senior citizens, consumer, public interest and women's groups.

The council expressed agreement with the broad objectives of this effort, but said that in addition there must be a "continuing, long-range inquiry" that will develop legislative and legal action to correct problems in these areas:

- Excessive business influence on the governmental and political process that is used to erode protections for the rights of workers and consumers.
- The use of taxpayers' dollars, through tax loopholes and federal guarantees, to finance overseas activities of U.S. corporations that weaken the domestic economy.
- Corporate disregard for the labor laws that undermines the stability of labor-management relations.
- The concentration of ownership of the communications media and corporate influence over the media, both of which "limit the exercise of rights of a free press to those with substantial capital."
- Lack of corporate accountability to shareholders and the public that leads to irresponsible corporate decision-making.
- Massive invasions of the privacy rights of workers through the use of so-called lie detectors, spying and intrusive personnel tests.
- The growth of conglomerate firms, mergers and interlocking directorates that "vest greater amounts of wealth and power in the hands of a corporate elite."
- The rise of multinational corporations which export American jobs through the exploitation of workers in other countries.

School Renamed For Trade Unionist

Madison, Wis. — A conference center housing the University of Wisconsin's School for Workers has been renamed the J. F. Friedrick Center.

The change in name of the former University Bay Center honors the memory of one of the state's best known labor leaders, Jacob F. Friedrick, who helped found the school. He died in 1978 at the age of 86.

Friedrick, a self-educated machinist and a lifelong member of the IAM, had been a member and president of the university's board of regents. He was for many years the president of the Milwaukee County AFL-CIO, and he had helped draft the nation's first unemployment compensation law in 1932.

Olympics Panel Scored For Clinging to Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

"If the IOC approves of Soviet aggression, then the United States should not only withdraw from the 1980 games, it should leave the IOC," the council declared.

It noted that the Olympics have already been gravely injured "by rampant commercialism, excessive nationalism and political polemics," and it urged the U.S. Olympic Committee to take the lead in efforts to salvage the movement by sponsoring a permanent site for the games. Greece, the birthplace of the Olympics, has already offered a permanent site, which would reduce commercialization of the games to finance "the grandiose plans of host nations," the council said.

It also called for the adoption of an alternate site for the 1980 games or the holding of alternate games if the IOC insists on proceeding to Moscow.

"We agree that the Olympic games should be divorced from politics," the statement said, "but that argument is hollow indeed coming from an IOC that demanded athletes from the Republic of China change the name, anthem and flag of their nation."

The council pointed out that politics will not be removed from the Olympics if the games are held in Moscow, since the Kremlin views that choice as approval of Soviet foreign policy.

The statement said the Olympics should be restored to the principles of individual athletic excellence by eliminating those "trappings of nationalism" that heighten political passions. Also, it urged the elimination of arbitrary restrictions on the ability of free world athletes to earn a living and support themselves during training, thus assuring that the best athletes of the world compete on an equal basis, rather than as "amateurs" or "professionals."

"We join all Americans in paying tribute to those athletes who have been training for years to compete in the Olympics yet have expressed a willingness to forgo personal glory in the cause of peace and human rights," the council said. "By not performing in Moscow, these Olympians are true champions in the cause of mankind."

Drive Pressed to Shore Up Economy

Council Asks Fresh Approach To Combat Inflation, Recession

(*Continued from Page 1*)

of the Teamsters, Auto Workers and Mine Workers and plans to continue those talks in the months ahead. Meanwhile, he noted, all three unions at his suggestion are sending representatives to the AFL-CIO's weekly legislative conferences to improve cooperation on measures beneficial to workers and the nation.

The council authorized appointment of a committee to meet with the already designated by the Teamsters to further explore the matter of IBT affiliation. Kirkland heads the AFL-CIO committee, which also includes Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue and Vice Presidents John H. Lyons, Edward T. Hanley, Peter Bommarito and William H. Wynn. The Teamster group includes IBT President Frank Fitzsimmons, Sec.-Treas. Ray Schoessling and the vice presidents heading the union's four U.S. regional conferences.

The Executive Council meeting took place against a background of heightening international tensions as a result of the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan, and a council statement reaffirmed labor's support for actions President Carter has taken to counter the Soviet move and to bolster the ability of the United States to meet any future threats.

Earlier, the council had been briefed by Defense Sec. Harold Brown on the military budget and the status and capacity of American defense forces in the light of the current world situation.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall also addressed the council, reviewing the Labor Dept.'s programs and responsibilities and announcing that the President would sign a new Executive Order expanding job safety protections for federal workers, a step the council hailed.

On economic policy, the council statement cited particularly the need for corrective action by the government to curb inflation in the key problem sectors that make up the basic necessities of life—energy, food, housing and health care—where aggregate prices shot up 17.6 percent in 1979, far exceeding the overall inflation rate.

It took sharp issue with last week's action by the Federal Reserve Board further boosting the discount rate on loans to member banks and thereby kicking off a cycle of higher interest rates at all levels of borrowing. Instead, the council said, the Fed should have reduced its lending rate and should act now, through selective credit regulation, to assure that needed funds are channeled into housing and other areas of productive investment.

Expanding on this point in response to reporters' questions, Kirkland observed that "the theory that the way to lower prices or restrain prices is to increase the price of money is a theory that has been repeatedly tried and found wanting."

"I can think of no other single step that more severely damages economic activity and more seriously adds to increasing costs of production and, at the same time, does more serious damage to productivity," he said.

On energy, the council reaffirmed the federation's support for a broad national effort to expand supplies through conservation, development of alternative sources and rationing and thus "free the country from the OPEC cartel stranglehold." The statement urged that controls be continued on oil prices and reimposed on middle distillate petroleum products and natural gas.

On food, the council called for steps to bolster farm production, with the gains from higher production to be shared by family farmers and consumers as domestic prices are stabilized.

Health care costs must be checked, the council declared, through cost containment measures and control of professional fees until a comprehensive national health insurance program is achieved with built-in controls.

Specific programs to combat recession, the council said, should include stand-by public works, countercyclical aid to states and cities, adequate funding for public service jobs, policies to counteract the severe housing recession, and rehabilitation of housing, railroads and mass transit facilities that would also ease the energy shortage.

If economic conditions deteriorate, the statement urged that, rather than a tax cut, first priority should be given to direct job-creating programs that provide more cost-effective stimulus and can be targeted toward those bearing the recession burden.

In the area of trade policy, the council called for a "rational system of fair trade geared to strengthening national economic goals without allowing imports to disrupt domestic industries." It urged vigorous enforcement of U.S. law and the new international codes restricting unfair trade practices, a review of export policies to stem the outflow of essential raw materials and commodities as well as U.S. technology, and domestic tax and preference policies that do not encourage U.S. companies to invest abroad.

In other statements dealing with domestic issues, the council expressed sharp disagreement with President Carter's proposal to postpone the full employment and anti-inflation goals of the Humphrey-Hawkins Act, called for a searching inquiry into the abuse by corporations of their power and influence, and denounced a new tax-cutting scheme, Proposition 9 on the June ballot in California, that would benefit mostly wealthy taxpayers.

The council also expressed full support for striking Chicago firefighters and said blame for the current dispute must rest with politicians who refuse to bargain or to establish a framework for labor-management relations for uniformed services.

On matters relating to the international scene, council statements denounced the International Olympic Committee's refusal to shift the 1980 Moscow games to another site, supported increased U.S. aid to counter Cuban subversion in Central America, expressed "outrage" at Soviet efforts to silence Andrei Sakharov, and affirmed AFL-CIO support for nationwide efforts to build relief supplies for the Cambodian people stricken by starvation, disease and crossfire.

The council also heard a report from Vice President John J. O'Donnell on his recent mission to Japan for discussions with leaders of Domei, the Japanese labor federation, and received a visiting delegation from the Austrian Labor Confederation, consisting of Executive Sec. Alfred Stroer and International Sec. Karl Hummel.

In opening the council meeting, Kirkland noted that the federation's 1981 convention would start on Nov. 15, the 100th anniversary of the founding of the AFL, and appointed a council committee to consider plans for the centennial observance. Members are Vice Presidents Charles H. Pillard, Frederick O'Neal, Albert Shanker, Glenn E. Watts and Sol C. Chaikin.

Kirkland was repeatedly questioned at his news conferences as to the federation's position on the 1980 presidential election. He stressed that under the AFL-CIO constitution, no endorsement can be made until after the party conventions. As for his own political leanings, Kirkland said "perpendicular."

Asked whether labor's support really matters, he said:

"I think it matters a great deal. The fact is that the trade union movement in this country is, in my opinion and experience, the most important engine of social progress. Extract from the electorate trade union members and you would have a country far more conservative, far more resistant to progress — legislative, social and economic—than would otherwise be the case."



AFL-CIO PRESIDENT Lane Kirkland fields questions at a news conference during the Executive Council's midwinter meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla. He reported on affiliation talks that have been held with major unions not in the AFL-CIO.

Labor Affirms Support For Cambodian Relief

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO reaffirmed its support of the nationwide appeal to American citizens to contribute to the Cambodian relief effort.

In a statement at its midwinter meeting here, the Executive Council also urged the Carter Administration to continue to exert "every possible international pressure upon those who have it within their power to end the death and destruction" in that ravaged country.

"The tragedy — the death by starvation, disease, and crossfire—continues," the council said. "It is clear that the principal responsibility for the holocaust in Cambodia rests firmly with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and its puppet Heng Samrin regime, and the forces of the murderous Pol Pot."

Recently, a 20-truck convoy—one of which was provisioned by the AFL-CIO—laden with food and medicine was turned back at the Thai-Cambodian border by the present Phnom Penh government. The relief effort, organized by the International Rescue Committee and Doctors Across Frontiers, was denounced by the Communist authorities as "hostile interference" in the international affairs of Cambodia.

"The AFL-CIO recognizes the obstacles that face the United States and other governments and international relief agencies in attempting to ease the suffering of the Cambodian people," the council said. "Two of the most important effects of these obstacles are that much needed medical assistance cannot be brought into the country, and foodstuffs are piling up because international organizations are not allowed to assist in the distribution of supplies."

Despite the difficulties and uncertainties, the council said, it is essential that the Administration and the hundreds of private relief organizations throughout the United States continue to devote their best efforts to providing the Cambodian people with relief aid.

The Citizens Commission, an offshoot of the International Rescue Committee, estimates that "imminent starvation faces more than one million Cambodians inside that country within the coming months, if not weeks."

Sakharov Persecution Flouts Helsinki Accord

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO expressed outrage at the persecution of Andrei Sakharov and called for worldwide condemnation of the "new wave of repression" in the Soviet Union.

An Executive Council statement expressed the AFL-CIO's admiration for the Nobel Prize scientist who has become his nation's leading human rights activist and a champion of workers' rights everywhere.

It linked the Soviet government's attempt to silence Sakharov by sending him into "internal exile" far from Moscow with the invasion of Afghanistan.

"Both actions are assaults upon the Helsinki Accords, which purport to guarantee respect for human rights and national borders," the council said.

It urged that condemnation of the Soviet actions should be the "top priority" objective of U.S. representatives to a conference to be held in Madrid next fall to monitor compliance with the Helsinki human rights accord.

The "virtual house arrest" of Sakharov and the invasion of Afghanistan are "two sides of the same coin" and "the business of all countries," the council stressed.

In almost parallel language on the same day the council acted, the Senate joined the House in unanimously approving a call for immediate freedom for Sakharov and world sanctions against the Soviet Union.

The Executive Council applauded "those American scientists who have refused to participate in exchanges with the Soviet Union so long as Andrei Sakharov is persecuted and his voice is muffled."

"Free trade unions everywhere have a special obligation to Dr. Sakharov," the council stressed. "The fundamental human rights which he has so courageously championed are essential to the existence of free trade unions everywhere."

The American labor movement won't let his plight or his cause be forgotten, the council pledged.

Harland Holmden Dies, Retired IATSE Official

North Miami, Fla. — Harland Holmden, secretary-treasurer emeritus of the Theatrical Stage Employees, died here recently.

Holmden has been a member of IATSE since 1909 after becoming a motion picture operator in Cleveland. He became business agent of Cleveland's Local 160 in 1923 and was elected an IATSE vice president in 1932. He went on to serve the international as secretary-treasurer from 1953 until his retirement in 1965.

W. E. Allen Dies, Florida Official

Tallahassee, Fla. — William E. Allen, who served as secretary-treasurer of the Florida State AFL-CIO since its formation, died here at 66 after a long illness.

He became a member of Carpenters Local 696 in Tampa in 1940, was elected to local office and in 1950 became secretary-treasurer of the former AFL state central body. Allen helped merge the state labor movements in 1958 and held the same post in the new federation. He is survived by his wife, Myrtle.

State AFL-CIO President Dan Miller brought word of Allen's death to the southern region COPE conference in Atlanta, and the 40 participants from Florida took part in a special memorial tribute to Allen.

Humphrey-Hawkins Goals

THE ADMINISTRATION'S BUDGET for fiscal year 1981 is an attempt to balance and reconcile numerous, conflicting demands during a time of economic uncertainty and international instability.

We emphatically disagree with the Administration's proposal to postpone the Humphrey-Hawkins Act timetable for reducing unemployment to 4 percent for two years to 1985 and the 3 percent inflation goal to 1988.

The Congress should reaffirm the Humphrey-Hawkins goals and timetable. The policies enumerated in that act are the most effective means of simultaneously reducing unemployment and inflation. In keeping with these policies, budgetary flexibility will be necessary for the implementation of direct job-creating public investment programs in the event of further increases in unemployment.

Under the President's proposal, the deficit would be reduced from $40 billion in 1980 to $16 billion in 1981, with a $5 billion budget surplus forecast for 1982. In the drive to balance the budget, the President and Congress must recognize that the budget must primarily be an instrument to help balance the economy. Only when a balanced economy has been achieved will a true balanced budget be realized.

There is no economic rationale for restricting budgets to some predetermined amount or arbitrary proportion of the economy. Such restrictions eliminate the government's flexibility in times of changing economic or social circumstances when strong federal leadership is most essential to the nation's well-being.

We reaffirm our opposition to arbitrary numerical restrictions on the budget, including mandated balanced budgets and limits or ceilings based on dollars or percentages. These restrictions frustrate the responsibility of government to manage the economy and provide public investments to meet the needs of the people.

THE AFL-CIO URGES CONGRESS, in its budget deliberations, to recognize the modest, austere nature of the President's budget.

Rather than reduce the federal government's commitment to the health and welfare of its citizens, the Congress should improve funding for programs that maintain the economic and social fabric of this society. Adequate levels of federal support for state and local government services must be assured.

Education is the key to the well-being and economic advancement of today's youth and forthcoming generations. We must see to it that sufficient funds are available to improve school systems—at all levels—and thus, invest in the future of our people.

The additional defense spending that is required must not come out of programs that make this society worth defending.

The President also proposes to weaken the federal employee pay comparability laws in order to reduce the deficit. His proposals must be rejected. Federal workers should not be forced to bear a disproportionate share of budgetary restraint.

—From a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

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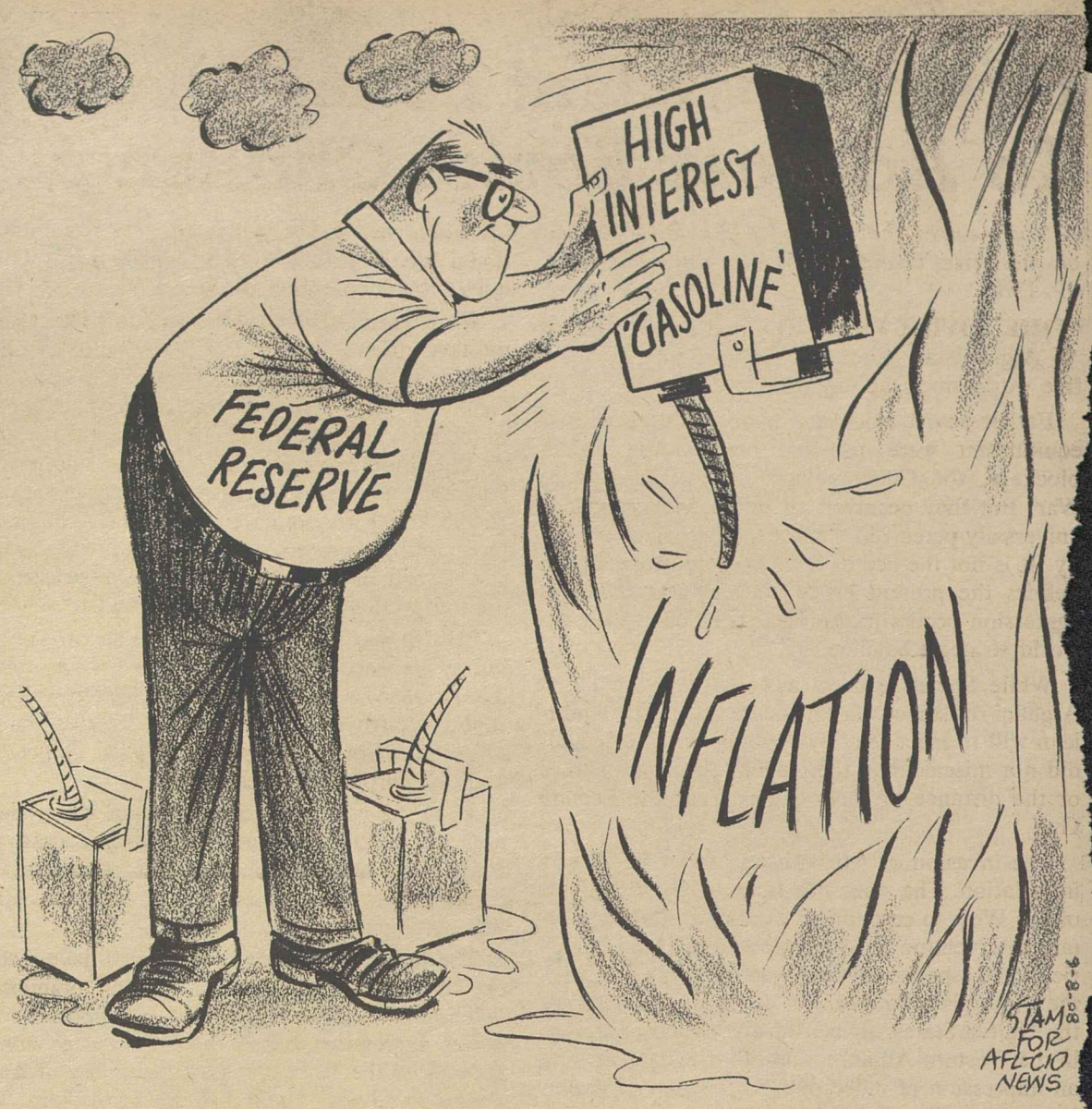
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New Agriculture Dept. Role:

'Stay Healthy' Campaign Seeks Reform of Nation's Food Habits

By Gus Tyler

EAT LESS fatty meat, less cholesterol-heavy eggs, less sugar, less salt. Indeed, eat less. And when you do, eat a variety of things, substituting fish and chicken for meat.

This trite advice is hardly newsworthy information for the diet-conscious American. Yet these worn-out cliches about eating are presently making headlines, less because of what is being said than because of who is saying it.

The guidelines on what to eat and what not to eat come from the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, an agency that traditionally spoke for the producers. Now it is speaking for the consumer and is incurring a bit of annoyance from producers as a result.

Says the president of the National Cattlemen's Association: "We feel that the government should continue to openly acknowledge that the diet-disease issue is not resolved. By repeating statements about saturated fat and cholesterol, the government is perpetuating a theory which is unproven."

The USDA, however, through the office of Assistant Sec. Carol Tucker Foreman, is moving on undeterred. She is proposing not simply to offer "guidelines" to American adults but also to lay down rules and regulations on the feeding of children through the school lunch programs. All sales of chewing gum, soda pop, and junk candy will be prohibited until after lunch.

Foreman has a long and colorful background as a consumer advocate. Indeed, in her present role, she still thinks of herself as a consumer, pointing out that the USDA buys more than a billion dollars worth of food for its school lunch programs. As the nation's biggest food customer, she wants to set a "model for good nutrition."

In this campaign, Foreman has a powerful ally, Dr. Julius Richmond, the Surgeon-General of the United States. The guidelines on eating—and drinking—were issued jointly this month by Richmond and Foreman.

The Surgeon-General is an outspoken advocate of preventive medicine. He says over and over that we have paid too much attention to illness and too little to what he calls "wellness."

Richmond's concern is economic as well as medical. He fears that the cost of curing sick Americans may become prohibitive in the coming years—no matter what system of health delivery we may compose. To keep costs down, Richmond proposes to keep sickness down.

The recent move in cooperation with the USDA is, at best, only one part of such a conscious campaign to keep the country in good health. Exercise, living quarters, work sites, and environmental conditions are all factors.

To get the message out to the people, government agencies are planning educational programs to reach doctors, nutritionists, and school teachers.

The need for "preventive" medicine is catching on: the American Academy of Family Physicians is in a joint effort with the Ladies' Garment Workers Union to carry the good word to hundreds of thousands of women and men in the garment factories of America.

Further down the line, there is the perceived need to enrich curricula at medical colleges to train doctors to keep patients healthy as well as to cure them when they fall sick.

In short, the present initiative by the USDA on gastronomic guidelines may just be the beginning of a long and large program to cut the costs of health care by staying healthy.

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'Far More Difficult Without Our Efforts'

We do not and never have suggested that we had any power to shape a man's mind when he entered the privacy of the voting booth, and it has never been our objective.

Our objective is to increase the extent of participation of our members in the political process—by encouraging their registration, by helping them get to the polls . . . and by assuring that they are fully informed on the positions of the candidates.

I think that is a major contribution to the election process.

Without our efforts in that regard, the political process in this country would suffer and it would be far more difficult for candidates who stand for the welfare of the American people to be elected.

—AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland's response to a question at a news conference.

Strong Western Alliance Vital:

Firm, Consistent Policy Needed To Address Soviet Challenge

Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the Soviet challenge, Bal Harbour, Fla., Feb. 19, 1980.

THE SOVIET INVASION and subjugation of Afghanistan poses the greatest threat to the free world since the end of World War II.

Earlier Soviet bloc assaults on the international equilibrium were no less brazen—the Berlin blockage, the Cuban missile crises, the Korean War. But they occurred against a background of universally perceived American strategic superiority. It is not the use of Soviet troops as such that defines the present crisis but the fact that this aggression occurs in the context of change in the world strategic balance.

While Soviet leaders may have miscalculated Afghani resistance and the resiliency of the American will to meet the Soviet challenge, the Soviets did not miscalculate the current strategic balance or the distance of their troops from the Persian Gulf.

The invasion of Afghanistan cannot be viewed in isolation. The stage had been set by the failure of the West to respond to the Soviet-Cuban military intervention in Angola and the Horn of Africa, the response to the Soviet presence in Cuba, the Ayatollah Khomeini's attempt to humiliate the United States, signs of disarray and confusion in the Western Alliance, and other events creating an impression of indecision on the part of America and its allies. Fundamental to those trends has been the failure to respond to the steady and massive buildup of Soviet military power and ability to project that power on a global scale.

This situation cannot be reversed by quick fixes or by precipitous actions. It requires long-term, firm and consistent policies based on a realistic reappraisal of the global character of the Soviet threat and a determination to rebuild the Western Alliance on a more solid strategic, economic, and political foundation.

The AFL-CIO reiterates its support for a strong national defense. This cannot be defined as a fixed percentage of increased spending—which could be wasted on the wrong weapons for the wrong places—but depends on an analysis of the military challenge and the proper mix of weapons systems and experienced personnel required to overcome that challenge. We insist that this nation can and must meet both its defense and domestic social needs. Workers, the poor and the minorities must not be made to bear an unfair share of the nation's defense burden. There are no trade-offs between justice and liberty.

Nor should the United States alone have to bear the whole burden of western defense. The deployment of theater nuclear weapons in Europe would help to redress only one part of the power imbalance. If vital interests in the Persian Gulf and elsewhere are to be protected, western conventional forces must be strengthened, and this requires the cooperation of America's allies.

While emphasizing the immediate political and military threat, the United States and its allies must also focus attention on the international economic crisis. The continuing economic contradictions and disarray in the Atlantic Alliance are aggravated by growing inflation and unemployment, the energy crisis, monetary instability, and declining economic growth. This slack in the industrialized nations, combined with rising energy prices, will increase the difficulties faced by the non-oil-producing developing nations.

It is, therefore, urgent that the June 1980 summit conference of heads of state of the seven industrialized countries—France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United States, Britain and Canada—make a special effort to achieve a higher degree of unity of purpose and action.

As in the past, the trade unions of these countries will hold a preliminary meeting to draw up a common international economic policy for the consideration of the heads of state. The AFL-CIO will participate in this effort.

The free trade unions of the world have a special obligation to help mobilize public opinion in defense of human rights and in opposition to Soviet aggression, which threatens the economic lifelines of the West and thus the ability of trade unions to advance the well-being of workers. We, therefore, appeal to all international and national organizations of free trade unions to meet this obligation.

IN ASSESSING the Soviet threat, we must bear in mind that economic and political contradictions abound as well in the Soviet system, which faces declining productivity and growth rates, a looming energy crisis, disastrous agricultural performance, labor shortages, and population trends which will soon make Russians a minority in the Soviet Union.

Past western policy has assisted the Soviet rulers to overcome these problems by providing high technology, grain and credits. We support the President's curtailment of grain sales and high technology transfers to the Soviet Union in reaction to its invasion of Afghanistan.

But U.S. policies should not be merely reactive to changes in Soviet behavior. U.S. economic relations with the Soviet Union should be geared to a long-term policy which discourages western contributions to Soviet war-making capabilities.

Only by sustained common action on all of these fronts can the United States and its allies bring about a correlation of forces more favorable to the West. The answer to whether the Soviets have "miscalculated" depends on the success of that effort.

Recycled Funds Available:

Emergency Housing Aid Sought To Avert Construction Slump

WITHOUT QUICK government action, 1980 housing production will skid to less than half the 1978 rate, triggering a wave of construction layoffs, AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry Schechter warned.

Schechter urged Congress to activate the Emergency Home Purchase Assistance Act and free up the "$9 billion available from the sale and repayment of mortgages made earlier under that program."

He stressed that putting those so-called "recaptured funds" to use now, coupled with adjustments of the program's purchase price, mortgage and interest rates limits, would produce about 234,000 housing units and create some half-a-million more jobs.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Schechter said that the badly needed housing stimulus sought by the AFL-CIO could be set in motion without adding to inflation, because the main push behind the steep escalation of rents and sale prices is the short supply of housing.

"The percentage of year-round housing units that are vacant and available for rent or sale is at record low levels," he said, stressing that the resulting inflation is "feeding into the rest of the economy." Expanding the housing supply would ease those pressures, he added.

Schechter said that there is rising interest in the Congress in activating the emergency program urged by the AFL-CIO, which is also known as the Brooke-Cranston Act. He predicted that as "additional declines in housing starts develop during the spring months—perhaps earlier—there will be action by Congress." He noted that while the Administration has asked Congress to adjust the purchase price, mortgage and interest rates limits, it has not yet sought the needed appropriation.

Questioning Schechter on the AFL-CIO-produced program were Jerome Cahill of the New York Daily News and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.



By Press Associates, Inc.

THE PERSONAL MISERIES brought on by plant shutdowns have been well-documented, but most economists and public officials have tended to pay more attention to the effects than the causes of these man-made disasters.

The consequences are abundantly clear: massive, often long-term unemployment for the displaced workers; dramatic, often painfully lowered standards of living; disabling and draining physical and emotional problems. The communities abandoned by the employers in turn suffer a seriously eroded tax base and face substantial increases in social service burdens.

Two economists investigated the phenomena of why plants are shut down and came up with some fascinating results. Professors Barry Bluestone of Boston College and Bennett Harrison of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology found that a disproportionate number of closings could be tied not to large corporations or small businesses, but to decisions by giant conglomerates.

More surprisingly, Bluestone and Harrison said, many of the businesses folded by the conglomerates actually were making a profit up to the day of their forced deaths.

"A corporate and especially a conglomerate closing," the economists recently told the House Committee on Small Business, "is more likely to be the result of a planned strategy to increase profits than is the closing of an independently owned business, which may well constitute a truly involuntary 'failure.' "

How does a conglomerate profit by closing a business? Especially a business which is making money? In many ways, the economists explained.

They note that conglomerates are formed not to produce goods, but to produce money. While a 7 percent or 10 percent profit on invested capital might be a healthy return for a normal business, a conglomerate's managers might think anything less than a 22 percent return isn't worth their time and trouble—so they close the plant and write it off.

BLUESTONE AND HARRISON offered a short course in how to wreck a business for profit:

- Both large and small companies may run down their older facilities—by not replacing worn-out machinery, for example—and use the savings, often in the form of depreciation allowances, to reinvest in other branches of their own firms, in other businesses, or perhaps municipal bonds.
- Companies may actually close the older facilities down altogether, putting the land and/or buildings on the market, selling the machinery for scrap or to other branches or firms.
- Multi-plant, multi-store and multi-office corporations may gradually shift some machinery, skilled labor, managers, or simply marketing responsibilities from their older to their newer facilities located in some other city, state or country. Thus, the older facility may remain in operation—at least for the time being—but at a lower level of activity.
- Although a multi-branch corporation may not physically remove any of the older plant's capital stock in the short run, the profits earned from that plant's operations are reallocated to newer facilities for use in new product development, for instance.

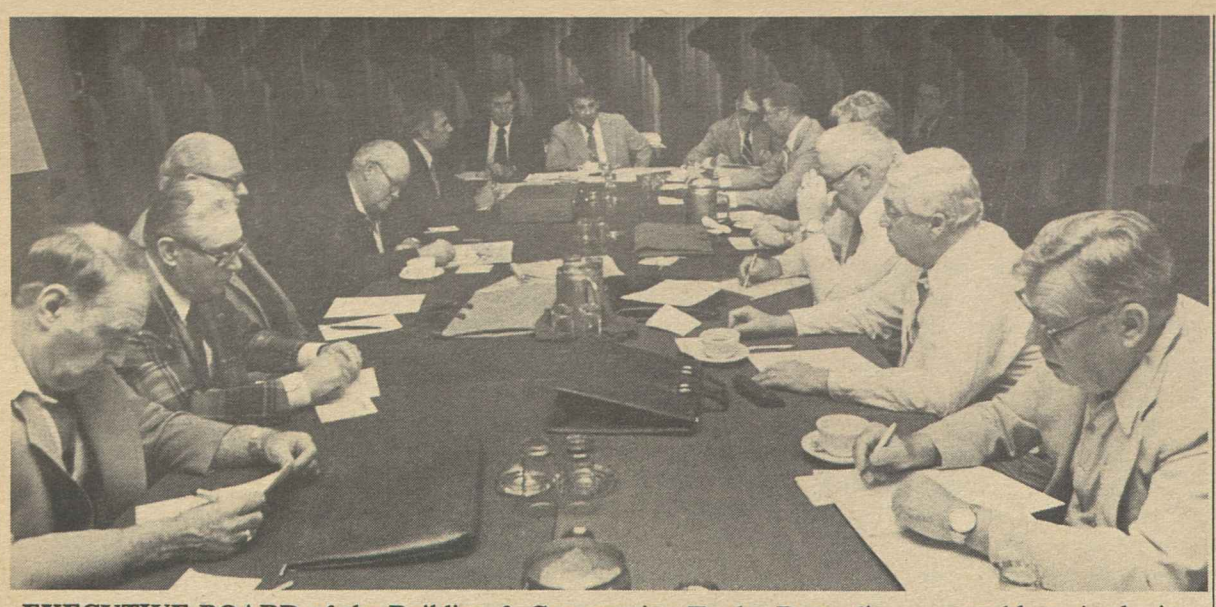
Such "milking" of profitable plants is especially common among conglomerates, whose managers have sometimes described these acquisitions as "cash cows," according to Bluestone and Harrison. Such "milking," the economists said, increase the chances that a business will run into trouble in the future.

The testimony of Bluestone and Harrison was based on research undertaken for the Progressive Alliance, a labor-consumer coalition which is attacking what it sees as widespread abuses of concentrated corporate power.

It may be an old story that big fish eat the little fish, but unless the conglomerate sharks are brought under control, the jobs of workers and the economic well-being of many communities across the nation remain in danger.



HOUSING STARTS are likely to skid to less than half the 1978 rate, triggering a wave of construction layoffs, AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry Schechter, center, warned on Labor News Conference. He called for activation of the Emergency Home Purchase Assistance Act to reverse the downward trend. Questioning him were Jerome Cahill, left, of the New York Daily News and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.



EXECUTIVE BOARD of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. discusses problems in the industry at its midwinter meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla. At the head of the table are BCTD President Robert A. Georgine, center, and the department's secretary-treasurer, Joseph F. Maloney, left.

City Officials Faulted In Firefighter Dispute

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council declared its support of Chicago's striking firefighters, and condemned city officials for negotiating in bad faith.

The council charged that threats and harassment are being used to frustrate the Chicago Fire Fighters Union in its efforts to obtain decent wages and conditions and a contract with the city.

"We call upon city officials to negotiate in good faith, and meet their responsibilities to the professional firefighters," the council said, charging the city was trying to break IAFF Local 2.

Most of Chicago's 4,350 fire fighters walked off their jobs on Feb. 14. The main issue in their dispute is the city's refusal to grant them a written contract instead of the traditional handshake agreement unless the union agreed to a no-strike clause and binding arbitration.

At AFL-CIO News press time, the city and the union were working on a proposal to resume negotiations under a temporary truce.

"Blame for the current situation in Chicago must rest with those politicians who have refused to conduct substantive negotiations while at the same time refusing to establish a legal framework for labor-management relations for uniformed services," the Executive Council said.

"Chicago's firefighters are left, therefore, with no alternative except to strike in order to obtain a contract."

The council pointed out that, in states and cities where emergency services are covered by a collective bargaining law providing fair, final, and binding arbitration of disputes not resolved through negotiations, there has never been a firefighters' strike.

"Threats of mass firings, jailings, fines, and other harassments by city officials will not settle the strike," the council warned. "Only a fair collective bargaining contract reached through responsible, good-faith negotiations will resolve the dispute and establish stable relations between the city and its professional firefighters."

Meanwhile, the Chicago AFL-CIO asked Cook County Circuit Court Judge John Hechinger for permission to intervene in the bitter dispute. Hechinger, who earlier had ordered the two sides back to the bargaining table, agreed.

The Chicago labor federation said that it could help either by participating directly in negotiations or by acting as a shuttle between the two sides. It also urged its members to observe the firefighters' picket lines, and not to participate in any firefighting work.

Mayor Jane Byrne, moving on her threat to replace the striking union firefighters, said that 250 recruits were in the city's fire stations and that 400 others were being processed and would undergo a two-week crash training program.

Gas Workers Approve Pact In St. Louis

St. Louis—Some 1,500 members of two Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers locals returned to their jobs with the Laclede Gas Co., after approving a new three-year agreement to end their five-month strike against the utility.

At the joint meeting, members of OCAW Local 5-6 and Local 5-194 ratified the pact by a vote of 825 to 379. Local 5-6 represents construction, maintenance, and service employees. Local 5-194 represents clerical workers.

The contract calls for a 9 percent wage increase, retroactive to Aug. 1, 1979, with another 1.5 percent increase applied to the employees' pension plan in the first year of the contract. Wages will rise in the second and third years of the agreement by 8 and 9 percent, respectively.

Robert C. Tibbs, chairman of the OCAW negotiating committee, said that the contract was significantly higher than the wage-benefit package originally offered by the utility. Still open for negotiation art 12 other fringe benefit items, Tibbs said.

The agreement will boost the average pay of Local 5-6 members to $10.15 an hour as of Aug. 1, 1981. Members of Locals 5-194 will reach $8.76 an hour on that date.

NLRB Slaps J.P. Stevens With New Complaint

Boston—The National Labor Relations Board's regional office here filed a complaint against J. P. Stevens & Co., charging it unlawfully refused to bargain with the Clothing & Textile Workers at the company's non-woven fabric plants in New Milford, Conn.

The latest complaint—a consolidation of two pending cases—is the third in a month lodged against the firm by NLRB regional offices. It charges the company with 10 separate instances of refusal to bargain with ACTWU, which a majority of employees at the New Milford plant designated their bargaining agent on June 15, 1977.

Based on charges by ACTWU, the New Milford complaint alleges that from October 1978 through January 1979 Stevens, "without notification to or bargaining with the union effectuated changes in working conditions . . . relating to attendance, perfect attendance award, employee discipline, leave of absence, Christmas gifts, probationary period, seniority, funeral leave, and call-in time."

By these acts, the complaint continued, Stevens "did interfere with, restrain and coerce . . . its employees in the exercise of the rights" which they are guaranteed by law.

A hearing on the charges before an NLRB administrative law judge was scheduled for July 18 in New Milford.

Earlier this month, NLRB's Winston-Salem, N.C., regional office issued refusal-to-bargain complaints against the firm involving company employees at Wallace, N.C., and the New Orleans NLRB regional office filed similar charges on behalf of Stevens workers at West Boylston, Ala.

Banks Follow Suit:

Fed Sets Off New High Interest Spiral

(Continued from Page 1)

Feb. 19, up from an average 14.67 percent on Feb. 15.

● Rates on other short-term securities, such as the Treasury Dept.'s latest 13-week bill, registered increases ranging to more than one-half of a percentage point.

The Fed's action followed a report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics that prices charged by producers in January surged 1.6 percent, the largest monthly increase in more than five years. The January increase, which translates to a 19.2 percent annual rate before compounding, was considerably larger than the average monthly rise of 1 percent in 1979.

In another move to tighten credit, FRB Chairman Paul Volcker told a House Banking Committee that the Fed intends to produce an "appreciable slowing" in the growth of the nation's money supply.

"Let there be no doubt," Volcker said. "The Federal Reserve is determined to make every reasonable effort to work toward reducing monetary growth from the levels of recent years, not just in 1980, but in the years ahead."

High interest rates already are having a dampening effect on the economy, and the fear expressed by many economists is that further rate boosts could push the country into another recession. The Carter Administration envisions a "mild" recession in the first half of 1980.

The January increase in producer prices—the prices that retailers pay for goods—occurred despite an eight-tenths of 1 percent drop in prices for foods at the finished goods stage. BLS attributed the acceleration to higher prices for energy, nonfood consumer goods and capital equipment.

Just as distressing as the jump in finished goods prices was the 2.8 percent increase in producer prices for intermediate goods, which are commodities that require further processing before they become finished goods. The January increase was the largest since a 4.6 percent jump in August 1974.

Producer prices for crude goods, which have not yet been processed, fell nine-tenths of 1 percent, the sharpest drop since a 1 percent decline in August 1977.

Early Settlement Goal For ILA Negotiations

The Longshoremen and three employer associations have agreed on a negotiating schedule intended to reach a settlement for more than 50,000 Atlantic and Gulf Coast dock workers well in advance of a contract deadline.

While contracts do not expire until Oct. 1, 1980, the negotiating timetable calls for reaching an agreement by July 1 on major issues, leaving time for resolution of local port issues.

The accelerated negotiation schedule is intended to avoid possible loss of business to ports that shippers might bypass if there were the risk of a strike.

Under the timetable reached by the union and the employers, the ILA will present its contract proposals on Apr. 15 and bargaining sessions will get under way May 6. Direct parties to the negotiating agreement were the New York Shipping Association, the Southwest Florida Employers Committee and the West Gulf Maritime Association. However, several other associations are expected to participate.

Negotiations with the employer groups will cover wages, contract duration, employer contributions to pension funds and to health and welfare funds, hours of work, rules on containerization and on barges.

Local issues, to be decided in subsequent port negotiations, would include distribution of the economic package negotiated in the master agreement and the guaranteed working hours under the various port guaranteed annual income programs.



SOVIET DISSIDENT Alexander Ginzburg, his wife, and mother held a press conference at New York's Freedom House shortly after the three were reunited. Ginzburg was one of five leading Soviet dissidents exchanged in April 1979 for two convicted Russian spies. His family, however, remained in the USSR for nine months in hopes of getting permission for the Ginzburgs' 19-year-old foster son also to emigrate. When all efforts failed, the family, including the Ginzburgs' two sons, left the USSR. Sergei Shibayev, the ward, is currently serving in the Soviet army as a construction worker even though he was earlier declared unfit for service due to ill health.

RLEA Picks Kroll As New Chairman

Miami Beach, Fla. — President Fred J. Kroll of the Railway & Airline Clerks was elected chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association, which comprises 20 unions with members in the railroad industry.

Kroll succeeds Machinists Vice President John Peterpaul, who resigned because of additional responsibilities within his own union. He will remain a member of the RLEA executive committee.

In other elections at the RLEA meeting here, President Orville W. Jacobson of the Railway Carmen was chosen as vice chairman, succeeding Kroll, and President Fred Hardin of the United Transportation Union was elected to the executive committee to succeed Al Chesser, who retired as UTU president at the end of 1979.

NDP Gains Seats:

Liberal Party Wins Majority in Canada

Ottawa—The labor-supported New Democratic Party gained votes and seats in Canada's parliamentary elections, but Pierre Trudeau's Liberal Party was the big winner.

Canadian voters overwhelmingly repudiated the nine-month-old government of Prime Minister Joe Clark, whose Progressive Conservative Party dropped 33 seats and was left with only 103 of the 282 members of the House of Commons.

Liberals will have at least 146 of the 282 House seats, and will be able to govern without a coalition. Their 32-seat gain is expected to rise to 33 after an election in Quebec that was postponed because of the death of a candidate.

The Quebec-based Social Credit Party, which had helped give the Conservatives a skimpy majority until Clark tried to force through a regressive budget, lost all five of its seats.

For the New Democratic Party and its trade union supporters, the outcome was mixed.

The NDP had a net gain of five seats for a total of 32 and increased its percentage of the total vote from 18 percent in the 1979 parliamentary elections to 20 percent in the Feb. 18 vote.

But the Liberal Party sweep was so strong that the NDP lost its hope of having a strong influence in the new government as a "balance of power" in a Commons where neither of the two older parties would hold a majority.

The Canadian Labor Congress had run what it termed a "parallel" election campaign in support of NDP candidates. CLC President Dennis McDermott said the election results demonstrate "there is no overnight success in politics" and the road ahead for the labor-endorsed political movement remains "a long one."

McDermott welcomed the evidence of the NDP's "steadily growing strength" as bringing closer the time when "a majority of Canadians will vote for the party that really deserves their support rather than trying to end up on the winning side."

The NDP, successor to a progressive farmer-labor coalition, jumped from 8 to 12 seats in British Columbia and had multi-seat gains in Saskatchewan, where it controls the provincial government, and Manitoba. The party's leader since 1975 has been Ed Broadbent, a 44-year-old economist and former professor.

The NDP had supported a minority Trudeau government from 1972 to 1974, when an election gave the Liberals a clear majority and cut back NDP strength in Parliament.

The next Trudeau government imposed unpopular wage controls and followed economic policies leading to higher unemployment and reduced buying power. Last May, when the next parliamentary elections were held, the Conservatives emerged with a plurality and the then 39-year-old Joe Clark became Canada's youngest prime minister.

But the Conservatives disillusioned independent voters with a policy of still higher interest rates, further public sector cutbacks, proposed curtailment of public-sector bargaining and a budget calling for an 18-cent-a-gallon increase in gasoline prices.

Trudeau had announced his retirement as Liberal Party leader, but the unexpectedly short life of the Clark government kept him at his party's helm. With polls forecasting a big Liberal Party win, Trudeau made few public appearances, refused to debate Conservative and NDP leaders, and emerged only in the final days of the campaign to proclaim his intent to reverse what he called a trend of growing foreign control of Canada's economy.

Food Trades Score Abuses On 'Lie' Tests

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Food & Beverage Trades Dept. moved to step up its fight against employer use of lie detectors as a condition of employment.

The FBTD executive board cited the alarming trend toward psychological manipulation in the workplace. The department recently filed a complaint with the Federal Trade Commission charging that several commercial presentations wholly misrepresent the accuracy of lie-detector equipment, and insufficiently advise the public of relevant state laws.

Board members also reviewed a pamphlet just issued by the FBTD and the Food & Commercial Workers documenting case histories of workers subjected to lie detector tests. Titled "The Lie Detector Drama: Victims and Villains," the pamphlet also focuses on some of the proponents of such tests.

The board called on the White House to withdraw the nomination of Robert Baldwin to the International Trade Commission because of his lack of commitment to the protection of American industries.

On the other hand, it gave its full support for William A. Lubbers, nominated as general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board. Lubbers is filling the position on a temporary basis pending Senate confirmation.

In other action, the board endorsed the White House Conference on Families scheduled this summer, the National Conference on Religion and Labor set for May 13-14 in Covington, Ky., U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics, and the Farm Workers' boycott of non-union Red Coach lettuce.



SAFETY & HEALTH were among the issues explored by the Metal Trades Dept.'s 11-member executive council at its meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla. From left are department President Paul Burnsky and Vice Presidents Charles Romelfanger and John J. McNamara. Romelfanger is president of the Pattern Makers. McNamara is president of the Firemen & Oilers.

Metal Trades Assail Bill to Curb OSHA

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Metal Trades Dept. expressed firm opposition to a new effort in Congress to undermine the Occupational Safety & Health Act by imposing severe limitations on workplace inspections and enforcement powers.

A resolution adopted by the department's executive council here pointed out that the proposed legislation would eliminate safety inspections in 90 percent of all workplaces, thereby depriving 70 percent of the workers of the protections of the law.

The bill, sponsored by Sen. Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.) and several other senators, would create a new definition of a workplace so as to remove protections for some workers and leave them for others, the resolution charged. For example, it said, workers in a machine shop might remain under OSHA protections while those in a nearby paint shop would be unprotected, depending on the number of lost-time injuries that had occurred in each location.

"OSHA inspectors would no longer be able to make wall-to-wall inspections in response to worker complaints," the Metal Trades board observed, because the bill would prohibit inspection of problem areas lying outside those listed in the complaint. This would outlaw the present OSHA practice of inspecting an entire construction site in response to a worker complaint against an employer.

Also, the resolution pointed out, the Schweiker bill would eliminate all penalties for serious violations by employers who are exempted by its provisions. Such an exemption could be obtained by an employer with more than 10 workers simply by informing OSHA by affidavit that there is a joint labor-management safety committee and an on-site consultative program in operation.

Meanwhile, the Industrial Union Dept. has scheduled four regional meetings to mobilize local union safety officials in a vigorous defense of OSHA.

The IUD meetings are designed to trigger legislative activity against the Schweiker bill, and to explore the possibility of permanent state and regional mechanisms to protect OSHA against future attacks.

The first meeting will be held Mar. 4 in Pittsburgh, and will be hosted by the Steelworkers. Other meetings are scheduled for March 31 in Milwaukee, sponsored by the UAW; Apr. 8, in Houston, hosted by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, and Apr. 9, in Los Angeles, hosted by the Machinists.



FOOD & BEVERAGE TRADES Dept. executive board reviewed 1979 convention policy decisions and took action on a number of new issues and programs at its midwinter meeting. At the head of the table are FBTD President Robert Harbrant and Sec.-Treas. Harry Poole.

New Tax Cut Plan Opposed For California

Hal Harbour, Fla.—A California ballot proposal for "another indiscriminate tax cut" that would benefit mostly the wealthy drew the strong opposition of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The proposal, Proposition 9 on the ballot next June, would cut California's progressive income tax in half. It is known as "Jarvis II" after Howard Jarvis, the ultra-conservative who is leading support for the measure and who authored Proposition 13, which was approved by California voters two years ago. That measure required a radical reduction of property taxes in the state, but its immediate impact was blunted when $5 billion in surplus state funds was distributed to local governments to ward off cutbacks in services.

That surplus is now depleted, the Executive Council noted, and the proposed 50 percent reduction in the state income tax coupled with the delayed impact of Proposition 13 "would have a net effect of curtailing vital public services essential to the state's economy and the welfare of its people."

The council pointed out that over a third of the revenue loss resulting from Proposition 9 would go for tax savings for the wealthiest 5 percent of the state's taxpayers, with working families gaining very little and with no benefits at all for the poor and most of the elderly.

"We reaffirm our opposition to tax cuts which provide windfalls to the wealthy, rig the tax structure even further against low- and middle-income workers and hamstring the ability of government to provide necessary services," the council declared.

Label Trades Expand Board By 6 Members

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Union Label & Service Trades Dept. has elected six new vice presidents to its executive board.

They are President Lawrence A. Holley of the Aluminum Workers, First Vice President Pat Campbell of the Carpenters, President Thomas F. Miechur of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers, President Carl Scarbrough of the Furniture Workers, Sec.-Treas. B. L. Sorah, Jr., of the Maintenance of Way Employees, and Sec. Lynn Williams of the Steelworkers.

The election, which took place at the board's Feb. 16 meeting here, follows through on a constitutional amendment adopted at the department's convention last November, which provided for expansion of the board to 17 vice presidents plus the president and secretary-treasurer. John E. Mara, a vice president of the Food & Commercial Workers, was elected president of the department at the convention; Earl McDavid is secretary-treasurer.

George Perkel Retires, ACTWU Safety Chief

New York — George Perkel, safety and health director of the Clothing & Textile Workers, has retired after 32 years with ACTWU and the Textile Workers Union of America. He joined the TWUA research staff in 1947 and served as research director for 13 years.

Perkel, 60, will now serve as a part-time consultant for ACTWU's federally funded safety and health training program and work with Dr. Irving J. Selikoff on occupational health projects at the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine.

Hall Gravely Ill:

Drozak New Leader Of Maritime Trades

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Maritime Trade Dept. elected Frank Drozak of the Seafarers as its new president, filling a gap caused by the inability of Paul Hall to carry out the functions of the office because of his illness.

Hall, the president of the Seafarers, was stricken shortly before the department's convention last November and remains in grave condition at a New York hospital.

The action was taken by the department's executive board at the opening of its meeting here after hearing a report from Vice President Stephen J. Leslie on Hall's situation and on the bleak outlook for recovery, which cast a somber pall over the entire proceedings.

Leslie said that after consultations with physicians, members of Hall's family and leaders of the Seafarers, and after hearing an interpretation of the department's constitution by legal counsel, MTD officers decided to recommend that the presidency be declared vacant and that a new president be elected. He notified the board that he would not seek election to the post himself and nominated Drozak, a long-time colleague of Hall's.

Because of different provisions in the SIU constitution, Drozak continues as executive vice president of the union while carrying out Hall's presidential responsibilities in his absence. Leslie is a vice president of the Operating Engineers.

Speaker after speaker paid tribute to Hall's long career of service to the labor movement.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland observed that "the spirit of Paul Hall hangs very strongly here like the spirit of George Meany, and will for a very long time to come," and Federation Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue described Hall as a "tough, smart, courageous and dedicated trade unionist" whose prime concern has always been for the workers he represented.

Kirkland praised the choice of Drozak to take the MTD helm, and observed that both he and Drozak had "some very big shoes to fill."

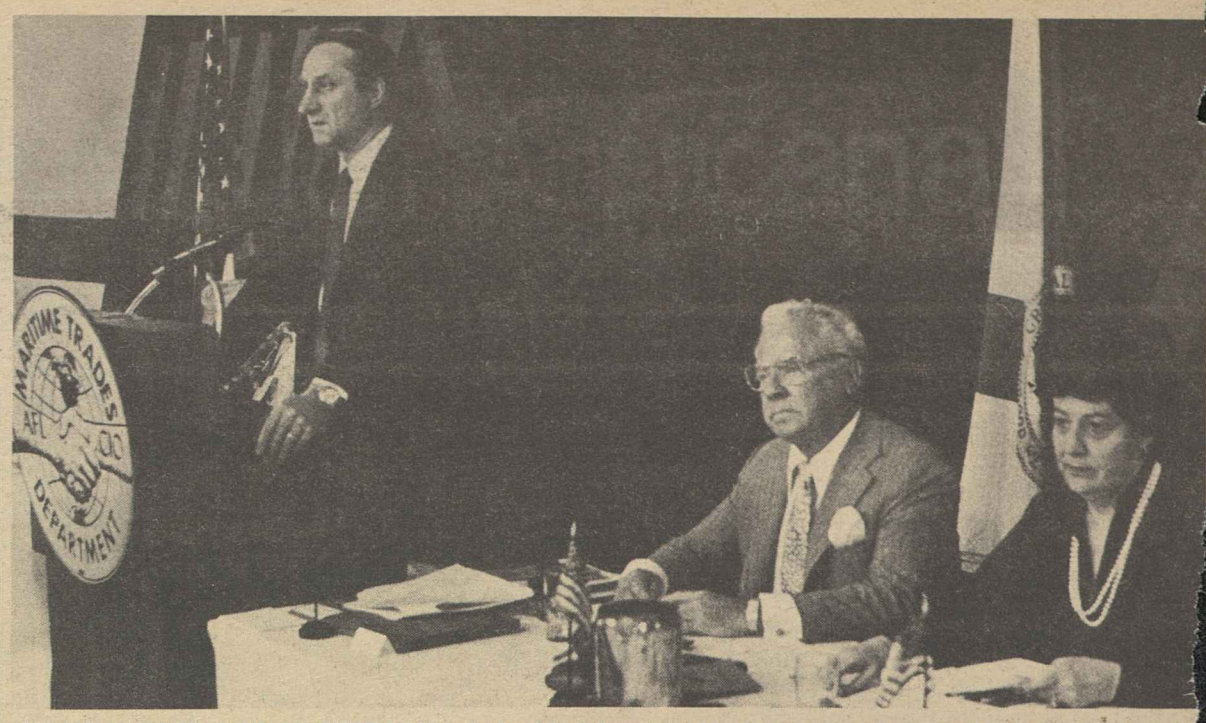
"The best thing we both can say," he suggested, "is that we intend to continue and to build on the work that our predecessors have done throughout this department and this trade union movement."

After hearing a report by Kirkland that covered labor's participation in the pay advisory committee and in the National Accord with the Carter Administration, the MTD board went on to shape a program to deal with issues of major concern to maritime unions. Its policy positions included:

- A comprehensive statement on energy needs that calls for diversifying energy imports, building up the nation's strategic petroleum reserve, and utilizing domestic resources in this country rather than exporting them to other nations.

- Support for legislative initiatives to benefit U.S. shipyards by expanding the fishing industry, developing deep seabed mining resources, restructuring dry cargo ship subsidy laws, and encouraging the return of passenger ships to the domestic cruise trade.

- A renewed call to halt the decline of the U.S.-flag merchant fleet, including specific actions to promote bilateral shipping agreements with America's trading partners, utilize the merchant marine as a military auxiliary fleet, and eliminate the Virgin Islands loophole in the Jones Act which is designed to protect domestic shipping from foreign intrusion.



NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT of the Maritime Trades Dept., Frank Drozak of the Seafarers, addresses the MTD's executive board meeting at Bal Harbour, Fla. Drozak replaces SIU President Paul Hall, unable to continue in the post because of grave illness. Seated are MTD Vice President Stephen J. Leslie and Executive Sec.-Treas. Jean Ingrao.

Kirkland Sees 'Abscam' Raising Serious Civil Liberties Issues

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Serious questions of the violation of civil liberties have been raised by the operations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the so-called Abscam affair, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland declared here.

Responding to reporters' questions at a news conference, Kirkland said that as a citizen he is concerned about several aspects of the matter and noted that Attorney Gen. Benjamin Civiletti has himself "indicated pretty strongly that he's concerned about certain aspects of it."

Kirkland referred specifically to the premature disclosure of details of the Abscam investigation and the names of public figures involved, but also cited ethical and moral questions as to the responsibility for the actual crimes.

Abscam is the code name given by the FBI to an investigation that started out as an effort to recover stolen art objects but shifted its focus to the bribery of public officials. The name derived from the disguise of agents as wealthy Arab businessmen who operated through intermediaries.

"No one in the trade union movement, none of our council members and certainly not myself, would question the responsibility of law enforcement authorities to enforce the laws on the books without fear or favor," Kirkland said. "And as for the role of the FBI in investigating and enforcing federal law, that issue is not in question."

Kirkland noted that only one side of the story has so far been presented to the public, and until the other side is heard, he said, "I think judgment ought to be reserved as to the guilt or innocence of any of the parties whose names have been spread across the newspapers to their serious damage."

He added, however, that he feels another crime has been committed by the law enforcement authorities themselves—"if not a technical crime, certainly a crime against civil liberties."

He pointed out that it is clearly a crime to disclose matters being considered by a grand jury, but in this case the disclosures were made before any evidence was presented to a grand jury.

"I find that not significantly or morally more acceptable," he said, "than for the law enforcement authorities to spread the details of charges that are before the grand jury in the public press. I don't know who's responsible for that."

As to the civil liberties questions, he recalled that in the past the FBI's "sting" operations were set up to snare evidence and perpetrators of crimes that had already been committed.

The Abscam case, Kirkland said, raises the question as to whether "the law enforcement authorities did not in fact create the crime that might not otherwise have taken place if they had not created it.

"I think there are serious ethical, moral and philosophical questions raised by this whole matter that ought to be examined. If law enforcement authorities can create crimes at their own discretion, they then create the choice of victims and targets. What are the criteria that govern that process, particularly when it bears upon the issue of the respective powers of the Executive Branch and the law enforcement authorities and the Legislative Branch?"

While there may be good answers to these questions, Kirkland said, they "ought to be asked in the proper forum and explored, because I do think there are issues of civil liberties here that are just as important as law enforcement, to which we all subscribe."

Big Oil Firm Agrees To Repay Overcharge

The hugely profitable Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) has agreed to a settlement of federal price violation charges that will cost the company $100 million immediately and larger sums over the months ahead.

To settle Energy Dept. allegations of some $500 million in overcharges, Indiana Standard agreed to:

- Pay $29 million in direct reimbursement to its biggest customers for home heating oil and diesel fuel. The money will go primarily to utilities and bus companies.

- Pay $71 million into a federal account that will be used to compensate lower-income oil users who were hurt most by the overcharges.

- Reduce prices of its Amoco-brand gasoline and propane by two cents a gallon while these products remain under federal price controls and to forgo certain future price increases. It remained unclear whether the full reductions would be passed on to ordinary consumers.

- Spend about $400 million more than previously budgeted for expanded crude oil exploration and production and to improve its Texas City refinery.

Indiana Standard also will pay the federal government $250,000 "in lieu of penalties" that might have been imposed for pricing violations.

In an unrelated case, based on violations dating back more than a decade, Mobil Oil Corp. was fined $500,000 on criminal charges of switching natural gas sales from the federally regulated interstate market in order to get higher prices from an intrastate pipeline. The company last fall settled a civil suit involving this and other violations for $18 million.

Rutgers Labor Center Gets Beirne Grant

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Joseph A. Beirne Memorial Foundation, named for the late president of the Communications Workers, presented a $15,000 check to the Rutgers University Foundation to help finance an addition to the Rutgers Labor Education Center in New Brunswick, N.J.

CWA President Glenn E. Watts turned the check over to Herbert Levine, director of the Rutgers center, at a meeting of the union's executive board here. The sum is the first installment of a $25,000 grant to the center.

Aid to Central America Urged to Counter Cuba

Bal Harbour, Fla.—President Carter's appeal to Congress for more aid to strengthen democratic institutions in Central America in the face of Cuba's "blatant subversion" in the area was given the strong support of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The council cited the rapid changes that are sweeping through the societies of Central America, "aggravated by rising populations and expectations, unemployment, poverty, unrepresentative government and inflation."

In Nicaragua, it noted, extremists and a war-ravaged economy are threatening to undermine the "heroic struggle" of the people to replace the corrupt Somoza regime.

In El Salvador, "violent forces of the right and left are contending for total power, terrorizing and murdering citizens."

In Guatemala, murder and terror are escalating, many democratic labor leaders are disappearing, and economic breakdown is occurring.

"Aiding and abetting the chaos and destruction are Cuban efforts at subversion backed by the Soviet Union," the council charged. This "blatant subversion," it said, is aimed at undermining freedom in the Caribbean basin, and the additional U.S. aid is vital to strengthen the efforts of the people of that region to create free and pluralistic societies.

The council renewed its pledge to work through the Central American Confederation of Workers and the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers and the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers to support the free trade unions of Central America, which it called "the greatest bulwark for an eventual democratic solution for the countries in that area."

Jesse Gallagher Dies, Retired Field Director

Rocky River, Ohio — Jesse L. Gallagher, an AFL-CIO regional director for nearly 20 years, died here Feb. 13 of heart failure. He was 70.

Gallagher, who had been assigned to the Ohio-West Virginia area, retired in 1974.

His mother, Carey Gallagher, had been an organizer for the Ladies' Garment Workers. He is survived by his wife Geraldine, a son, a daughter, and seven grandchildren.

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New Organizing Emphasis Tied to Unity, Cooperation

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Paychecks Battered by Price Leap

Soaring inflation — now built into an economy plagued by steadily rising energy costs and higher interest rates—is severely undermining the paychecks of millions of American working men and women, the latest Labor Dept. reports show.

Expressing "deep concern" over January's 1.4 percent increase in the government's consumer price index, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland told reporters at a news conference in Bal Harbour, Fla., that the 6.9 percent drop in workers' real spendable earnings over the past year is a further demonstration "that wages are clearly not the cause or source of this inflation. The wages of our members are the victims."

So far this year, prices at both the producer and consumer levels have risen at more than an 18 percent annual rate, an enormous jump over the 13.4 percent recorded for all of 1979. The January rise in the CPI was the sharpest monthly increase since the 1.8 percent spurt in August 1973. Retail gas prices took their biggest upward leap ever in January.

With inflation gouging paychecks, the typical married worker with three dependents in January took home spendable average weekly earnings of $86.06, down $1 since December and $6.31 less than in January 1979.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, which reported the latest figures, said that January's 1.1 percent drop in buying power was the steepest downturn since last April and the eighth consecutive monthly drop. Over the year, real spendable earnings—take-home pay stripped

(Continued on Page 11)



LABOR SEC. RAY MARSHALL briefs the Executive Council meeting in Florida on key provisions of the Executive Order by President Carter to give federal workers for the first time "significant protection of their right to a safe and healthful workplace." Flanking him are AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue.

On Hazardous Assignments:

High Court Bolsters OSHA Enforcement

A unanimous Supreme Court upheld the Labor Dept.'s 1973 interpretation of the Occupational Safety & Health Act giving a worker the right to refuse a dangerous assignment when there is no other reasonable recourse.

The law protects workers from reprimands or reprisals, but business argued before the Supreme Court that the Labor Dept. had exceeded its congressional authority with its interpretation.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland hailed the decision as a victory for common sense. "If the court had permitted employers to force workers to choose between their jobs and their health, the result would have been barbaric," he said.

The decision, written for a unanimous court by Justice Potter Stewart, came in a 1974 case against Whirlpool Corp. in Ohio in which two workers refused to crawl out on a screen from which a co-worker had plunged to his death nine days previously.

An appeals court decision in Cincinnati upheld the workers' rights—and the Labor Dept.'s authority—in the Whirlpool case, and the Supreme Court affirmed that decision.

At the time the Supreme Court took the Whirlpool case, there were two other appeals court decisions which had gone the other way, leaving the Labor Dept.'s enforcement in a legal limbo.

Those decisions were by courts in New Orleans in 1977 and Denver in 1978. The Whirlpool Co.'s authority to discipline the two Ohio workers had been upheld in district court before the appeals court reversal.

The two workers in the 1974 Whirlpool case were told to go out on a screen 20 feet above the floor to retrieve small appliance parts spilled from a massive conveyor belt system above. The screen was in place to protect workers in the plant from the spilling parts, but the retrieval had resulted in other workers falling partially or completely through the screen.

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Health 'Choice' Bills Penalize Best Plans

America's workers would be shortchanged by legislation that would discourage comprehensive health insurance protection, the AFL-CIO charged at House hearings.

Associate Legislative Director Robert McGlotten expressed the AFL-CIO's strong disagreement with the carrot-and-stick concept of a bill introduced by Ways & Means Committee Chairman Al Ullman (D-Ore.). The Ullman bill and a similar Republican-sponsored measure are being considered by a subcommittee headed by Rep. Charles B. Rangel (D-N.Y.).

If the bill became law, workers with the best employer-paid health insurance plans would pay higher taxes and those workers willing to accept low-benefit alternatives would take home a few more dollars in pay.

Its theory is that health costs can be held down if consumers have an incentive to seek out cheaper health insurance plans, but McGlotten challenged this reasoning.

"Low-cost insurance policies are

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Fresh Strategies Urged by Council

By John M. Barry

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A strong new emphasis on organizing to continue to spread the benefits of trade unionism to all workers emerged as a major theme at the AFL-CIO Executive Council's mid-winter meeting here.

The council acknowledged that labor faces "tremendous challenges" in its organizing efforts and called for the continued development of effective and imaginative strategies and tactics to counter employer opposition. It urged affiliates to put renewed stress on growth through organizing, asked a greater commitment to inter-union cooperation and pledged coordination of these efforts by the federation.

The council cited the need for "sharpening and sharing" the successful techniques that have produced key organizing victories in recent months in widespread locations and diverse industries. To meet this need, it said, a Tactical Information Exchange Project has been established by the National Organizing Committee, made up of the organizing directors of affiliated international unions.

On a regional and local level, this concept of mutual assistance will be enhanced through cooperative organizing campaigns now under way or in the planning stage, the council said.

The statement on organizing was one of 34 adopted by the Executive Council on a broad range of domestic and international issues. In addition, it disposed of a score of resolutions referred to it by the 1979 convention.

Also as a follow-up to convention discussions, the council approved a recommendation of its committee on council structure aimed at encouraging greater participation on the council by women and minority group members active in AFL-CIO unions. This would be done by waiving for two council seats the strongly-held tradition that council members be general officers of affiliated unions.

The council heard reports on a number of internal matters and on issues of particular concern to labor. Federation President Lane Kirkland presented a detailed review of the operations of the Pay Advisory Committee set up under labor's National Accord with the Administration to deal with the wage restraint section of President Carter's voluntary anti-inflation program. Kirkland heads the labor contingent on the tripartite Pay Committee.

Asked at a news conference between council sessions about the Pay Committee's recommendation for a new wage increase standard embracing a range of 7.5 to 9.5 percent, Kirkland said the recommendation "represents considerable restraint and sacrifice on the part of workers" in the face of the continuing upsurge in consumer prices and the sharp drop in real spendable earnings.

"I will tell you now," he said, "that we don't propose to preside for long over the continuing reduction in the real incomes of American workers as long as everybody else gets theirs and the devil take the hindmost, and there is no effective action against inflation in other quarters."

The AFL-CIO's position on national economic policy issues was detailed by the council in statements adopted at its earlier sessions. At subsequent meetings, statements covered the Federal Reserve Board's tight money and high interest rate policy, the critical decline

(Continued on Page 3)

High Interest Policy Hit As Menace to Economy

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO accused the Federal Reserve Board of aggravating the nation's economic ills by imposing tight money and high interest rates which the federation's Executive Council declared are "a major cause of inflation and recession."

The council called for fundamental shifts in the board's policies and structure, including a substantial reduction in the discount rate instead of further increases.

Boosts in the discount rate—the interest the Fed charges on loans to banks—tend to raise all interest rates, the council observed in a statement at its winter meeting here. It added:

"This increases the cost of business investment and inventory, debt burdens for federal, state and local governments, and home mortgages and consumer loans. . . .

"High interest rates contribute to higher prices for all goods and services, slow down the economy and increase unemployment."

The council pointed out that over the past year, the Federal Reserve Board has raised the discount rate five times, from 9.5 percent to the current 13 percent, os-

(Continued on Page 9)



WAGE EARNERS are the primary victims of today's soaring inflation, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland told reporters at a news conference during the Executive Council's midwinter meeting in Florida. He called for greater attention to lowering the costs of the basic necessities, such as food, shelter, and medical care.

Disputes Plan Success Tied To Mediation

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Mediation continues to be the most effective means of settling differences between AFL-CIO affiliates under the Internal Disputes Plan, with 56 percent of the cases resolved at that level since the plan was instituted in January 1962.

The Executive Council received a report reviewing performance of the Internal Disputes Plan since its inception and detailing results for the past year. In 1979, there were 34 cases settled in mediation and 37 others on which determinations were issued by impartial umpires. Council subcommittees upheld the umpires' rulings in 13 cases, and three other appeals were withdrawn.

Non-compliance complaints were filed in 22 cases during the year, with compliance achieved in nine and non-compliance found in three. Since January 1962, 15 affiliates have been found to have failed to comply with umpires' decisions or directions of subcommittees in 29 cases. In 11 instances, compliance was later achieved and the affiliates' rights under Article XX restored.

Four affiliates are currently under sanctions—the International Typographical Union, the Graphic Arts International Union, the American Radio Association and the American Railway Supervisors Association.

The council approved the appointment of two additional impartial umpires to join Prof. D. Quinn Mills in hearing disputes cases not settled at the mediation level. They are William Gomberg, professor of industry at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School, and Howard Lesnick, professor of law at the same university.

Howard W. Kleeb, who served as an impartial umpire for many years, died during the past year.

Fight Pledged Against Proposal to Gut OSHA

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO pledged "a united and coordinated effort" to defeat the proposed Schweiker-Williams amendments to the Occupational Safety & Health Act, branding them the "most serious legislative attack" on OSHA in its history.

The bill, whose chief sponsors are Senators Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.) and Harrison Williams (D-N.J.), is titled the Occupational Safety & Health Improvements Act of 1980.

But instead of improving worker safety and health, the Executive Council observed in a statement, the measure "would drastically roll back statutory protections from workplace safety hazards." Rather than pursue such damaging amendments, the statement said, Congress should conduct continuing oversight hearings to strengthen and improve OSHA.

Asked at a news conference why supposedly liberal senators had lent their names to the legislation, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland commented that there is apparently a perception in some quarters of Congress of "a conservative mood adrift in the country, and that they'll blow with that wind. I don't think it's a correct analysis."

OSHA is sound legislation, he said, and can be as popular with the public at large as it is with the workers it affects.

"I don't know of a group of workers that doesn't feel very strongly that occupational safety and health regulations should be improved and strengthened and not weakened, that are not seriously concerned with the conditions in their workplace and the hazards of those conditions. Those elements of the workforce that still do not have adequate occupational safety and health protections want them very desperately."

The council cited these concepts in the bill which it said are "antithetical to OSHA's promise of a safe and healthful workplace for every worker":

- Removal of the statutory right of workers to safety inspections in response to their valid complaints.
- Erosion of OSHA's goal of preventing injuries by allowing safety inspections only after deaths or injuries occur.
- The incorrect assumption that safe workplaces that do not warrant inspection can be identified by statistical methods. The use of first-injury reports as a basis for authorizing inspections could also encourage employers to oppose legitimate workers' compensation claims.
- The mistaken assumption that employer motivation to observe safety rules will not be diminished by exemption from inspection.
- False reliance on voluntary compliance by eliminating or reducing penalties for even serious violations where safety committees and consultation programs are in operation. The bill contains no standards to determine the effectiveness of such programs or requirements that employers must correct potential hazards.

Radio Free Europe Role Cited

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Congress and the Administration were urged by the AFL-CIO to provide the leadership and resources necessary to continue "the vital mission" of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

An Executive Council statement expressed concern at the continued slow disintegration of these broadcasting organizations, with the reach of their message being restricted by cuts in transmitter power and air time, staff and program resources. The council said bureaucratic delays have prevented the positioning of new transmitters to reach Soviet Central Asia and Siberia. It also cited a "demonstrated need" for more transmitters beamed at listeners in the heartlands of European Russia and the Ukraine.

Like the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty provide complete and timely news and analysis for "the captive people who live behind the Iron Curtain," the council said, and the broadcasts serve as "a lifeline of communication" for those, like Andrei Sakharov, who "courageously defend human rights in Eastern bloc countries."

Could Deepen Recession:

Jobless Aid Cutback Seen 'Defying Logic'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Moves in the Administration and in the Senate Finance Committee to cut back unemployment benefits for the long-term jobless drew strong condemnation from the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The council called the actions "insensitive" at a time when "the nation is moving into a potentially grave recession" and warned that they "could actually further deepen the recession with unemployment feeding upon unemployment."

Particularly disturbing, the council said in a statement, are amendments sponsored by Sen. David Boren (D-Okla.) and adopted by the finance committee. One of these would penalize the long-term unemployed by withholding federal matching funds for the first week of an extended unemployment benefits period in any state that fails to adopt a week's waiting period for benefits to newly jobless workers.

"It defies logic to hurt those who have been out of work the longest because of decisions a state legislature had made to minimize the adverse economic impacts of unemployment," the council observed.

Another amendment would eliminate the national trigger for the extended benefits program, thus requiring that unemployment reach high levels throughout the nation before the long-term jobless in some states would be covered. The current program begins providing benefits in all states when the national rate of insured unemployment reaches 4.5 percent, which means a total jobless rate of about 7.5 percent.

A third amendment would allow states to set their optional extended benefit trigger at a level higher than the 5 percent insured jobless rate now specified.

"This would effectively deny benefits to workers in those states with the worst records of concern for the welfare of their citizens," the Executive Council pointed out.

It also scored the Administration's decision to change regulations so as not to count the long-term jobless (those unemployed 26 weeks or longer) when computing the extended benefits trigger. This will adversely affect about 225,000 jobless workers this fiscal year and 900,000 more next fiscal year, the council said, adding:

"The human cost of the Administration's changes is far higher than any dollar savings that will be realized."

These actions are "particularly illogical," the council statement charged, since a congressionally mandated report on all aspects of the unemployment insurance system is due from a commission on July 1.

The council called on Congress to override the Administration's revised rules on extended benefits and to defer action on the Boren amendments until the commission's final recommendations have been considered.

It further urged Congress to repeal the provision due to take effect Apr. 1 that would reduce jobless benefits by the amount of pension received by an otherwise eligible worker, and to reject efforts to expand this concept, especially by the inclusion of any portion of social security benefits.

"The unemployment insurance system, and particularly the extended benefits program, has worked well to cushion both the unemployed and the economy against the sudden loss of all purchasing power due to joblessness," the council statement observed. "We believe that both compassion and economic prudence dictate the necessity for a 65-week benefit period."

Another council statement addressed the problem of the remaining debt owed by 13 states to the Federal Unemployment Account as a result of borrowing during the last recession to support regular and extended jobless benefits.

Continuing high levels of unemployment have forced several of these states to borrow additional funds. And because of the lapsing of provisions for deferral of higher federal tax payments by employers, all debtor states unable to make repayments will be subject to higher federal taxes "at a time when a new recession is imminent and unemployment is rising," the council observed.

To meet these problems while assuring fair treatment for all states and enabling benefit levels to be maintained or improved, the council called for legislation to:

- Reimburse all states from federal general revenues for their share of extended benefits and the excess cost of regular benefits during the 1975-77 recession as well as the impending recession.
- Require states to repay loans whenever their reserves reach one-and-a-quarter times the previous year's benefit payments, thus deferring loan repayments during periods of recession and high joblessness.
- Help states meet extraordinary costs during periods of high unemployment through a system of reinsurance.

Bayard Rustin to Receive Highest AFL-CIO Award

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Civil Rights leader Bayard Rustin was chosen by the Executive Council as the 1980 recipient of the AFL-CIO's highest honor which the council renamed the Murray-Green-Meany award.

The $5,000 award, given annually by the federation to recognize outstanding service to humanity, was originally established to honor the memory of William Green and Philip Murray, who led the AFL and the CIO respectively, and now will bear tribute also to their successor, George Meany, who brought the two organizations together as the AFL-CIO.

In recommending that Rustin be designated for the 1980 award, the council's Community Services Committee cited his long history of contributions to the causes of both civil rights and human rights. Currently chairman of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, which he helped found, Rustin is perhaps best known as the organizer of the 1963 March on Washington which spurred passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Most recently he was part of the delegation of the Citizens Commission on Indochinese Refugees which sought to bring food and medical supplies to the starving Cambodian people.

The 1979 recipients of the award were the late Marvella Bayh, wife of Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), and Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, in recognition of their efforts to combat occupational cancer. Other winners have been President Harry S. Truman, Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir, Gen. Omar Bradley, A. Philip Randolph, Vice President Mondale, as well as entertainers Danny Kaye and Bob Hope.

CORRECTION

The Feb. 9 issue of the AFL-CIO News incorrectly listed this year's State, County & Municipal Employees convention as taking place June 2-6 in Anaheim. The correct dates are June 9-13.

Council Puts New Stress on Organizing

Cites Need for Fresh Strategies To Counter Employer Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

in housing construction, aid for low and middle-income families to meet soaring energy costs and the Administration's youth employment and training program.

The council also spelled out positions on pension legislation, moves to cut back unemployment insurance benefits, proposed federal standards for workers' compensation, attacks on the social security system and on the Occupational Safety & Health Act, registration for military service, and higher education.

Other statements expressed support for striking members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and for the nomination of William Lubbers as general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, criticized the Coast Guard for failing to carry out its responsibilities for occupational safety enforcement and marine inspection, urged expansion of union counselling services in the workplace, reaffirmed AFL-CIO policy on immigration and the problem of illegal aliens, and urged the strengthening of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

In its statement on organizing, the council pointed out that union membership continues to grow throughout the country, with the latest published figures showing an increase of more than 2 million members over the past decade.

But that is "no cause for satisfaction," the council said. It noted that labor's organizing efforts are increasingly hampered by "flagrant, calculated employer contempt" for the rights of workers to form and join unions. Last year, the statement pointed out, more than 8,000 workers were fired, demoted, suspended or otherwise disciplined illegally for participating in union activities.

The council again focused on the growth of "labor-management consultants" who advise and train employers in the tactics of union-busting, including harassment, coercion, intimidation, delay, invasions of privacy and other illegal practices. It noted that a congressional subcommittee continues to expose these practices and that the Labor Dept. has stepped up enforcement of provisions in the Landrum-Griffin Act requiring reports by consultants.

Before adopting the statement on organizing, the council reviewed a detailed analysis of "Union Membership and Employment: 1959-1979" prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. The study employs a wealth of data to pinpoint industries, geographical areas and labor force sectors where union membership is growing or declining, both in actual numbers and in percentages.

In other actions, the Executive Council approved a recommendation that its highest award for humanitarian service be renamed the Murray-Green-Meany Award and that it be presented this year to civil rights leader Bayard Rustin.

A report on the financial condition and operations of the AFL-CIO for the first half of the fiscal year was presented by Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue, and the council also heard an interim report from its subcommittee on pension investments, which is exploring ways of applying union pension funds in the interests of workers.

An analysis of the operations of the Internal Disputes Plan was also reviewed, and Kirkland announced the appointment of two additional impartial umpires to hear disputes cases not resolved in mediation. They are William Gomberg and Howard Lesnick, both professors at the University of Pennsylvania.

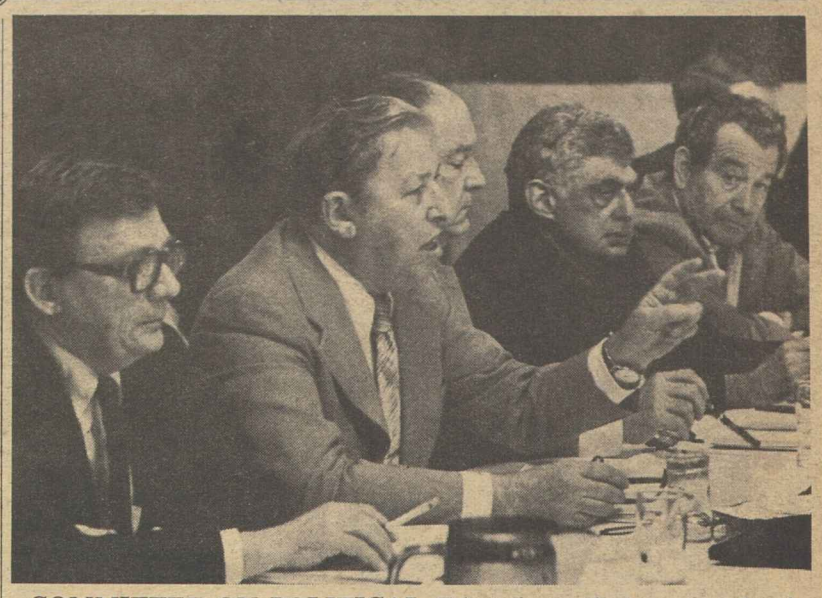
The council also heard presentations by officers of the National Council of Senior Citizens, President Jacob Clayman and Executive Director William Hutton, and by the federation's newest affiliate, the Federation of Professional Athletes. The Athletes were represented by Executive Director Ed Garvey and his assistant, Brig Owens, who showed a film on the "Unions for Youth" summer camp and citizenship program sponsored by the Athletes with the support of several AFL-CIO affiliates. At earlier sessions, the council was briefed by Defense Sec. Harold Brown and Labor Sec. Ray Marshall and received a delegation from the Austrian Labor Confederation.

The COPE Administrative Committee, made up of council members and various COPE groups, met between council sessions to plan an expanded registration and voter drive in the 1980 elections keyed to increased use of the AFL-CIO's computer listings.

The council approved contributions to a number of organizations, including the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, Asian American Free Labor Institute, National Urban Coalition, National Council of Negro Women, National Urban League, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, National Resource Center for Consumers of Legal Services, the New Leader and the Center for the Study of Welfare Policy in Washington, D.C.

Also, the Consumer Federation of America, Consumer Coalition for Health, Committee for National Health Insurance, Committee on the Present Danger, National Council of Senior Citizens, National Housing Conference, Fund for an Open Society, National Rural Housing Coalition, Inter-Religious Housing Coalition, National Low-Income Housing Coalition, Full Employment Action Council, Consumer Energy Council of America, National Society to Prevent Blindness, Joint Council on Economic Education, Conference on Economic Progress, and No Greater Love.

The next meeting of the council was scheduled for May 6-7 in Washington and the summer meeting for Aug. 20-22 in Chicago. The General Board, which has the responsibility for making endorsements of presidential candidates, will meet Sept. 4 in Washington.



COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL Education will focus much of its effort in the 1980 congressional elections in 10 states where pro-labor candidates face close races, COPE Director Al Barkan told the Executive Council at its midwinter meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla. Barkan reported that COPE operations now are computerized in all 50 states.

Draft Registration Held Proof of Commitment

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council expressed support for a program of registration for military service "that will demonstrate this nation's commitment to defense preparedness."

"A strong America and peace throughout the world are based in large part on U.S. military readiness to respond to foreign intimidation or aggression," the council said in a statement pointing out that current defense manpower capabilities are inadequate to deal with a national emergency.

The council noted that President Carter has asked Congress to provide funds for the processing of the names and addresses of young people by the Selective Service without calling for their induction. The registration would save valuable processing time, however, if a draft is needed due to a national emergency, the council observed.

It said the registration program should include an effective and fair identification system and the reinstitution of a standby selective service system. The council said it supports the registration of women in keeping with the the AFL-CIO's belief in equal rights.

Voting against the statement were Vice Presidents William W. Winpisinger and George Hardy.

The council stressed that registration alone will not solve defense manpower needs and problems, while at the same time concerns about the possible re-institution of a draft have been raised in the current national debate on defense and foreign policy issues.

These issues are of such gravity, the council said, that it has asked its Special Subcommittee on Defense Manpower Needs, set up in August 1979, to study them and make recommendations. Specific issues put to the subcommittee include:

- Inequities in classification and deferment that place an unfair burden of military service on certain economic and social classes.
- Procedures to minimize individual hardship and assure the right of appeal.
- Inducements to encourage reenlistments of trained personnel and restore the ready reserve to appropriate levels.
- The question of appropriate assignments for women in the military and remedies to correct discrimination against women in the armed forces in pay, promotions and assignments.
- Concerns created by the all-volunteer force and proposals to establish alternative systems, such as national service.

"America's labor movement must be prepared to fully participate in in the national debate on defense policy issues and to express the concerns of young workers, women workers and working parents, "the council said.

Lubbers Gets Support for NLRB Post

Bal Harbour, Fla.—William A. Lubbers has the "competence, qualifications and experience" to be general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board and should be confirmed by the Senate, the AFL-CIO urged.

Lubbers is serving in the post under an interim appointment, but right-wing senators have threatened to mount a filibuster to block his confirmation—the same maneuver that was used to prevent passage of labor law reform in the last Congress.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council said the Senate "must not surrender" to such "obstructionist and demagogic" tactics.

Lubbers has been with the NLRB for 27 years—as staff counsel, solicitor and executive secretary. But employer groups have charged that he has been too closely associated with NLRB Chairman John H. Fanning to preserve the independence of the general counsel's office.

The council termed this a "spurious" issue, and said such reasoning would require "disqualification of all career employees of the board and corporate officials with experience in labor-management relations."

In order to be consistent, the council suggested, "business groups would have to oppose any nominee with corporate ties for NLRB positions."

Lubber is "uniquely qualified" for the post "and we support his nomination," the council said.

New Executive Council Policy Seeks Bigger Role for Women, Minorities

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council moved to expand representation of women and minorities on the council by waiving for two seats the long-held tradition that council members be general officers of affiliated unions.

Federation President Lane Kirkland said at a news conference during the council's winter meeting here that the election to the two seats as vacancies occur will be governed only by the basic requirement in the AFL-CIO constitution that officers be members of affiliated unions.

The vote by the council was on a recommendation of the committee on council structure which Kirkland established following the 1979 convention to explore ways and means by which the contribution of women and minorities could be better reflected in the highest levels of the trade union movement. The committee consists of the 15 most senior members of the council with Vice Presidents Paul Hall and John H. Lyons designated as co-chairmen. Its recommendation to waive the general officer tradition for two council seats was approved unanimously, with an abstention by Vice President Frederick O'Neal.

In response to questions from the press, Kirkland said that from past experience he anticipates that vacancies on the council will occur before the next convention and that he will "invite and urge that candidates be put forward from the affiliates of this federation not currently represented on the council." Another tradition is that there should be no more than one representative of any union among the vice presidents.

Kirkland said that waiver of the general officer tradition was not taken lightly. That tradition, he said, "has some good reasons behind it—that the members of the council should speak for their union or for the members they represent."

The AFL-CIO has not been "laggard or indifferent" to the role of women and minorities in the trade union movement, he said.

"We have encouraged and supported the creation and growth of organizations designed for that express purpose, such as the Coalition of Labor Union Women, the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, the A. Philip Randolph Institute and others. We have encouraged training programs designed specifically to better equip women and minorities to advance within the trade union movement. This is a further step."

The council regards its action, Kirkland said, as "useful and helpful" to its deliberations in dealing with current issues, "and one of the issues that has arisen very forcefully in recent years is the expanding role of women in the workforce and in the trade union movement. It will be helpful to us. I don't regard it as simply an act of tokenism or response to pressure. It will be positively helpful to us in our efforts to deal realistically with those issues in the future."



PUBLIC SECTOR ISSUES were discussed by leaders of unions with members employed by federal, local and state governments and the U.S. Postal Service during the meeting of the executive board of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. in Bal Harbour, Fla. President William H. McClennan, who also heads the Fire Fighters, presides at a session addressing social security issues.

Jobs Impact Cited:

Quick Action Urged On Housing Slump

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called on Congress and the Administration to act quickly to stem the sharp downturn in housing construction that is aggravating inflation through housing shortages and threatening severe unemployment among workers in the industry and its suppliers.

"Experience demonstrates that high unemployment in construction has a severe adverse effect on the entire economy," the Executive Council said in a statement.

It noted that housing starts fell from a level of two million units in 1978 to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.5 million units in the last two months of 1979 and dropped further to a rate of 1.4 million units in January, with a continuing decline indicated by falling home sales and soaring interest rates.

"Since the nation needs about 2.5 million new housing units annually, the current level of housing starts will lead to a major shortage, with resulting inflation in house prices and rents," the council said. "It will certainly delay achievement of the national housing goal of a decent home in a decent neighborhood for every American family."

The council said the $10 billion raised from the sale and repayment of mortgages under the Emergency Home Purchase Assistance Act should be made immediately available for mortgage purchase commitments. It noted that this would permit the quick revival of the so-called Brooke-Cranston program under which the Government National Mortgage Association can be directed to make mortgage purchase commitments and actually buy mortgages during serious downturns in housing construction.

The statement said the Brooke-Cranston program should be amended to reflect price rises, but that mortgage limits should not exceed $55,000 and maximum sales prices $57,750 to encourage construction of homes for families who otherwise could not afford private financing. It also urged that the program be used to finance moderate-income rental housing.

The 7.5 percent mortgage interest rate ceiling under the Brooke-Cranston program should be maintained, the AFL-CIO said, since it is the most important factor in spurring production and simultaneously providing affordable homes and apartments for families increasingly being priced out of the housing market.

The council statement also called for steps by Congress and the White House to ease the excessive burden of construction loan interest rates that now exceed 17 percent. It said construction loans should be authorized for subsidized and moderate-income rental housing at rates related to the effective Treasury cost of money.

Energy Cost Aid Pressed For Families

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called on Congress to approve a three-phase program to help low and middle-income families meet the skyrocketing costs of basic energy needs.

An Executive Council statement observed that the runaway inflation in energy costs brought on by OPEC price increases and the Administration's decision to decontrol domestic crude oil prices has posed "cruel choices" for many retirees and low-income families—heat or food, transportation to work or medical care.

"We believe that such choices are unconscionable," the council said. "The federal government has a responsibility to assure that the poor and those living on fixed incomes do not bear an unfair share of the burden of foreign and domestic policy."

The council observed that with heating oil prices already 70 percent higher than last year, Americans will pay over $6 billion more for heat this winter while "oil company profits are bloated." It noted that the federation has joined others in appealing to the Dept. of Energy to reimpose controls on middle distillate products, but stressed that many families will still need aid in paying their energy bills.

The block grant approach contained in the Emergency Assistance Program signed into law last Nov. 30 is "neither appropriate nor adequate," the council said. It urged, instead, enactment of a program to provide:

- An energy assistance allowance to all households receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Supplemental Security Income and food stamps, with the allowance adjusted to reflect rising energy costs.
- An expanded earned-income tax credit to provide some relief from the severe impact of energy price increases for the working poor and lower middle-income families who do not qualify for cash assistance.
- A special energy crisis program for those needing emergency aid to pay energy bills but who may not qualify for other types of assistance.

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Increased Aid Sought For College Students

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO urged Congress to enact legislation which would provide needed assistance to financially strapped students who want to go to college.

Prompt Senate action on the Higher Education Amendments of 1980, which the House has already approved, is necessary to assure that workers and their children will be able to receive the benefits of higher education, the Executive Council said in a statement at its midwinter meeting here.

The legislation provides a balanced package of post-secondary financial aid, including a special program to reach those students who have not previously been eligible for assistance, the council said.

Title IV of the proposed amendments establishes more realistic methods of determining the assistance needs of independent, part-time and adult students. The Basic Opportunity Grant would be modified to increase gradually the aid formula to a ceiling of 70 percent by 1984 instead of the current limit of 50 percent of the cost of attending post-secondary institutions.

"This revision would increase financial aid to low-income students who have received the least amount of federal assistance, and should be adopted by the Senate," the council statement said.

Many working families today are unable to afford the education they and their children will need to cope with the challenges of the '80s and '90s, the council observed. Continued inflation works against them, it said.

"Family budget allotments for education have been dramatically cut by escalating prices for food and fuel, as well as the cost of loans for higher education," the council said.

"The AFL-CIO has long believed that there should be free, universal public education through four years of college. The most effective student aid program would be to provide assistance to institutions with incentives for maintaining low tuition.

"Until that goal can be reached, however, we will continue to support reasonable student assistance packages," the council declared.

Coast Guard Criticized On Job Safety Checks

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The U.S. Coast Guard drew sharp criticism from the AFL-CIO Executive Council for its failure to assure job safety protections for merchant seamen and employment opportunities for American workers under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act.

The council called for the transfer of these functions from the Coast Guard to other government agencies "better equipped to perform these duties."

Because of the Coast Guard's failure to carry out its responsibilities to enforce safety and health standards, the council statement said, merchant seamen are one of the largest classes of workers still inadequately protected by safety and health regulations.

"We believe it is incumbent upon the government to enforce strict standards assuring workers the safest possible work environment," the council statement declared.

Similarly, the council charged that the Coast Guard has been remiss in carrying out its marine inspection responsibilities. It noted that the Government Accounting Office has cited the complete absence of standards and procedures for qualifying Coast Guard inspections as a cause of a dramatic rise in commercial vessel accidents.

With respect to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, the council pointed out that Congress had specifically provided that equipment on the OCS be crewed by American labor and directed the Coast Guard to draw up regulations to implement that policy. Yet despite this clear directive, more than 16 months after this legislation was signed, the Coast Guard has failed to issue any regulations to comply with the law, and as a result, the council charged, American workers are losing important job opportunities.

As a military organization, the Coast Guard "is inherently incapable" of administering programs vital to the commercial merchant marine," the council said.

New Federal Standards Bill Seen Improving Workers' Compensation

Bal Harbour, Fla.—New legislation before Congress to establish federal minimum standards for state workers' compensation programs was endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as "an important step in bringing equity and justice to those injured and diseased in the American workplace."

A key element of the proposed legislation—the National Workers' Compensation Standards Act—is authority for the Secretary of Labor to issue mandatory standards for the compensation of victims of occupational diseases, after appropriate study and advice.

The bill also provides for weekly benefits of no less than two-thirds of wages, with a maximum of not less than 200 percent of the statewide average wage; annual adjustment of benefits to reflect changes in the statewide average wage, and coverage for domestic and farm workers.

The council statement gave particular stress to the need for standards on compensation for occupational diseases, the incidence of which has reached "epidemic proportions." It cited a Labor Dept. report that nearly two million workers are severely or partially disabled from work-related diseases and noted that asbestos exposure alone will cause over two million cancer deaths over the next 30 years. And other toxic substances in the workplace are responsible for "equally appalling" disease and death rates, the council said.

"Yet," it noted, "only 5 percent of workers severely disabled by occupational diseases receive workers' compensation benefits, and the rest are forced to largely rely on social security, welfare or veterans' benefits. Thus, the public is paying for what is—and should be—the employer's statutory obligation."

The statement pointed out that the workers' compensation benefits paid to victims of work-related diseases replace only one-eighth of the wages lost, far less than the benefit levels for victims of on-the-job accidents and injuries.

In other areas, the council statement urged:

- Maintenance of current coverage and benefit levels provided under the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Act, along with congressional oversight hearings to investigate insurance practices and procedures for setting premium rates. The act, considered a model workers' compensation law, applies to workers in the District of Columbia as well as to those in the longshoring industry.
- Initiatives by state and local central labor bodies to encourage creation of exclusive state funds as an alternative to the financing of workers' compensation programs through private insurance companies. Such funds have an excellent benefit payment and cost experience as compared with the record of the insurance companies, the council pointed out.

New Legislation Proposed:

Realistic, Humane Standard Asked in Immigration Policy

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO reaffirmed its support for "a strong, yet fair," immigration policy "consistent with the nation's compassionate and humane traditions" and urged adoption of legislation to achieve that objective.

"As members of a nation of immigrants and as representatives of workers who built unions as the means to escape exploitation, we deeply sympathize with those who seek a better life in our country," the Executive Council said in a statement covering a resolution referred to it by the 1979 convention.

"The overwhelming majority of illegal immigrants come to America to support themselves and to take a responsible role in society. Too often, unscrupulous employers prey upon these newcomers, forcing low wages upon them and substandard conditions in an atmosphere of fear.

"These problems are of acute concern to the U.S. labor movement which insists on safeguarding its hard-won standards of life and work. Unfortunately, illegal aliens are highly vulnerable because they are without many of the basic legal rights enjoyed by citizens and legal resident aliens."

For these reasons, the council said, the nation's immigration policy should be shaped so as to foster re-unification of families and give haven to refugees from persecution while taking a realistic view of the job opportunities and needs of U.S. workers and dealing effectively and fairly with the problem of illegal immigration.

The key to such a policy, the council suggested, is a system of identification for work purposes that would protect workers from exploitation by employers, with assurances that no eligible person may be denied such documentation or have it revoked once it is issued according to law.

The social security card could be used for this purpose if it is improved and made counterfeit-proof, the council said, and it has the advantage of being recognized, familiar and already required in job applications. Meanwhile, other documentary evidence could be used until such a card is developed.

Asked at a news conference if the requirement of an identity card did not pose questions involving privacy rights and civil liberties, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said that such questions would arise only if the government had the power to deny the issuance of a card or to revoke it once it is issued in accordance with the law. He pointed out that the federation's policy insists on safeguards to prohibit such government powers.

As for the question of status of those illegal aliens already in the United States, Kirkland said the federation favors a "rather broad" policy of adjustment.

"I cannot visualize mass round-ups and mass deportations as a result of a policy of this kind," he said. "The problem is to get the matter under control and to stop the very large-scale flow."

The council called on the Select Commission on Immigration & Refugee Policy to give serious attention to the AFL-CIO's proposals as the commission continues its hearings and develops recommendations for Congress. The council said that besides creation of a counterfeit-proof identity card, the legislation should provide:

- Effective penalties for employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens, including criminal sanctions and injunctions to prevent repeated violations.
- A program for adjustment of status to allow illegal aliens with a demonstrated attachment to the community to become legal residents, with consideration given to such subjective factors as compassion for the families involved as well as to length of residence in the United States.
- Adequate funding to strengthen border control inspection capabilities and anti-smuggling efforts to stop illegal entry, along with better enforcement of the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act.
- Stronger enforcement of existing anti-discrimination laws to eliminate employer discrimination against citizens and resident aliens with Spanish surnames and other minorities.

The council said the Justice Dept. could do much to strengthen and improve the Immigration & Naturalization Service. Resolution of long-standing labor-management problems and the appointment of a commisisoner, for example, would enhance both the administration of the service and the morale of its employees.

The statement called on the Labor Dept. to continue to step up its enforcement of the wage-hour law and other labor standards legislation in industries where large numbers of illegal aliens are employed and to seek stiff fines and speedy prosecutions against repeated offenders.

"In addition," the council said, "measures should be taken to insure that INS activities do not impinge on the rights of all workers—regardless of resident legal status—to engage in actions for the purpose of collective bargaining."

The council reiterated the AFL-CIO's support for the Refugee Act and the continued acceptance of refugees as "an essential part of this nation's immigration policies," pointing out that no other country accepts as many refugees as the United States, a responsibility that "should be shared to a much greater degree by the other nations of the free world."

The statement renewed the federation's opposition to any type of "bracero" or guest worker program that would permit foreign workers to be imported to undercut U.S. wages and working conditions. It called also for an expanded program to aid the economic development of countries that are the main source of illegal aliens fleeing conditions of unemployment and low income in their homelands.

A general review of the standards and levels for legal immigration should be conducted in 1980, the council said. It urged that this review examine immigration policies and programs in relation to U.S. unemployment, labor force size, labor-market problems, and social needs and problems.



UNITED WAY OF AMERICA's Alexis de Tocqueville Society award honoring George Meany is accepted in his behalf by his daughter, Eileen Lee. William Aramony, United Way's national executive, at left, presented the award, calling it "the highest form of tribute we can pay to a great humanitarian." Looking on are AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and AFL-CIO Vice President Glenn Watts.

Congress Urged to End Forest Policy Stalemate

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Congress was urged by the AFL-CIO to end nearly a generation of stalemate over the use of roadless forest land with legislation that balances environmental concerns and a land use policy of economic growth.

An Executive Council statement noted that last year the government completed a 15-year study to determine the potential use of roadless areas in national forests and submitted recommendations to Congress for action.

The study—the second Roadless Area Review & Evaluation, known as RARE II—examined and inventoried 62 million acres of forest land. From the data gathered, the Carter Administration proposed that half the acreage be made available for multiple use—recreation, lumbering and mineral recovery—and the other half set aside as wilderness or be given further study.

But until Congress acts, the council observed, the entire area and affected communities remain in "an economic limbo" and the nation denies itself the use of the lands for economic betterment and for vacation and recreation purposes. Also at stake are as many as 100,000 direct and indirect jobs in the forest industry and in the development of vital mineral and energy resources.

The council called on Congress to act "swiftly and conclusively" to resolve the issues set forth in RARE II.

The statement was one of several adopted at the council's mid-winter meeting here as substitutes for resolutions submitted to the 1979 AFL-CIO convention and referred to the council for further deliberation. In other such statements, the council:

- Urged Congress to adopt the National Tourism Policy Act, which would create a Cabinet-level council to coordinate federal activities that affect travel and tourism and a non-profit corporation to promote travel in the United States.
- Called for creation of a special AFL-CIO committee to seek solutions to a number of problems in the Territory of Guam involving enforcement of federal labor legislation, the importation of alien labor and the outlook for broad union organization.
- Opposed the misuse of scientific data on smoking and exposure to toxic substances to serve as a rationale for failure to act against worker exposure to toxic substances in the workplace. Common sense, tolerance and courtesy for the rights of both smoker and non-smoker were urged.

In addition, the council voted non-concurrence on several resolutions referred by the convention dealing with employee travel expenses, Indian affairs, a Philadelphia construction trades dispute, railroad train length, a "right-to-work" task force, steelhead trout, AFL-CIO employment policies and wheat pricing.

A number of other referred resolutions were deemed to be covered by existing federation policy on postal affairs, foreign corporations, aid to the aged and disabled, retirement, imports and exports, and the Senate filibuster.

Schemes to Undermine Social Security Scored

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council registered firm opposition to "any proposals that cut benefits or jeopardize the financial soundness" of the social security system.

Social security has served the nation well, the council said, "and the AFL-CIO is committed to preserving the program's integrity and purpose."

The council statement expressed grave concern at a number of proposals put forth by academics, advisory groups and in Congress which it charged would "undermine and ultimately destroy" the social security system.

It noted that these proposals in most cases are presented as "solutions" to inaccurate and alarmist reports regarding the long-term financial stability of the system. But they go beyond legitimate concern about scheduled increases in the payroll tax, the council said, and it urged Congress not to be swayed by political expediency to reverse its 1977 actions placing the social security system on sound financial footing.

The statement reaffirmed the federation's position that a gradual increase in the use of general treasury funds to finance a share of the system, up to a third of the total cost, would permit the payroll tax to be reduced and improvements to be made. It said the AFL-CIO will continue to oppose:

- Financing of any part of social security through a so-called value added tax, which is "nothing more than a regressive sales tax" that would add especially to the burden of low and middle-income families.
- Taxation of social security benefits, a move that would effectively reduce benefits.
- Raising the age of eligibility for full retirement benefits, which would "break faith" with workers who have been paying social security taxes with the promise of full benefits on retirement at a specified age.
- Financing the Medicare program entirely from general revenues, thus making it vulnerable to a welfare-type "means" test and undermining the social insurance principles on which it was established.

Regarding proposals to extend coverage of the system to non-covered government employees and postal workers, the council reaffirmed the AFL-CIO's opposition until all these conditions are met: the level of pension benefits now available to government workers is continued without reduction; the cost to workers is not increased without a commensurate improvement in benefits; the identity of current public employee retirement systems is maintained; the opportunity for these workers to improve their retirement systems is assured.

The council also called on Congress to restrict the arrangement under which some employers pay the social security taxes of their workers, reducing their wages by a corresponding amount. This scheme results in the loss of long-term higher benefits to workers since their retirement payments are keyed to earnings during their working life.

Union Counselling Programs Lauded

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The counselling programs set up by many unions to help workers deal with personal and family problems were commended by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which urged affiliates to establish more such programs through collective bargaining relationships.

The council denounced, however, the in-plant social services programs created unilaterally by a number of corporations with the main objective of encouraging worker loyalty to management.

"This is the wrong approach for the wrong reason," the council statement said. "Workers should be helped to meet their human needs because they are human beings in need of help. In the organized workplace, the most effective delivery system of social services is under joint union-management auspices and cooperation with community health and welfare agencies, both public and voluntary."

COL Raises Slated In Aluminum Industry

Pittsburgh—Some 30,000 members of the Steelworkers employed in the basic aluminum industry will receive a quarterly cost-of-living pay raise of 26 cents an hour, effective Mar. 3.

The COL adjustment is provided for by the union's contracts with the industry, which give employees one cent an hour in additional wages for each three-tenths of a point rise in the government's consumer price index.

Preserving Social Security

SOCIAL SECURITY is the most successful government program. The AFL-CIO is gravely concerned by a number of recent proposals from members of Congress, advisory groups and academics which we believe would undermine and ultimately destroy the social security system.

These proposals, usually disguised as "solutions" to inaccurate and alarmist reports regarding the long-term financial stability of the social security system, extend beyond legitimate concern about scheduled future increases in the payroll tax.

It would be unwise for Congress to resort to political expediency and reverse its 1977 actions which placed social security on a sound financial basis. We will oppose any proposals that cut benefits or jeopardize the financial soundness of the system.

The AFL-CIO continues to believe that a gradual increase in the use of general revenue funds in social security, until one-third of the total cost of the system is financed by this method, would permit a reduction in the payroll tax and also permit some necessary program improvements.

Therefore, the AFL-CIO will:

● Oppose adopting sales or so-called value added taxes (VAT) to help finance social security. This tax shuffle would particularly hurt low- and middle-income families. The VAT is nothing more than a regressive sales tax levied at each stage of manufacturing, processing and marketing, but ultimately paid by the consumer.

● Oppose taxing social security benefits, which would effectively cut payments to more than 10 million beneficiaries.

● Oppose raising the age of eligibility for full social security benefits for future retirees. This would break faith with workers who have been paying social security taxes on the assumption they could retire and receive benefits at a specified age. Increased job opportunities for older workers arising from a full employment economy would reduce program costs by enabling these workers to voluntarily continue working.

● Oppose financing the Medicare program entirely from general revenue. This would make Medicare vulnerable to a welfare-type "means" test and undermine the social insurance principles upon which it was established.

We reaffirm our opposition to extending social security coverage to non-covered federal, postal, state and local government employees until all the following conditions are met: (1) no reduction in the level of pension benefits now available to government workers; (2) no increase in the financial burden on public employees without a commensurate adjustment in benefits; (3) maintenance of the identity of current public employee retirement systems; (4) no diminution of the opportunity for these workers to improve their retirement systems.

Social security has served the nation and its people well, and the AFL-CIO is committed to preserving the program's integrity and purposes.

—From a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

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Sauce for the Goose:

Windfall Tax Phaseout Spurs Call for 'Sunset' on Loopholes

By Gus Tyler

FINALLY, the House and Senate have reached a compromise on how to tax windfall profits of U.S. oil companies. Although the formula is complicated, there is one part of the scheme that demands special scrutiny, because if it is applied to other kinds of taxes (and tax exemptions) Uncle Sam could collect hundreds of billions of dollars from some select persons and businesses that now escape their share of the tax load.

The House-Senate arrangement contains a "sunset" clause, a proviso that at some time in the future the law will automatically come to an end in the same way that the end of a day is signalled when the sun goes down.

The timing for "sunset" on the windfall profits tax is quite ingenious. Here's how it goes:

The "sun" will start going down—the windfall profits tax will begin to vanish—by January 1988 if the government has collected $227.3 billion by that date.

Let us suppose that Uncle Sam collects $227.3 billion by 1984. The law would still go on until January 1988.

Let us suppose, on the other hand, that by 1988, Uncle Sam has collected only $200 billion. The tax would then remain in effect until the government gets its $227.3 billion, subject to a final deadline of January 1991.

When the cutoff point is reached—by date or by sum, whichever is latest—the law does not totally disappear. Like the sun, it sets slowly. The setting of the sun will take another 33 months, as the rate is cut by 3 percent a month.

What happens after the sun sets? Oil companies will presumably be able to keep their windfall profits for themselves, unless — of course —the President and Congress should decide to extend the tax or to enact a new tax. But such continuing taxation would require new legislation and all the fussing and fuming, pushing and pulling that goes with writing new law.

The idea of a sunset clause is not a new one. Laws are enacted in many instances to expire at a given date.

What is intriguing in the present proposal is the use of a sunset clause to protect corporations against eternal application of a special tax.

Some congressmen now suggest that if it is fair to write "finis" to a law that taxes corporations it ought to be equally fair to put "the end" to a law that exempts certain corporations from paying taxes.

At present, Uncle Sam loses about $200 billion a year through exemptions for certain individuals and certain businesses. These exemptions are listed as "tax expenditures."

But these exemptions have no sunset clauses attached to them. Hence, the exemption—probably worked out quietly, even stealthily, as an obscure item in some congressional committee—just goes on forever without re-enactment and without re-examination.

Is it not time to ask: if the "sun" sets on corporate taxes why not on corporate exemption from taxes?

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Balanced Economy Takes Precedence

In the drive to balance the budget, the President and Congress must recognize that the budget must primarily be an instrument to help balance the economy. Only when a balanced economy has been achieved will a true balanced budget be realized.

There is no economic rationale for restricting budgets to some predetermined amount or arbitrary proportion of the economy. Such restrictions eliminate the government's flexibility in times of changing economic or social circumstances when strong federal leadership is most essential to the nation's well-being.

Rather than reduce the federal government's commitment to the health and welfare of its citizens, Congress should improve funding for programs that maintain the economic and social fabric of this society.

The additional defense spending that is required must not come out of programs that make this society worth defending.

—From a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Tight Money, High Interest Rates:

Federal Reserve Policy Scored As Aggravating Economic Ills

Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on tight money and high interest rates, Bal Harbour, Fla., Feb. 25, 1980.

TIGHT MONEY and high interest rates have proved a failure in curbing inflation in the past and are presently compounding the severe economic damage the United States is already suffering. Yet, the Federal Reserve Board continues to raise the discount rate charged banks, which tends to raise all interest rates. This increases the cost of business investment and inventory, debt burdens for federal, state and local governments, and home mortgages and consumer loans.

Over the past year, the FRB has raised the discount rate five times, from 9½ percent to the current 13 percent. This increase of 37 percent has aggravated inflation.

High interest rates contribute to higher prices for all goods and services, slow down the economy and increase unemployment. The consumer price index increased 14 percent over the past year, including a 1.4 percent jump in January 1980. While the average hourly earnings of workers rose only 7.4 percent (well below the inflation rate), wealthy investors were able to receive yields as high as 13 to 14 percent on government notes.

High interest rates led to the sharp decline in residential construction which could once again drag the economy into a deep recession. These high interest rates curtail business investment and plant modernization, resulting in declining productivity.

High interest rates have been a major factor in rising the annual interest payment on the federal debt from $49 billion in 1978, to $74 billion in 1980 and a projected $80 billion in 1981. State and local governments also have had to pay higher rates for funds that they borrow, contributing to higher local taxes and limiting funds for needed programs.

The President and the Federal Reserve have failed to use 1969 legislation permitting selective credit regulation. The Credit Control Act allows the President to authorize the FRB to regulate and control any or all extensions of credits. But this broad authority has never been used. This authority could restrict credit for speculative purposes and corporate takeovers, as well as regulating the volatile flows of money in and out of the United States.

The failure of Congress to establish universal reserve requirements has blunted the board's use of that tool to control the money supply. As a result, the FRB has concentrated on raising the discount rate as its main weapon in controlling the supply of money.

These policies stem from the banker-oriented philosophy of a seven-person FRB that includes six members who worked in commercial banks or the Federal Reserve System. The banker viewpoint is reinforced in the setting of monetary policy by the Open Market Committee, which includes the FRB members plus five member bank officials.

WE MUST REVERSE these trends to counteract inflation and developing recession. We urge:

1. The Federal Reserve Board to substantially reduce the discount rate.

2. Implementing the authority of the Credit Control Act by the President and the Federal Reserve. Powers of credit regulation should be employed selectively, to preclude non-productive uses of credit, to avoid unrestricted competitive bidding for a short money supply that ratchets interest rates to higher levels, and to target funds for housing and other productive investments.

3. Restricting outflows of U.S. capital and credit extensions to foreign borrowers. Speculative foreign funds need to be curbed but not foreign investment in new facilities in the United States.

4. Congress to overcome the opposition of the bankers' lobby and require all financial institutions to meet universal reserve requirements that the FRB may establish. There should continue to be no payment of interest on reserves.

5. Presidential appointment to the FRB of persons who will reflect the views of labor, industry, agriculture and consumers. With the establishment of a more representative board, the Open Market Committee should be abolished.

Tight money and high interest rates are a major cause of inflation and recession. The nation faces a time of grave difficulties if present policies are not changed.

Mood of Public Misread:

Congressional Attacks on FTC Linked to Business Interests

CONGRESS HAS MISREAD the public mood in its rush to dampen consumer and worker protections that have been achieved over several decades, Michael Gildea of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation declared on Labor News Conference.

Gildea said that members of the Senate and House are "reacting to only one side of the story, to some supposed anti-regulatory fervor" in its current drive to water-down or wipe out the Federal Trade Commission's ability to "root out consumer fraud and to promote marketplace competition." He said this is a turnaround from past years when the FTC was branded " 'the little old lady on Pennsylvania Avenue' because it did virtually nothing."

Business interests and conservatives have switched to an attack on the FTC for doing its job too well, Gildea stressed. He said that FTC critics are "up in arms" over the agency's initiative to lower the price of eyeglasses through more competition, its criticism of medical, dental and legal ethical codes that ban advertising, and the pressures it has brought to bear on the insurance industry and the funeral industry, "which have been known for abusive practices."

Gildea, who is assistant to the federation's legislative director, said that while there may be "some areas in which federal regulation might have strayed or might not have homed-in on the most serious problems and inequities in the marketplace," the best way for Congress to deal with those kinds of situations is through its oversight powers.

He said that measures now moving through Congress would seriously cripple the FTC—particularly the apparent determination to give Congress the power to overturn FTC action to set marketplace "ground rules for everybody to live by and outline punishment for those who do not."

Gildea predicted that if such a measure is sent to the White House, it will be vetoed by the President.

The attack on the FTC is part of a broad-based corporate attack on existing laws that protect the public interest—in consumer affairs, in the environment, and in labor laws, Gildea charged.

"The public has to be made aware of what's going on in the Congress—the extent to which it has already happened—and to hold their elected representatives accountable for what is going on," he said.

"That is the problem right now—they are not being held accountable."

Gildea said that he does not know why the corporate interests object to having a code of conduct in the marketplace.

"It would seem to me that the business community would be well served by such a code. It would, I think, enhance the public confidence in marketplace practices, and in how big and small businesses deal with the public."

Reporters questioning Gildea on Labor News Conference were Ann McFeatters of Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Lloyd Schwartz of Fairchild Publications. The AFL-CIO public affairs program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

Readiness Stressed:

Council Statement On Registration Plan

A STRONG AMERICA and peace throughout the world are based in large part on U.S. military readiness to respond to foreign intimidation or aggression. Current defense manpower capabilities would not be sufficient in the event of a national emergency.

President Carter has asked the Congress to appropriate the funds necessary to permit the Selective Service to process the names and addresses of young people. While not calling for the induction of these registrants, the President has pointed out that simple registration would save valuable processing time in the event a national emergency necessitated a draft.

We support a program of registration as an appropriate response that will demonstrate this nation's commitment to defense preparedness. Such a program should provide for an effective mechanism for identification of individuals in a fair and equitable manner, and the reinstitution of a standby Selective Service System.

We support the registration of women as consistent with our belief in equal rights.

Registration alone will not solve defense manpower needs and problems. At the same time, current national debate on defense and foreign policy issues has raised concerns about the possible re-institution of a draft.

These issues are of such gravity that this council desires to study them in greater detail. Therefore, the Special Subcommittee on Defense Manpower Needs, which we established in August 1979, is requested to study and make recommendations to the council on such issues as:

- The inequities created by systems of classifications and deferments which place an unfair burden of military service on certain economic and social classes.
- Equitable procedures to minimize individual hardships and assure the right of individual appeals.
- Appropriate inducements to encourage re-enlistments of trained personnel and to restore the ready reserve to appropriate levels.
- Remedies to correct discrimination against women in the armed services in pay, promotions and assignments and the question of appropriate assignments of women in the military.
- Concerns created by the all-volunteer force and proposals to establish alternative systems such as national service.

America's labor movement must be prepared to fully participate in the national debate on defense policy issues, and to express the concerns of young workers, women workers and working parents.

—AFL-CIO Executive Council Statement.

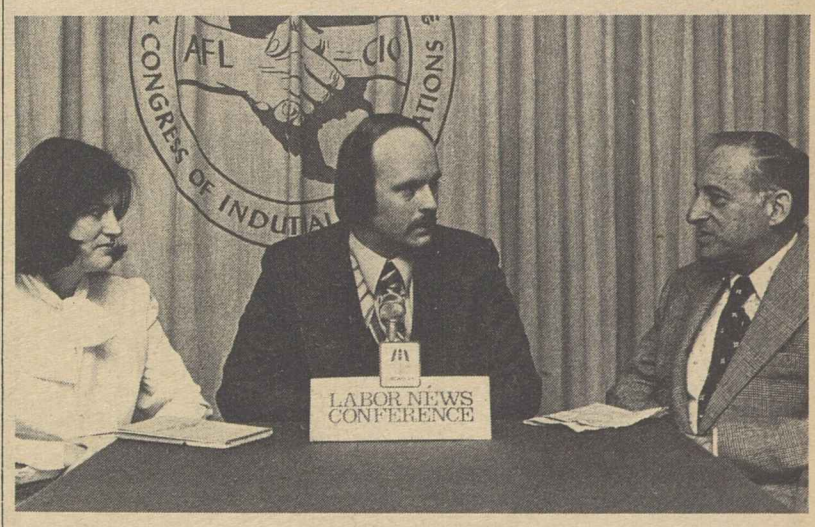
Aid for Energy Costs

RUNAWAY INFLATION in energy costs, resulting from OPEC price increases and the Administration's decision to decontrol domestic crude oil prices, has forced many retirees and low-income families to make the cruel choice between heat and food, transportation to work and medical care.

We believe that such choices are unconscionable. The federal government has a responsibility to assure that the poor and those living on fixed incomes do not bear an unfair share of the burden of foreign and domestic policy.

The AFL-CIO has, therefore, joined with others in petitioning the Dept. of Energy to reimpose controls on middle distillate products (heating oil). The return to control of these products would constitute a major step in attacking the real causes of the present double-digit inflation, but low- and middle-income families will still need help in paying their energy bills.

—From an AFL-CIO Executive Council Statement.



BUSINESS INTERESTS and conservatives have switched from rapping the Federal Trade Commission as a do-nothing agency to attacking the current FTC drive to root out consumer fraud and promote marketplace competition for going too far, Michael Gildea of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation observed on Labor News Conference. Gildea was questioned by Ann McFeatters of Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Lloyd Schwartz of Fairchild Publications. The AFL-CIO public affairs program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

How to Buy:

Certain Health Food Diets Deficient in Needed Nutrients

By Esther Margolius

FOR THE UNWARY food faddist, dangers can lurk in the health food store as well as the supermarket.

While applauding the growing interest in nutrition for health, a university nutritionist warns that it's possible to "overdose" on certain health foods that may not be right for your system, often to the exclusion of needed substances and minerals.

For example, herbal teas, once used as medicine for the sick but now imbibed as everyday beverages, contain substances whose abuse can lead to diarrhea and worse, warns Dr. Annette B. Natow, associate professor at the Adelphi University School of Nursing and co-author of "No-Nonsense Nutrition."

"Chamomile tea made from flower heads can cause severe allergic reactions in people prone to hayfever," Dr. Natow says. "Then there is Ginseng tea which, if abused, can cause an increase in blood pressure and abdominal cramps. Burdock tea and Senna tea can also cause diarrhea," the nutritionist adds.

"Most people think that tea settles the stomach and give it to their children when they are sick. What they don't realize is that herbal teas could make the child's stomach less settled," she says.

A spokesman for the federal Food & Drug Administration supported Dr. Natow's warnings. However, the FDA does not have control over the distribution of herbal teas unless they are labeled or advertised as medicine or drugs.

Dr. Natow recommends ordinary household tea as a safer bet, especially for children, "and it's a good source of fluoride, too," she says. Her book, "No-Nonsense Nutrition," which deals with the baby's first year, will be brought out in paperback this summer. Her latest book, "Geriatric Nutrition," will be published this spring.

While she generally favors unprocessed foods over highly processed foods which have lost their important mineral content, Dr. Natow warns that untreated cereals and vegetables, if kept too long on the health store shelf, can become contaminated with mold because of the limited processing. "Most of us do not have a fine enough palate to detect the taste of mold forming," she says.

Most of all, Dr. Natow cautions against faddist diets. "The more limited the diet, the more likelihood of deficiencies," she says. Sometimes the effect of overdosing on certain foods to the exclusion of others shows up in the skin tone. "Drinking large quanties of carrot juice tends to turn the skin yellow," she says. The yellow tone is caused by betacarotene, the major pigment in certain fruits and vegetables that the body converts into Vitamin A.

"I can often tell which of my students are vegetarians by the yellowish tinge to their skin from the carrot juice," she says.

Nutritionists become most concerned when people adopt bizarre diets, limiting themselves to two or three foods, such as nuts and cereals or fruits and seeds. This happened frequently in the '60s and '70s, when large numbers of young people adopted a macrobiotic diet consisting mostly of brown rice, which they deemed "the perfect food." In an extreme case in 1965, a New Jersey woman starved to death at the age of 24 while on a macrobiotic diet.

THERE IS NO SUCH THING as a perfect food, nutritionists maintain. There are some 40 to 50 micronutrients that the human body requires for optimum physiological functioning and no single food contains all of these elements.

"Brown rice is a good food, but should not be taken exclusively," Dr. Natow says. "Most vegetarians follow a diet that includes milk and eggs, and that's compatible with good health," she says.

However, the veg-an diet, which eliminates all animal products can be dangerous, particularly to children, she warns. "Without animal protein, it's difficult to supply everything a child needs to grow. Children are particularly vulnerable to restricted diets," she says. "Their bodies need a higher amount of protein than adults in order to grow. The adult body is fully formed and, when deprived of certain substances, can dip into reserves stored up over the years. Children are born without reserves."

A person subsisting on a restricted cereal-based diet over a long period of time will be missing certrain amino acids, called the protein building blocks, which play an important role in metabolism, growth and the maintenance and repair of tissue.

"I'm concerned that young parents not impose a narrow, restricted diet on children," Dr. Natow says. She recommends that children being raised vegetarian be permitted eggs and milk.

Soup to Nonsense:

Bathroom Analysis Reveals Macho and Pussycat Traits

By Jane Goodsell

HOW WE CHOOSE to get ourselves clean reveals a good deal about our psyches, our character, our sense of ourselves and our basic approaches to life. Those who prefer to sink into a warm, soothing tub are a different breed from those who stand upright under a needle-spray shower.

Bathers are prone to be insecure, hesitant types who yearn for comfort and reassurance. They are cautious, sensitive, romantic and enjoy feeling pampered. They view the world as a dangerous place from which nobody gets out alive, and they operate on the premise that a person can't be too careful.

Showerers are quite the opposite — assertive, adventurous, often boastful and flamboyant. They welcome challenges, love excitement and are easily bored. They pride themselves on knowing their own minds, standing on their own two feet and getting what's coming to them.

Showerers' hobbies usually involve shooting or swatting or hitting or kicking something. Bathers are more likely to make and/or collect things.

Showerers insist on itemized bills, sniff wine corks, refuse to wait in line, and flirt with cocktail waitresses. Bathers accept without complaint tables in front of the swinging doors to the kitchen.

Showerers make terrible patients because they feel that being sick is an admission of weakness. Bathers rather enjoy the attention, like to be taken care of, and cheerfully do as they are told.

When money is scarce, bathers lie awake nights thinking of ways to economize. Showerers concentrate on figuring out ways to get more money.

When bathers get upset, they tend to cry and sulk. Showerers pound their fists and shout and swear.

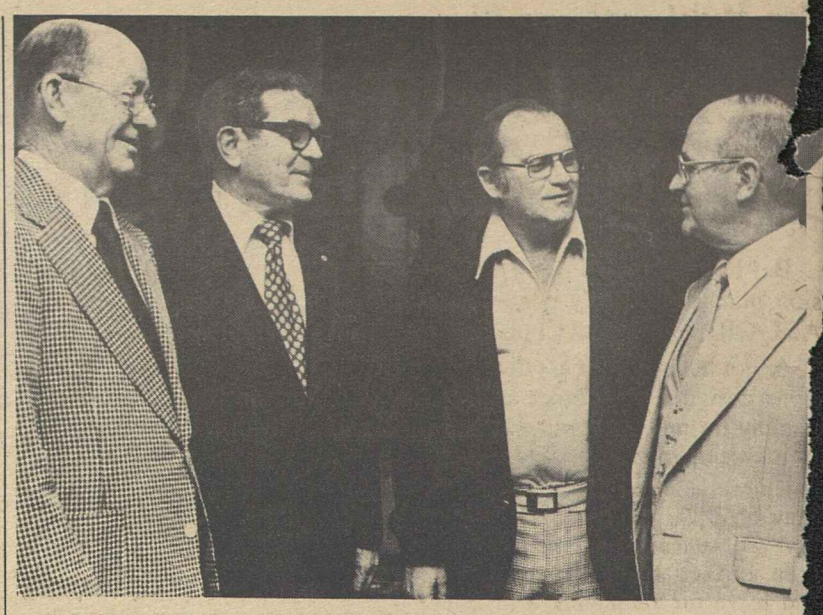
Most cat-lovers are bathers, probably because they can best identify with an animal that enjoys warmth and coziness as much as they themselves do. Showerers feel more rapport with German shepherds.

SHOWERERS SELDOM make good chess players, but they usually win at poker, particularly when they are playing against bathers. Bathers are eight times more likely than showerers to use cream in their coffee. They also have a fondness for bland, soothing foods such as cottage cheese, cream soups and mashed potatoes. Showerers prefer chili, barbecued spareribs and pizza.

People who keep diaries are almost always bathers. Showerers are more likely to write letters to the editor.

Bathers wash paint brushes and get their shoes resoled. Showerers throw them away and buy new ones. Bathers buy things marked down to one-third off. Showerers buy lottery tickets.

Bathers use more water than showerers do. It upsets them to hear this but it's a scientific fact. Which is more than can be said for the other statements in this article.



PRESIDENT JOHN E. MARA of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., right, chats with ULSTD Vice Presidents Ralph Leigon, James Riley and James Hatfield during a break in a meeting of the department's executive board in Bal Harbour, Fla. Leigon, left, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Riley, secretary-treasurer of the Theatrical & Stage Employees, second from left, and Mara were elected at the department's 59th convention last November.

Human Cost Cited:

Jobless Benefit Cuts Opposed by Council

JUST AS THE NATION is moving into a potentially grave recession, the Senate Finance Committee and the Administration have taken insensitive actions that will unfairly increase the suffering of the long-term unemployed.

These actions, if permitted to stand, would seriously damage the program that provides extended unemployment insurance benefits to workers who may have been out of work for six months and who have little prospect of finding new employment during an economic downturn. These actions, which we deplore, could actually further deepen the recession with unemployment feeding upon unemployment.

We are particularly disturbed by the amendments sponsored by Sen. David Boren (D-Okla.) and adopted by the Finance Committee. One amendment would punish the long-term unemployed by withholding federal matching funds for the first week of an extended unemployment benefits period from those states which fail to adopt a one-week waiting period before the payment of benefits to newly unemployed workers.

It defies logic to hurt those who have been out of work the longest because of decisions a state legislature had made to minimize the adverse economic impacts of unemployment.

The second amendment would eliminate the national trigger for the extended benefit program, thus requiring high levels of unemployment throughout the nation before long-term unemployed workers in some states would be covered. The current program begins providing benefits in all states when the national rate of insured unemployment reaches 4.5 percent, which means a recession-level total unemployment rate of approximately 7.5 percent.

A third Boren amendment would allow states to set their optional extended benefit trigger at a level higher than the presently allowed 5 percent insured unemployment rate. This would effectively deny benefits to the workers in those states with the worst records of concern for the welfare of their citizens.

The Administration decision to change regulations regarding computation of the extended benefits trigger will adversely affect an estimated 225,000 unemployed workers this fiscal year and an additional 900,000 next fiscal year. The human cost of the Administration's changes is far higher than any dollar savings that will be realized.

IN ADDITION TO THE HARM to the long-term unemployed, the Administration's action and the Senate Finance Committee's amendments are particularly illogical since the Congress mandated a comprehensive report on the unemployment insurance system from a commission due to report on July 1.

We urge the Congress to override the Administration's revised extended benefit regulation, which became effective on Feb. 3, until there has been time to study the commission's recommendations. We further urge deferral of Senate action on these Boren amendments until the commission's final recommendations have been considered.

We urge the Congress to repeal the provision in existing law, due to take effect Apr. 1, which would reduce unemployment insurance benefits by the amount of pension or other retirement benefits received by an otherwise eligible worker. We also urge the Congress to reject other efforts to expand this offset provision, especially by the inclusion of any portion of social security benefits.

The unemployment insurance system, and particularly the extended benefits program, has worked well to cushion both the unemployed and the economy against the sudden loss of all purchasing power due to joblessness. We believe that both compassion and economic prudence dictate the necessity for a 65-week benefit period.

—From a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

or Multiemployer Plans:

Pension Insurance Legislation Pressed

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Legislation to strengthen multiemployer pension plans is urgently needed and should be promptly enacted, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

A council statement stressed that termination insurance provisions designed to protect workers covered by single-company plans simply do not work when applied to multiemployer plans."

Unless Congress acts before May 1, 1980, provisions of existing law will encourage employers to drop out of multiemployer plans and leave the remaining firms saddled with heavy obligations to make good on pension commitments.

Bills that have been supported by virtually all interested groups, including the federal Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp., would change the rules for multiemployer plans and lessen the risk of a chain-reaction pullout by participating firms. A key provision would continue the liability of an employer withdrawing from a plan for his firm's share of the plan's liabilities.

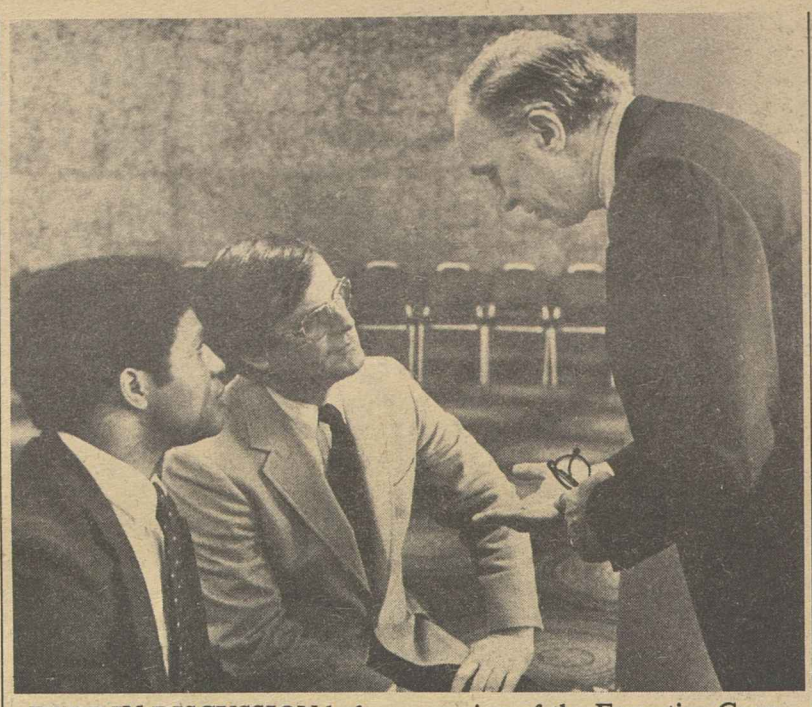
The council asked for improvements, however, in a separate bill that would make a number of changes in the Employment Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), affecting both single-company and multiemployer pension and welfare plans.

The council statement opposed lessening the federal pre-emption provisions of the present law, which assures that plans do not have to meet the diverse requirements of 50 separate state laws.

It also questioned the equity of tax credits to some small employers who establish pension plans. They would get a benefit not given to competing employers "who have done a good job of providing pension protection for their employees."

And while the council welcomed the bill's confirmation that a disclosure law written to protect purchasers of stocks and bonds doesn't apply to worker pensions, it protested "overly broad" language in the Williams-Javits bill that could open the way for harassment lawsuits based on claims of "misrepresentation" of pension plan provisions.

Instead, the council said, Congress should require a Labor Dept. study to determine whether existing laws are adequate against misrepresentation.



DEEP IN DISCUSSION before a session of the Executive Council in Bal Harbour, Fla., are AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue and representatives of the federation's newest affiliate, the Federation of Professional Athletes, Executive Director Ed Garvey, center, and his assistant, Brig Owens.

High Interest Policy Hit As Menace to Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

insibly to combat inflation. Yet the consumer price index rose 14 percent over the past year, including a 1.4 percent jump in January.

"While the average hourly earnings of workers rose only 7.4 percent (well below the inflation rate), wealthy investors were able to receive yields as high as 13 to 14 percent on government notes," the council pointed out.

It cited such other consequences of high interest rates as the sharp decline in housing construction, the curtailment of business investment and plant modernization with a resulting drop in productivity, a jump in interest payments on the federal debt from $49 billion in 1978 to $74 billion in 1980, and higher borrowing costs for state and local governments leading to higher taxes and reduced funds for needed programs.

The council pointed out that since 1969 the President and the Federal Reserve Board have had the authority under the Credit Control Act to regulate and control "any or all" extensions of credit. Yet this broad authority has never been used, even though it is available to restrict credit for speculative purposes and corporate takeovers and to regulate the volatile flow of money in and out of the country.

Also, the council said the failure of Congress to establish universal reserve requirements for banks has blunted the board's use of that tool to control the money supply, which it has done largely by concentrating on raising the discount rate.

"These policies stem from the banker-oriented philosophy of a seven-person Federal Reserve Board that includes six members who worked in commercial banks or the Federal Reserve System," the council charged. "The banker viewpoint is reinforced in the setting of monetary policy by the Open Market Committee, which includes the Federal Reserve Board members plus five member bank officials."

The council called for a reversal of these trends to counteract inflation and the developing recession. Specifically, it urged:

- A substantial reduction of the discount rate by the Federal Reserve Board.
- Implementation of the authority granted the President and the Fed under the Credit Control Act to bar non-productive uses of credit and avoid unrestricted competitive bidding for a short money supply while targeting funds for such productive investments as housing.
- Restriction of the flow of capital and credit to foreign borrowers while permitting foreign investment in new facilities in the United States.
- A congressional requirement that all financial institutions meet whatever universal reserve requirements the Fed may establish, with no payment of interest on reserves.
- Establishment of a more representative Federal Reserve Board through presidential appointment of persons reflecting the views of labor, industry, agriculture and consumers. This should be followed by the abolition of the Open Market Committee.

Retired Labor Editor Wayne Scott Dies at 58

Portland, Ore. — Wayne Scott, former editor of the Woodworker, died Feb. 13 of a heart ailment at the age of 58. His heart condition had forced his retirement in 1975.

During his 13 years as editor of the Woodworkers' publication, Scott helped found the Oregon Labor Editors Association and served as a vice president of the Western Labor Press Association. He had earlier worked on daily newspapers in Ellensburg and Walla Walla, Wash., and in Portland where he was president of the Newspaper Guild local in the mid-1960s.

High Court Bolsters OSHA Enforcement

(Continued from Page 1)

Whirlpool supervisors sent the workers who refused the assignment home for the day, docking them about six hours pay or $25 apiece. The Supreme Court said the question of payment to workers who refuse a dangerous assignment was "not before the court."

The protections from disciplinary action for pursuing their rights under OSHA extends to workers under all sections of law, the court pointed out. The specific extension of that right to the refusal of dangerous assignments was in the Secretary of Labor's interpretation issued in 1973.

That statement had said: "Among other rights protected by the Act is the right of an employee to choose not to perform his assigned task because of a reasonable apprehension of death or serious injury coupled with the reasonable belief that no less drastic alternative is available."

Even the district court found that the two workers were thus clearly within their rights. But that court held that the 1973 promulgation by the Secretary of Labor had exceeded the authority granted by Congress in the 1970 OSHA law. That was the issue that went to the Supreme Court, with support for Whirlpool by the Chamber of Commerce.

Eula Bingham, the Labor Dept.'s OSHA director, said the Supreme Court's decisions sent "an unequivocal signal to employers and workers alike that the law protects employees who refuse to work when forced to choose between their jobs and their lives."

It was the OSHA office that brought the suit on behalf of the two workers, and in his decision, Justice Stewart noted the two other cases brought before appeals courts by OSHA in other parts of the country.

The two workers had notified OSHA of their predicament before their refusal to work on the screen. When the jobsite was later inspected, the OSHA representative asked that the two letters of reprimand be removed from the workers' files and such a removal was sought in the original court suit.

The Supreme Court decision noted the elaborate system under which OSHA gets a worker appeal, investigates, and when necessary petitions for a court injunction to save workers from facing dangerous conditions. Even then, the decision noted, "circumstances may sometimes exist in which the employee justifiably believes that the express statutory arrangement does not sufficiently protect him from death or serious injury."

And that situation may be accompanied by a circumstance "in which the employee has reason to believe there is not sufficient time or opportunity either to seek effective redress from his employer or to apprise OSHA of the danger," Stewart pointed out.

It is in that circumstance that workers' rights to refuse assignments must be upheld by law, Stewart said, because both the law itself and the 1973 promulgation clearly show the presumption that in most cases the employer will move to correct the dangerous situation.

"The Act does not wait for an employee to die or become injured," Stewart wrote. "It authorizes the promulgation of health and safety standards and the issuance of citations in the hope that these will act to prevent deaths or injuries from ever occurring.

"It would seem anomalous to construe an act so directed and constructed as prohibiting an employee, with no other reasonable alternative, the freedom to withdraw from a workplace environment that he reasonably believes is highly dangerous."

Stewart then traced the legislative history of the 1970 law to substantiate the clear intent of Congress—and show that Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery's 1973 interpretation was correct.

Dates Set for Brown Lung Dust Standard

The first phase of the long-sought federal cotton dust standard will go into effect on Mar. 27, the Labor Dept. announced. The regulation is aimed at reducing brown lung disease among the nation's textile and cotton processing workers.

Start-up dates on other phases of the standard also were announced by the department's Occupational Safety & Health Administration. The new dates were set in accordance with a Jan. 11 order of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

The standard, strongly opposed by industry, provides for graduated exposure limits and gives employers up to four years to install necessary engineering controls. It sets a limit of 200 micrograms of cotton dust per cubic meter of air in yarn manufacturing, 750 micrograms in slashing and weaving, and 500 micrograms in non-textile industries.

The AFL-CIO, its Industrial Union Dept., and the Clothing & Textile Workers had sought even stricter, across-the-board exposure limits, in the 100-microgram range.

At the time of its order, the federal appeals court said that the effective date of the standard would be 75 days from the date of its ruling.

ACTWU leaders in the industry are formulating plans to monitor and enforce industry's adherence to the new standard. The appeals court ruling climaxed a 10-year, cliff-hanging struggle by the union to force the government and the textile industry to clean up the air in the mills.

Industry had attacked the standard, which was to have gone into effect on Labor Day 1978, as unnecessary, unfeasible, and too costly. It sued in federal court to have the standard blocked. On Jan. 11, the court denied industry motions for a rehearing, and issued its order.

Sharon Stark to Head Consumer Federation

Consumer magazine editor Sharon Stark has been chosen to succeed Ellen Haas as president of the Consumer Federation of America.

Haas, who has served in the post for two years, is not seeking reelection. Stark is the editor of "Everybody's Money," published by the Credit Union National Association, which has headquarters in Madison, Wis.

The CFA is the largest consumer organization in the country.



INTERLUDE between sessions of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's mid-winter meeting brings together, from left, Vice Presidents John DeConcini, William H. Wynn and Thomas W. Gleason. The council acted on 34 policy statements and on resolutions referred by the AFL-CIO convention.



23 COMMUNITIES in North Carolina will be served by this mobile social services center of the Clothing & Textlie Workers, which also will be used for occupational health testing of textile workers for signs of brown lung disease. Standing by the van are Linda McLeod, ACTWU Local 250T, Erwin, N.C.; Margaret Sharperson and Sam Green, Local 1120, Orangeburg, S.C.; Betty Bryant, Local 250T, and Josephine Mastandrea, center, of the ACTWU social services staff.

Mobile Union Office To Serve Textile Area

Charlotte, N.C.—A mobile office of the Clothing & Textile Workers will make health screening facilities and social services available to workers in 23 North Carolina communities.

As with a similar program in South Carolina, a specially equipped van will be used as a travelling center for union and non-union workers alike.

At a news conference in Charlotte, ACTWU regional officials spoke of the union's continuing efforts to help its members deal with off-the-job as well as job related problems.

Josephine Mastandrea of ACTWU's social services staff, who will operate the North Carolina mobile program, told reporters:

"When trouble hits, a family may not know where to turn. A long illness, death, unemployment, alcoholism can strain a family's resources to the breaking point."

The union, she said, can help "cut through government red tape when people need food stamps, temporary financial assistance, workers compensation or social security benefits. We know the kinds of service a community offers, and we can steer people to the right places to get the help they need."

The mobile office will also be used for health services, including hypertension screenings, breathing tests for cotton mill workers, and immunization programs.

Communities to be served by the ACTWU van include High Point, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Salisbury, Charlotte, Gastonia, Monroe, Rockingham, Aberdeen, Chapel Hill, Durham, Raleigh, Erwin, Rocky Mount, Fayetteville, Mt. Olive, Goldsboro, Wallace, Laurinburg, Lumberton, Pembroke, Whiteville and Wilmington.

Fire Fighters Alter Chicago Strike Stand

Chicago — Members of Fire Fighters Local 2 awaited a response from Mayor Jane Byrnes's office on the union's contract settlement proposal submitted to federal mediators Feb. 27.

The proposal, aimed at settling the bitter strike that has idled some 4,300 firefighters, represented a modification of the union's previous position.

The local's chief goal is to secure a written contract with the city. In the past, agreements have been sealed with the traditional handshake only.

The union's proposal would resolve future contract impasses by submitting differences to binding arbitration.

The Fire Fighters struck on Feb. 14 after city officials refused to conduct further negotiations. The union holds the position that, because no labor-management mechanism exists for handling such disputes, it had no alternative but to strike to obtain a contract. The IAFF local has received strong support from the AFL-CIO.

In its compromise proposal, the union dropped its request for a wage increase and agreed to accept the city's offer to raise manning levels from four to five instead of to six, as the union has previously sought.

The Fire Fighters also agreed to submit 15 other unresolved issues to arbitration, among them, overtime and holiday pay rates, vacations, hospitalization and medical coverage, residency requirements, and discipline and discharge.

Pay Chiseling Uncovered in Florida Probe

The Labor Dept. announced that a special strike force team in southern Florida has uncovered illegal wage underpayments totaling $1.2 million owed by 81 firms in industries with heavy concentrations of undocumented workers.

Assistant Labor Sec. Donald Elisburg said that, of the amount owed, $540,000 has been collected so far and that two major legal actions have been filed by the government against firms in U.S. District Court in Miami.

The five-week investigations by the Labor Dept.'s Wage & Hour Division which began Jan. 14 focused on firms in the tourist, construction, and garment industries in Florida's Dade and Broward counties. The employers were charged with violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Elisburg said that the FLSA, which sets minimum wage, overtime pay and other labor standards, applies to undocumented workers as well as U.S. citizens.

FLSA strike force teams are operating in other parts of the country.

Panel Acts to Strengthen Ban on Housing Bias

The House Judiciary Committee moved towards approval of a labor-supported bill to strengthen the fair housing law after defeating, 20-10, a weaker substitute.

Under a 1968 law, adopted as an amendment to the Civil Rights Act, discrimination based on race, color, religion or national origin is forbidden in the sale or rental of most housing. In 1974, Congress added a ban on sex discrimination.

The new measure, supported strongly by the Administration and the civil rights coalition, would add a new ban on discrimination against the handicapped and put enforcement teeth into the law.

At present, the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development can investigate complaints of discrimination and seek to achieve voluntary compliance. But except where there is a large pattern of discrimination, it can't do much else and the burden of legal action is with the aggrieved individual.

The controversy in Congress has been whether to give the HUD enforcement powers to issue a "cease-and-desist order" comparable to the powers of the Natioanl Labor Relations Board and several other regulatory agencies.

A revised version of the original bill, co-authored by Rep. Don Edwards (D-Calif.) and Rep. Tom Railsback (R-Ill.), overcame some of the objections and was endorsed by the civil rights coalition as an effective measure.

It would enable HUD to issue an order remedying illegal discrimination on the basis of an investigation and a hearing before an administrative law judge. The decision could be appealed to a federal district judge.

In a letter to House Judiciary Committee members, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison urged support for the Edwards-Railsback version and opposition to weakening amendments.

From the AFL-CIO's viewpoint, Denison added, the fair housing amendments represent "the major civil rights legislation of the 96th Congress."

5-to-4 Decision:

High Court Curbs College Bargaining

The Supreme Court curtailed the collective bargaining rights of faculty members at private colleges and in a 5-4 decision said the National Labor Relations Board had ignored the "managerial" role of professors when it extended its jurisdiction to college campuses 10 years ago.

Its decision left open the possibility of a more limited university bargaining unity than the NLRB has allowed. But the likely result, American Federation of Teachers President Albert Shanker suggested, will be "a field day for lawyers who work for private colleges which do not want to bargain with their employees."

Faculty members of public colleges are covered by state bargaining laws and policies, and are not directly affected by the Supreme Court decision.

The case that reached the Supreme Court involved the refusal of Yeshiva University in New York to bargain with an unaffiliated faculty association that had won an NLRB representation election four years ago.

The university claimed its faculty exercised a managerial role on issues such as tenure and therefore were more than just professional employees who would be protected by federal labor law. A federal appellate court agreed and the next step was the Supreme Court.

Although not directly involved, the AFT filed briefs supporting the NLRB's position that college faculty are entitled to union representation and collective bargaining. The union bargains for some 80,000 faculty members at colleges and universities throughout the nation.

A vigorous dissent written by Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., was joined by Justices Byron R. White, Thurgood Marshall and Harry A. Blackmun.

It criticized the majority for not accepting the NLRB's expertise in determining whether faculty members are in fact managerial executives and suggested that the court majority had put on "rose-colored glasses" to view the structure of a modern university.

"The university of today bears little resemblance to the 'community of scholars' of yesteryear," Brennan suggested. "Education has become big business, and the task of operating the university enterprise has been transferred from the faculty to an autonomous administration, which faces the same pressures to cut costs and increase efficiencies that confront any large industrial organization."

Brennan termed collective bargaining relationships on the campus an attempt to avoid strikes and frictions and said the court majority's decision "threatens to eliminate much of the administration's incentive to resolve its disputes with the faculty through open discussion and mutual agreement."

The AFT applauded especially the comment by Brennan that "the very fact that Yeshiva's faculty has voted for the union" shows that "the faculty does not perceive its interests to be aligned with those of management."

Youth Proposals Seen Step in Right Direction

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Administration is on the right track with its "new initiative" to help disadvantaged young people obtain the basic education and work skills needed to get and keep a decent job, the Executive Council said.

It pledged labor's cooperation in shaping the needed legislation, steering it through Congress, and following up with the necessary appropriations.

The council stressed the importance of making certain that expanded vocational and basic education resources reach "those most in need in the inner cities and rural areas," where minority youth with the highest unemployment rates are concentrated.

It urged as part of the program "more realistic guidance counselling" including information about opportunities in "previously non-traditional work areas for both men and women."

Vocational education should not encourage students "to leave school at an early age for low-skill, low-paid jobs," the council insisted. And work experience programs "should not be an excuse to pay subminimum wages or undermine established working conditions."

The Administration proposals are in line with labor's belief that education and job training "must involve close collaboration" among educators, government, labor and business, the council said.

Expanded assistance to vocational and basic education, it suggested, will assure that students not planning to attend college will not be shortchanged in their secondary school preparation.

Congressional hearings on the proposal are now under way.

Union Rights Linked to Aid For Nicaragua

After a sometimes heated four-day debate, which included a closed door session to discuss confidential intelligence reports, the House approved a $75 million aid package for Nicaragua.

Before adopting the measure, however, it added an amendment directing the President to terminate the aid program "if he determines that the government of Nicaragua has engaged in a consistent pattern of violations of the right to organize and operate labor unions free from political oppression."

That is a modified version of an amendment by Rep. Robert J. Lagomarsino (R-Calif.), which the AFL-CIO had endorsed.

In a letter to House members, Legislative Director Ray Denison said the AFL-CIO supports the intent of the legislation to encourage peaceful and democratic development in Central America.

"A government's attitude toward free unionism has historically been a test of its attitude toward democratic institutions and human rights generally," Denison noted.

Sharpest CPI Rise:

Paychecks Battered By New Price Surge

(Continued from Page 1)

of inflation's impact—was down 6.9 percent.

As Administration officials cast about for new actions to stem the rising price spiral, President Carter declared that inflation had "reached a crisis stage." It was the first time he had used such stern language to describe the galloping inflation rate.

The latest bad news on the economy comes at a time when both Administration and private economists have predicted a recession that is expected to lift the nation's jobless rate from its current 6.2 percent level to 7.5 percent by the fourth quarter of this year.

The January CPI climb of 1.4 percent followed increases of 1.2 percent in December and 1 percent in November. With the exception of food, consumer prices in all categories registered sharp increases.

The largest increase in any category was in the transportation sector, which jumped 3.1 percent over the month, the biggest increase since July 1948.

BLS said that almost 75 percent of the rise in transportation costs could be traced to a 7.4 percent rise in gasoline prices. It said the U.S. average price for all types of gasoline rose 6.8 cents a gallon in January, to $1.11. New car prices rose 1.4 percent, and used cars went up 1.1 percent.

The second biggest increase in January occurred in the housing sector, which rose 1.4 percent largely because of a 3 percent hike in financing costs—reflecting the credit-tightening by the Federal Reserve Board. Household energy prices rose by 2 percent.

The one bright note in the January figures was a negligible increase of one-tenth of 1 percent in food costs, the smallest rise in this category since last August. Prices of restaurant meals and alcoholic beverages rose substantially, however, 1 and seven-tenths of 1 percent, respectively.

Medical care, apparel and upkeep, and entertainment all rose at double-digit annual rates, and all increased by more than in December. Cigarette prices rose 2.6 percent, and school books and supplies were up 1.4 percent.

ACTWU Vice President David Chaney Dies at 68

Detroit—David Chaney, a vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers and co-manager of its Chicago & Central States Joint Board, died Feb. 18 at Henry Ford Hospital here. He was 68 and had recently undergone heart surgery.

Chaney, a native of Poland, began his union career with the UAW and was a leading figure in the Michigan labor movement for 40 years.

FTC's Role Supported On Consumer Issues

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO said that it will seek to preserve the basic powers of the Federal Trade Commission, threatened by pending legislation in Congress that would limit its ability to help protect consumers.

Bills passed by the House and Senate would curtail the agency's powers and allow a congressional veto power over FTC rules. A House-Senate conference committee will shape the final version.

An Executive Council statement noted that the measures would have been more stringent if a labor-consumer coalition had not stepped in to halt the business lobby's attack on the regulatory body.

"The labor movement joined this coalition because union members are consumers who need and deserve the law's protection and because of our firm opposition to unwarranted legislation favoring business interests," the council said.

Its statement covering a resolution referred to it by the AFL-CIO convention observed that the AFL-CIO has acted on the premise that the FTC's authority to hear and decide difficult legal issues in an orderly, impartial fashion must be preserved, not on the premise that every action by the agency is sound. It noted, for instance, that there is a substantial question whether the commission staff acted properly in seeking divestiture remedies in certain antitrust cases.

"The staff has not developed authoritative evidence to support its complaints that rest on the theory that economic and social benefits will automatically flow from breaking up large companies to a number of smaller companies," the council said.

It noted, however, that the FTC, in recognition of the sensitivity of divestiture, has proposed an administrative rule permitting for the first time unions adversely affected by an FTC antitrust case to intervene as a matter of right.

"This new procedure recognizes that the macro-economic goals of regulation must be balanced against the job rights of workers and adverse community impact," the council said.

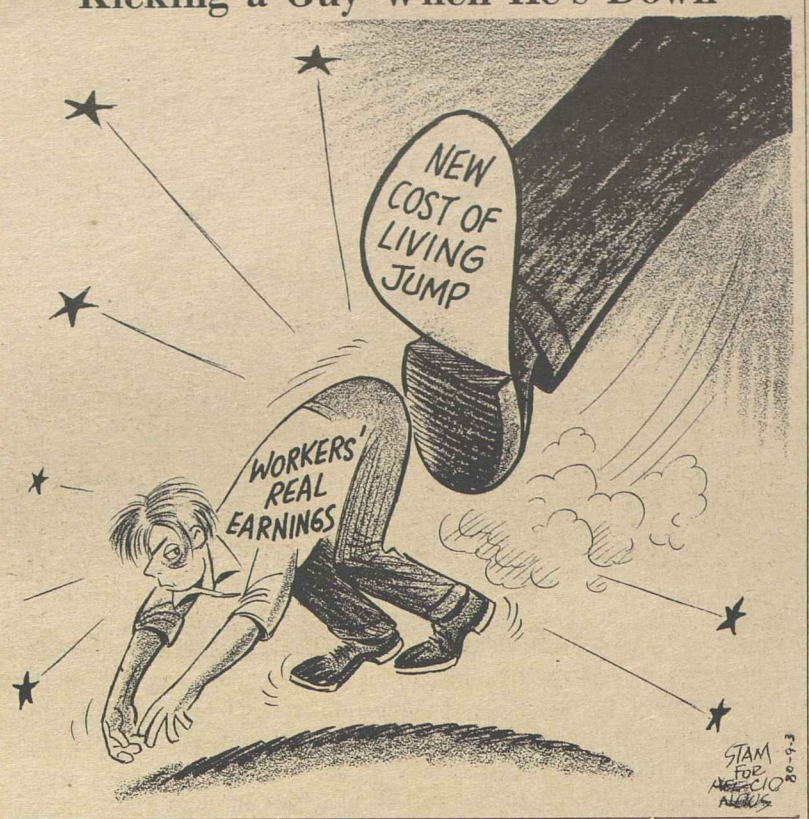
"The AFL-CIO believes that the commission must recognize that a regulatory policy which imposes harsh penalties on the workers or the communities in which the defendant companies are located, rather than on the companies themselves, does not serve the public interest."

The first test of the FTC's new intervention procedure will be the cereal industry antitrust case affecting workers represented by the Grain Millers. The union has charged that the divestiture proposed by the FTC staff would wipe out 2,600 jobs now held by its members and those of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

"That is an entirely unacceptable result," the council said. "Through the normal and proper legal channels, the AFL-CIO will support the effort by those unions to assure that the FTC rejects any proposed order that would result in the loss of jobs and benefits to present workers and adversely affect their communities."

Under the FTC proposal, five new firms would be created by a reorganization of three major breakfast cereal firms—Kellogg Co., General Mills, Inc., and General Foods Corp. The FTC action would affect five plants around the country whose employees are union members.

Kicking a Guy When He's Down



Health 'Choice' Bills Penalize Best Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

not the best buy for consumers," he stressed. "Cheap" policies often drive up medical costs because they don't cover alternatives to expensive hospitalization, McGlotten noted, and high deductibles merely shift costs from insurance companies to patients.

The Ullman bill and its counterparts would not require any employer to provide health insurance to workers. But an employer who did so, either unilaterally or in compliance with a union contract, would have to comply with the provisions of the legislation.

By the bill's terms, a health plan that cost the employer more than a specified amount would be considered excessively generous and the worker would have to pay income tax on the "excess" employer payment.

Initially, the amount that would be considered taxable income to the employee would be anything over $45 a month for individual coverage, $90 for health coverage for a couple or $120 for full family benefits. The ceilings would be adjusted for medical care inflation each year.

In effect, it would mean that fringe benefit gains made at the bargaining table—such as dental, drug or optical benefits for example—would be likely to reduce takehome pay because of increased taxes.

There's another set of figures in the bill, to determine if the employer is obligated to offer a low-cost option to workers.

Unless the basic plan is an HMO (a prepaid group plan offered by a health maintenance organization), the employer would have to make available a lower-cost option if the company's regular plan involves employer payments of more than $28 a month for an individual, $55 for a couple or $75 for a family.

The option would have to include protection against "catastrophic" medical costs and there would be some limit on deductibles. But in terms of coverage, the required protection would be minimal.

As an inducement for the worker to choose the lower-cost plan, the employer would be required to rebate most of the difference in cost. The employee would receive a cash payment which in turn would be taxed as part of his income.

McGlotten gave this example of how it would work:

"The cost of the more comprehensive plan for a family might be $120 a month. For the low-option plan, the cost might be $70. The employer would not be required to rebate to the employee the entire $50 saved but only part if it."

Under the Ullman bill, the worker would get 90 percent of the savings and under the Republican version 75 percent.

"This means that employers would have an incentive to sell the low-cost plan to the employees," McGlotten noted, and in unorganized plants would be likely to "pressure" workers into taking the cheaper plan.

McGlotten said an even more basic fallacy of the proposed legislation is the assumption that consumers "have the economic power and the information to achieve the best buy and exert sufficient competition pressure on the producers and promoters of medical services.

But there is no "law of supply and demand" in the health care field, McGlotten noted. "Doctors, not patients, control the demand for medical services," he said.

As for the assumption that co-payments and deductibles would discourage unnecessary use of health care services, McGlotten cited studies showing that co-payments resulted in fewer doctor visits but more hospitalization because needed treatment was deferred.

Strike Time Ratio Down Sharply in '79

The number of work days lost to strikes in 1979 dropped to 1.5 days per 1,000 days worked, the lowest rate since 1973, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The 4,800 walkouts begun in 1979 was the second lowest annual total since 1967, and the 1.7 million workers involved in strikes last year was the second lowest number since 1965, BLS said. In 1978, there were 4,230 strikes that involved 36,923 workers for a ratio of 1.7 per 1,000 work-days lost.

BLS reported 13 major strikes involving 10,000 or more workers in 1979. These disputes accounted for almost one-third of all workers involved and days idle. The largest of these disputes was the 10-day strike-lockout in the trucking industry involving some 235,000 members of the unaffiliated Teamsters.

Carter Signs New Federal Safety Order

President Carter signed an Executive Order strengthening safety and occupational health safeguards for government workers, protecting them against retaliation if they complain of hazardous conditions, and providing for unannounced inspections accompanied by worker representatives.

The new order, which will take effect July 1, 1980, replaces a 1974 directive that the AFL-CIO Executive Council said provided only "token protection" to federal government employees. When Labor Sec. Ray Marshall addressed the Executive Council at its recent meeting, he announced that Carter would issue a new and stronger order.

President Kenneth Blaylock of the American Federation of Government Employes termed the revision "a tough, enforceable safety plan" for federal workers.

Public Employee Dept. President William H. McClennan called it "a significant first step" toward the department's "longstanding legislative goal of bringing all public employees under the full statutory protections of the Occupational Safety & Health Act."

At a news briefing, Assistant Sec. of Labor Eula Bingham termed the stronger safeguards "long overdue" and stressed that federal employees "face the same hazards as private sector employees," including exposure to hazardous chemicals and "the chance of having limbs mangled in machinery."

She noted that from 1973 to 1977, when the size of the federal workforce grew only 4 percent, the number of fatalities increased 10 percent, workplace accidents and injuries rose 51 percent and lost workday cases increased 133 percent.

The new order requires annual evaluations by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration of "larger or more hazardous agencies or operations" and specifies timetables for agency correction of hazards that cannot immediately be abated. Federal employee unions will have equal representation with management on the Federal Advisory Council on Occupational Safety & Health.

Safety Council Honors Five For Service

Chicago—The National Safety Council has presented its top labor honor, the Distinguished Service to Safety Award, to five individuals.

The winners are President Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Bernard Puchalski, a general organizer and president of the Iron Workers' Chicago District Council; James V. Cole, retired treasurer of the Iron Workers; Samuel Carsillo, safety committee chairman of Machinists Local 971 in West Palm Beach, Fla., and Murray L. Naquin, safety director of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 4-447 in Marrero, La.

The NSC also cited several individual and locals of AFL-CIO affiliates with other awards for efforts to improve workplace safety. They are E. F. Norman and James Finton of Rubber Workers Local 186 in Memphis, Tenn.; Nicholas M. Abondolo of Food & Commercial Workers Local 342 in Jamaica, N.Y.; IAM Local 851 in Joliet, Ill.; Laborers Local 158 in Harrisburg, Pa.; Steelworkers Local 480 in Trail, B.C., and UFCW Local 328 in Providence, R.I.

As Energy Prices Soar:

House-Senate Conferees Clear Tax on Windfall Oil Profits

A House-Senate compromise has opened the way to final passage of a windfall profits tax on the oil industry that will bring in more than $227 billion over the next decade.

This special tax is intended to soak up part of the enormous profits U.S. producers will get by selling domestic oil at the artificially high world price set by the OPEC nations.

The windfall profits stem from an Administration decision—which the AFL-CIO strongly opposed—to phase out price controls on crude oil. The theory was that higher prices would spur energy conservation measures, bigger profits would be an incentive to increased production, and an additional tax would provide revenue to ease the hardship of higher energy costs for lower-income households and fund programs that would make the United States more energy self-sufficient.

The phaseout of oil price controls began last June, and is just starting to be felt as a significant factor in higher prices at the gasoline pump, in bigger heating bills, and in the ripple effect of higher energy charges on the price of almost everything.

While opposing decontrol and seeking to reinstate price ceilings tied to the actual cost of production, the AFL-CIO joined the Administration in urging a strong windfall profits tax. But the bill the House passed last June was less than the Administration had sought and the Senate version last December was even weaker than the House bill. The conferees split the difference.

As for the disposition of the revenue, the conference agreement indicates that 60 percent of the available money should go into future tax cuts, with 25 percent for low-income assistance, and a mere 15 percent for energy programs. But most of the actual spending decisions will be made by future Congresses, which would not be bound by this formula.

The bill that emerged from the House-Senate conference does, however, provide some immediate tax breaks—mostly for businesses and relatively affluent individuals. Some are completely unrelated to any energy issue, such as a change in the capital gains tax on inherited property and a new exclusion from taxable income for interest on savings and dividends on stocks.

Many of the figures used in discussions of the windfall profits tax are estimates based on assumptions of future world prices on oil that are subject to change every time the oil-exporting OPEC nations decide to jack up the price level.

The legislation, however, sets a revenue figure of at least $227.3 billion before the tax starts to phase out. The phaseout, over a 33-month period, will begin in January 1988 or whenever revenues reach the target figure, whichever comes later. However, the phaseout would have to start by January 1991.

Different categories of oil are subject to different tax rates—supposedly based on difficulties of production but reflecting also the various lobbying influences on Congress.

Actual revenue to the government from decontrol would be substantially higher than the windfall tax will bring since the profits remaining after the windfall tax would be subject to the regular corporate income tax and to state taxes.

An estimate by the staff of the congressional Joint Committee on Taxation sees oil producers taking in a net increase of $924.8 billion as a result of decontrol from 1980 to 1990.

Of this amount, the federal government would take about $585 billion in all forms of taxation, state and local governments would collect a total of $118.7 billion, and the oil producers would be able to pocket $221 billion of their windfall revenues from decontrol after paying all taxes.

The conferees agreed to increase tax credits for homeowners installing solar, geothermal or windmill energy sources to 40 percent of the first $10,000 of expenditures. Businesses were also given additional tax credits for energy-saving investments. Gasohol would continue to be exempt from the federal fuel tax and a user of pure alcohol as a motor fuel could qualify for an income tax credit of 40 cents for each gallon bought.

The conference agreed on subsidy payments to low-income households to offset the impact of higher energy prices, but limited assistance to those near the poverty level. The Senate bill also would have provided some relief for moderate-income households.

Included in the final version was a provision opposed by the AFL-CIO and the Administration that would provide the most benefit to persons with income that puts them in the highest tax brackets and who receive dividends from stocks and interest payments from savings accounts or certificates.

Present law allows taxpayers to exclude up to $100 in stock dividends for an individual or $200 on a joint return from taxable income.

The new legislation would, for the years 1980 and 1981, allow an individual to deduct $200 a year or a couple $400 for any combination of savings interest or stock dividends. In practice, as the AFL-CIO has testified, it would mean just a few dollars a year to the average small saver. But it could reduce the tax bill of a more affluent taxpayer by $200 or more.



PRESIDENT CARTER addresses a White House rally in support of the Equal Rights Amendment. Seated, left to right, are actress Polly Bergen, President Sol Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and President Dorothy Height of the National Council of Negro Women, members of a panel discussing major ERA issues. Others discussed tactics for winning passage of ERA.

Oil Strikers Supported On Settlement Proposal

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council called on the nation's major oil companies to settle promptly with the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers along the lines of terms already accepted by smaller, independent firms in the industry.

"Until such a settlement is reached, the striking members of OCAW will have the full support of the AFL-CIO," the council said in a statement at its midwinter meeting here.

Eighteen smaller companies employing approximately 2,900 workers at 22 refineries now have accepted the union's counter-offer to early industry proposals. The union package includes a wage increase of 5 percent plus 55 cents an hour, with a minimum raise of $1 an hour; an improved vacation schedule; employer contributions of $125 a month for health coverage, and $20 per month for dental care coverage.

A number of major companies made new contract offers this week, but the union's bargaining policy committee in Denver rejected them. Firms submitting the offers included Shell, Union, Texaco, Gulf, Chevron, Amoco, Sun, Conoco, Standard of Ohio, and Tenneco.

The offers described by OCAW President Robert Goss as "similar," proposed wage increases of 5 percent in addition to the 5 percent the union is guaranteed in the second year of the two-year contract it is renegotiating. The offers also included a proposed monthly increase of up to $16, to a maximum of $100, in the companies' contributions to family dental plans.

Some 55,000 members of the union have been on strike against the industry since Jan. 8. The Executive Council said in its statement that the contract improvements sought by the striking OCAW members are "modest" and are needed to cope with the constantly rising cost of living.

"Wages and fringe benefits together now account for only 1.34 cents of the cost per gallon of the refined product," the council said. "OCAW's proposals would add less than two-tenths of a cent to that total.

"Clearly, this industry — the wealthiest in the world—can easily absorb the cost that a settlement for these workers would entail."

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Virginia Shipyard Hit By Record OSHA Fine

Newport News, Va.—A union's complaints of safety and health hazards has led to the assessment of a record $786,190 in fines against the nation's largest private shipyard.

The complaints were filed by Local 8888 of the Steelworkers on the basis of evidence compiled by its safety committee. The union is presently bargaining for a first contract covering 15,500 shipyard workers.

To get admittance to the huge shipyard for a "wall-to-wall" inspection, the Labor Dept.'s Occupational Safety & Health Administration had to repeatedly go to court for warrants and to file contempt of court charges when court orders were flouted.

The inspections, carried on by teams of 12 safety and industrial hygiene experts, found widespread and deliberate violations of the company's legal obligation to provide a safe and healthy workplace.

OSHA officials stressed that they did not seek out or cite the company for any "Mickey Mouse" violations that don't represent a real threat to health or safety.

The bulk of the proposed fines were for "willful" and "serious" violations. OSHA defines willful violations as cases where the employer "was aware that the hazardous conditions existed and made no reasonable effort to eliminate the condition." Serious violations involve a risk of "death or serious physical harm."

OSHA inspectors found grave health hazards, with workers exposed in excess of allowable levels to lead, asbestos, chromates, silica, cadium and other toxic substances.

"There were numerous instances when employees were not notified of what hazardous material they were dealing with," OSHA reported.

OSHA also found significant "deficiencies in the firm's medical surveillance program including failure to notify employees of lung abnormalities, failure to refer employees for further evaluations when abnormalities were found, and failure to provide required chest x-rays and pulmonary function studies, resulting in job-related disease not being diagnosed."

Inspectors found noise standards repeatedly violated. It found safety violations that included "crane hazards, unguarded machinery, exposed electrical parts, unguarded scaffolding, unguarded deck openings, improper storage of flammable liquids and workers under suspended loads."

OSHA's proposed penalties, subject to review by the independent Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission and further appealable in court, include $410,200 in fines for 31 willful health violations and 23 willful safety violations.

It proposed $321,300 in fines for 444 serious safety violations and 29 serious health faults. It asked $51,600 for 37 repeat safety violations and $3,090 for other infractions.

The amount sought is more than double the largest penalty previously against any one firm. The shipyard, which is a subsidiary of Tenneco, Inc., is Virginia's largest private employer.

The inspections were conducted during a period of 60 working days from September through December of 1979.

Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham, who heads OSHA, said the record fines proposed reflect the magnitude of the violations found.

"When the company remedies these deficiencies, the thousands of workers at the shipyard can begin to realize the safe and healthful workplace promised them by the Occupational Safety & Health Act," she said.

R-T-W Forces Repelled In Vermont Legislature

Monpelier, Vt.—The Vermont legislature killed a "right-to-work" bill that would have outlawed the union shop.

The 88-49 vote by the state House of Representatives on Feb. 26 defeated the anti-union legislation, which had been introduced last year. The one-sided vote came despite an extensive direct mail and advertising campaign by the National Right to Work Committee.

Earlier this year, sponsors of the "right-to-work" measure were beaten by a 3-1 margin on their attempt to force the bill out of committee and to a vote in the House.

Committee hearings were then held, and more than 1,200 union members came to the state capital in 15 chartered buses and a huge caravan of private cars to demonstrate their opposition.

State AFL-CIO President Robert E. Clark and Sec.-Treas. Ralph Crippen credited the turnout with building an 8-1 majority on the committee for a negative "do not pass" recommendation to the full House.

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Labor Assails Budget Cuts As Futile Inflation Weapon

Hazardous Waste Plan 'First Step'

New regulations by the Environmental Protection Agency will for the first time enable the government to monitor the safe disposal of hazardous non-nuclear waste materials—including deadly chemicals that can contaminate entire communities.

The AFL-CIO welcomed this "important first step" and urged Congress to follow through with legislation establishing an industry-financed fund to clean up abandoned dump sites that have been used to discard toxic wastes.

Under the EPA timetable, the agency will first define which industrial wastes are hazardous and set standards for treatment, storage and disposal facilities. That step will be completed next month.

By July, all firms handling hazardous wastes must notify EPA, and starting in October all firms that deal with any phase of hazardous waste disposal must get a permit from EPA. Every shipment of waste must be verified from the originating source to the final disposal point.

The multiple checks, EPA Administrator Douglas M. Costle said, are "to prevent future Love Canals." He referred to the area of contamination in New York State that forced abandonment of several hundred homes after miscarriages, birth defects and cancer were traced to tons of toxic chemical wastes dumped in an abandoned canal site near Niagara Falls.

Costle told reporters that the

(Continued on Page 8)



BUDGET SLASHES won't curb inflation, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland tells members of the House Budget Committee. With him at the committee witness table are Research Director Rudy Oswald, left, and Legislative Director Ray Denison.

Kirkland Asks Attack On Causes

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland called on Congress to shun "almost hysterical cries for a balanced budget" and attack the causes of inflation directly instead of relying on "simplistic solutions."

Kirkland appeared before the House Budget Committee to voice the labor movement's strong dissent to the notion that double-digit inflation can be brought under control by gutting programs needed to keep the nation strong—both militarily and economically.

Inflation "should be attacked directly," Kirkland insisted, through measures to curb "soaring energy prices, crippling interest rates, profiteering commodity speculators and exorbitant medical and hospital fees."

His testimony came against a backdrop of Administration and congressional pressure for immediate spending cuts and for a slash of from $16 billion to $25 billion in the budget for the 1981 fiscal year, which President Carter submitted to Congress less than two months ago.

Kirkland described the President's original budget as a "barebones" proposal that "correctly recognizes the need for the government to meet increased responsibilities for the defense of the nation, for attainment of energy goals, and for the special problems of youth unemployment." Most other programs would stay at current levels and some would be trimmed back.

The AFL-CIO has never contended that a federal budget should

(Continued on Page 3)

With Bargaining Rights:

Wage Floor Sought In Revenue Sharing

The federal revenue-sharing program should be used to extend wage-hour coverage and collective bargaining rights to additional groups of public employees, the AFL-CIO proposed.

Legislative Director Ray Denison told a Senate Finance subcommittee that the AFL-CIO supports continuation of revenue-sharing payments to state and local governments, even though it had initially opposed the concept.

Labor still would prefer that federal funds be earmarked for nationally-set priorities, Denison testified. But he told the committee that rising unemployment, high inflation and tax limitations have made continuation of the $6.9 billion-a-year revenue-sharing grants a necessity.

The existing program does have some federal standards. Communities receiving federal grants must have non-discrimination programs that apply to the handicapped as well as race, sex and religion. Likewise, construction projects using federal revenue-sharing funds must comply with Davis-Bacon prevailing wage standards.

"It is also appropriate to include the basic minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act" as a requirement, Denison suggested.

Congress sought to accomplish that goal in the 1974 amendments to the wage-hour law, relying on its powers to regulate commerce. The Supreme Court, however, ruled that approach unconstitutional in respect to most groups of public workers.

But Denison reminded the committee that the court's majority opinion noted that Congress might

(Continued on Page 3)

Senate Votes Cutback in Jobless Aid

The Senate voted to eliminate the national program of extended unemployment benefits, leaving in place only an optional state-by-state program to deal with recession-level joblessness.

The sponsor of the cutback, which was adopted with only a scant handful in opposition, defended it as "an effort to bring the federal budget into balance and to make realistic savings."

It would accomplish this "savings" by abolishing the national unemployment "trigger" that entitles workers to an additional 13

(Continued on Page 6)

What's in a Name? Ask a Union-Buster

By David L. Perlman

Please don't call them union-busters; it hurts their feelings.

The management consultant firms that hire out to companies that don't want to have to deal with unions are offended by the term. In their own eyes, they are "marriage counselors" or, perhaps, "doctors."

Take Modern Management, Inc., sometimes called 3-M for the initials of its principal partners. With 92 professionals on its staff, it claims to be the largest firm of its type in a fast-growing field.

Board Chairman Herbert G. Melnick told the House Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations that the companies that use his services are merely interested in "promoting harmony in the workplace."

Earlier witnesses before the subcommittee, which is headed by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), had a different impression. They had identified as a characteristic of campaigns using 3-M consultants intense pressure and harassment by supervisors to keep workers in their departments out of the union camp.

But Melnick insisted that his consulting firm sees its function as

(Continued on Page 8)

Interest Rates Mount, Recession Signs Grow

The nation's major banking institutions continued to boost their prime, or base, lending rate on corporate loans while a government index designed to forecast the future course of the economy flashed further warning signs of a recession.

The latest increase in the prime rate—half a percentage point to 17.25 percent—was the fifth round of increases in the key rate this year. The prime rate is the interest rate banks charge on loans to their most creditworthy corporate customers.

At the beginning of 1980, the prime rate stood at 15 percent at some banks and 15.25 percent at most others. New York's Chase Manhattan Bank led off the latest increase and was quickly followed by Bank of America, the nation's largest bank; First National Bank of Chicago; Citibank of New York, and others.

Changes in the prime rate are regarded as highly significant because other rates are tied directly to it. A number of bankers and

(Continued on Page 8)

Strike Spreads To Additional Oil Refineries

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers' strike against the petroleum industry gained impetus as 4,200 other refinery workers joined the two-month-old walkout.

The new strikers, whose contracts expired without settlement, brought the total number of OCAW members on strike to about 59,000. The union is renegotiating the second year of a two-year contract with the industry reached in January 1979.

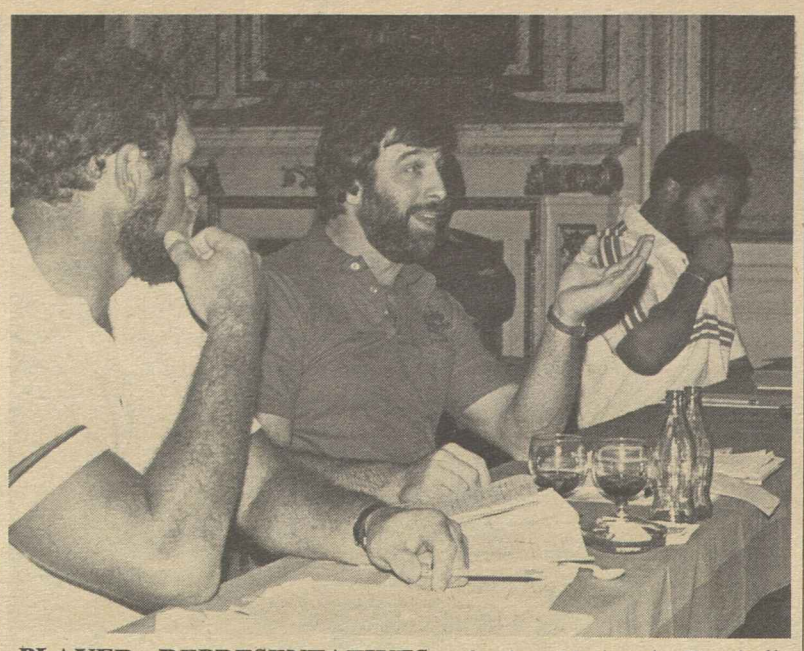
Meanwhile, another independent firm accepted the union's counteroffer to the industry's proposals. Eureka Pipeline Co., a subsidiary of Pennzoil operating in West Virginia, agreed to terms covering 88 employees.

OCAW President Robert Goss, in a message to the union's local organizations, reported no progress in negotiations with the nation's major oil companies, however.

"Our differences with the oil companies are clearly defined," he said. "It appears that our strike will continue for some time."

Joining the strike, which began on Jan. 8, were 840 Chevron workers in El Segundo, Calif.; 1,200 Sun Oil Co. employees in Marcus Hook, Pa.; 1,025 Mobil workers in Paulsboro, N.J.; 750 Conoco workers in Ponca City, Okla.; 200 Mobil workers in Augusta, Kans.; 110 employees of Good Hope Refining Co., Good Hope, La.; 50 Arco workers in Portland, Ore.; 50 Shell Chemical employees in Pittsburg, Calif., and 20 Exxon workers in Long Beach, Calif.

The union recently rejected as inadequate new offers from a number of major companies. OCAW is seeking a wage increase of 5 percent plus 55 cents an hour, with a minimum raise of $1 an hour; an improved vacation schedule; employer contributions of $125 a month for health coverage, and $20 a month for dental care coverage.



PLAYER REPRESENTATIVES of the National Football League Players Association help shape bargaining policy at session prior to the union's convention. The NFLPA is the cornerstone of the Federation of Professional Athletes, chartered last fall by the AFL-CIO. Shown are, from left, Jim Nicholson, Kansas City Chiefs; Pat Curran, San Diego Chargers, and Mel Jackson, Green Bay Packers.

Women Major Factor In Work Force Jump

Women accounted for 60 percent of the gain in the work force in 1979 as 1.5 million more of them took jobs, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Because of the extraordinary increase of women in the American labor force in the past decade, their number in the last quarter of 1979 reached 44 million, or 51 percent of all women 16 years and over, BLS said.

The changing labor picture promises to have an enormous impact in the 1980s, bringing widened career choices for women, a greater need for child care, and a greater prominence of two-earner families, BLS predicted.

Women between the ages of 25 and 34 accounted for nearly half of the increase in the number of female workers during the past 10 years, BLS said.

The number of multi-earner families has correspondingly increased, so that by 1979 a record three out of every five married-couple families had at least two income earners —a number that has risen by more than 3 million since 1970.

As the number of working wives grew during the past decade, so too did the number of one-parent families headed by women. By 1979, the number of families headed by a woman who was divorced, separated, widowed, or never married had increased to 8.5 million, accounting for one of every seven families, BLS said.

Also increasing significantly during the 1970s was the proportion of women earning advanced degrees. By 1979, women received nearly half of all master's and doctoral degrees and about one-fifth of all medical, legal, and theological professional degrees, in the United States, BLS said.

In spite of the steep increase in the number of working women, as well as their greater educational attainments, wages and salaries of women workers have shown little relative improvement over the past 10 years. Full-time working women still average about $6 in earnings for every $10 earned by men, BLS reported.

NFL Players Meet:

Bargaining Goals Shaped by Athletes

Las Vegas—Tough bargaining that will include further discussions on the option clause that ties pro football players to one team was predicted at the seventh convention of the National Football League Players Association.

NFLPA Executive Director Ed Garvey reported to the convention on the collective bargaining priorities gleaned from his late-season tour of all 28 NFL teams. And the 252 players attending the convention worked on bargaining goals for the new contract, to be reached with the NFL owners by 1982.

The NFLPA is the principal component of the new Federation of Professional Athletes, chartered by the 1979 AFL-CIO Convention. The NFLPA will be led by a new president and new executive committee.

On the key executive committee of the players' union are veteran NFL stars.

Elected president of the NFLPA was Gene Upshaw, perennial all-pro offensive guard from the Oakland Raiders. A veteran of 13 years and 186 consecutive games, Upshaw will head the union for the next two years.

Vice presidents are Jeff Van Note, 1980 Pro Bowl center and 11-year performer from the Atlanta Falcons, and Dan Jiggetts, four-year offensive tackle of the Chicago Bears.

The remainder of the executive committee includes Doug Van Horn, 14-year offensive guard of the New York Giants; Tom Banks, 10-season veteran center for the St. Louis Cardinals; Stan White, eight years a linebacker with the Baltimore Colts, and Elvin Bethea, another defensive end of the Houston Oilers with 12 years.

Tops in the union's priorities will be the elimination of the Section 17 interpretation of the collective bargaining agreement in which the owners claim a perpetual option on the services of players. The union says the agreement stipulates that a player stays with the team for an option year after his contract runs out and then is free to negotiate with another club or sign a new contract with his old club.

The players also are studying the idea of a wage scale based on years of service tied in with a percentage of gross receipts of the league. Policy-making in the NFLPA is determined by the Board of Player Representatives.

In addition to the officers who also serve as player representatives, the board includes Dan Jilek, Buffalo; Marvin Cobb, Cincinnati; Doug Dieken, Cleveland; Drew Pearson, Dallas, and Billy Thompson, Denver.

Also, Ed O'Neil, Detroit; Mel Jackson, Green Bay; Jim Nicholson, Kansas City; Doug France, Los Angeles; Jimmy Cefalo, Miami; Darrel Luce, Minnesota; Russ Francis, New England.

Also, Rich Mauti, New Orleans; Burgess Owens, New York Jets; Mike Davis, Oakland; John Bunting, Philadelphia; Rocky Bleier, Pittsburgh; Pat Curran, San Diego; Keith Fahnhorst, San Francisco; Dave Brown, Seattle Seahawks; Dewey Selmon, Tampa Bay, and Jean Fugett, Washington.

Tighter Rules Asked To Protect Privacy

New York—Privacy rights don't stop at the plant gate and workers shouldn't have to rely on "voluntary" compliance by their employers with recommended safeguards, Steelworkers Vice President Leon Lynch said.

Lynch testified here before a Labor Dept. panel that is holding regional hearings as part of an Administration effort to encourage compliance with workplace privacy recommendations made in 1977 by the Privacy Protection Study Commission.

The Steelworkers welcome the commission's recommendations for laws and regulations to forbid the use of "lie detector" tests in employment and to tighten curbs on credit reporting abuses, Lynch said.

"Lie detector tests are bad, wrong, insulting, degrading and they have no place in the American work environment," Lynch stressed.

He expressed disappointment, however, that most of the privacy commission's other recommendations depend on voluntary compliance by employers. From experience in such areas as job safety and health, Lynch said, the Steelworkers don't put much reliance on voluntary compliance by employers on workplace issues.

He acknowledged the "delicate" balance between legitimate access to employee medical records and individual privacy.

"Workers themselves must be permitted complete access to all of the material in their medical records," he stressed, and job-related medical data prepared from individual medical records but without any personal identifying information should be available to all interested parties. While "in some circumstances there are overriding public health considerations that necessitate the release of medical records to third parties," safeguards should be adopted to prevent abuse.

A regulation being considered by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration on access to medical records should be tightened, Lynch urged.

He said on-the-job surveillance of workers should be allowed only under circumstances required by national security or as an added safety precaution in very hazardous situations. "In all these special cases, workers and their representatives should be informed as to the nature of the surveillance, its purpose and duration."

Lynch strongly opposed "company practices of searching workers or their personal belongings. Civil liberties are applicable to the workplace, he said. And "the time has long since passed when the workplace can be considered as the exclusive feudal domain of employers."

'Pooch' Maile Dies at 60, Headed COPE for URW

Barberton, Ohio—Francis A. Maile, retired political education director of the Rubber Workers, died here at the age of 60 after a courageous six-year battle with cancer.

Maile, known everywhere by the nickname of "Pooch," was enormously popular in the labor movement where his COPE activities brought him in close association with people from many unions. During the AFL-CIO convention last November, some 800 of his friends attended a testimonial dinner in his honor. George Meany and Lane Kirkland were sponsors of the event and proceeds went, at Maile's request, to New Directions, an organization that helps finance college educations for youngsters from moderate-income families.

Pooch Maile never finished high school. But the Page 1 obituary in the Akron Beacon Journal described him as "a voracious reader who educated himself."

Maile was born in Pennsylvania, served during World War II in the Army's crack Ranger unit and became a first sergeant, and after the war went to work at B.F. Goodrich's plant in Oaks, Pa.

He advanced from steward to president in Local 281 of the Rubber Workers and was elected to the international executive board. Maile became a URW representative in 1961 and in 1966 was named to the new post of political education director.

His immediate family includes his wife, Marguerite, and two sons, Michael, 16, and Sean, 11. Funeral services were held Mar. 3, and memorial contributions may be made to The New Directions, Inc., P.O. Box 90, Whitney, Pa. 15693.

Flight Attendants Ratify Eastern Airlines Pact

New York — Flight attendants represented by the Transport Workers approved a new contract with Eastern Airlines that will raise their pay by an average of nearly 33 percent over three years.

The pact, ratified by a vote of 2,466 to 1,045, covers 5,500 attendants. It provides pay increases of 6 percent retroactive to April 1979, 2.5 percent retroactive to October 1979, 4 percent in May 1980 and in December 1980, 5 percent in July 1981, and 6 percent in January 1982.

In addition, two cost-of-living adjustments are payable with maximums of $20 a month. Employees will receive the pay adjustments on Jan. 1, 1981, and on Jan. 1, 1982, based on a formula of $1 per month for each three-tenths of a point rise in the price index.

Other pay improvements include an increase from $1.05 to $1.50 an hour in over-water pay and an increase from 90 cents to $1.25 per hour in attendants' away-from-base expense allowance.

Also, a new pay step is added for employees with 13 years of service with the carrier. About one-fourth of the workforce will go to the new step immediately.

Pensions were revised to return all employee contributions made before the plan became fully employer-paid in 1977, and to provide retroactive credits for all past employees who had not participated in the plan. Monthly benefits were raised from $10 to $24 a month per year of service.

The new contract, ratified on Feb. 29, also provides for the union's continued participation in Eastern's variable earnings plan which withholds 3.5 percent of wages from workers' paychecks and returns an amount at the end of the year dependent on the airline's profitability.

Budget-Balancing Hysteria:

Kirkland Hits Move To Slash Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

be "immune to cuts," Kirkland testified. But eliminating a budget deficit projected at less than 1 percent of the nation's gross national product won't stop inflation and can damage the country, he stressed.

"In an economy that is weak and suffering from an inflation that is largely the result of cost increases in energy, food, housing and medical care, it is downright irresponsible to pin the blame on federal deficits," Kirkland said.

He insisted that "there is no conflict between fighting inflation and fighting recession." Instead of fueling inflation by soaring interest rates that add to the price of all goods and increase the budget deficit, "interest rates, money supply and budget policy should be geared to healthy and balanced economic growth," he said.

If the economy deteriorates, Kirkland urged, "first reliance should be placed upon direct job-creating programs," not on tax cuts.

America's workers are among the chief victims of inflation and the labor movement is far from indifferent to the problem, Kirkland stressed.

"In the Pay Advisory Committee, we have agreed to new wage policies that call for substantial sacrifice on the part of America's working men and women," he noted. "But we insist that the burden be shared fairly and translated into progress in reducing the rate of inflation."

Kirkland reiterated the AFL-CIO's position favoring mandatory controls on all forms of income and prices "if voluntary efforts fail."

As it appears to the AFL-CIO, he said, "it is always the working people" who are called on to sacrifice. But "there has been no demand that budget expenditures of benefit to the wealthy, the oil companies, the bankers and the international grain companies be sacrificed to the general good."

Congress could achieve real budget savings, Kirkland suggested, through such actions as:

- Reimposing price controls on crude oil and on middle distillate petroleum products. That would be both a direct saving in the federal budget and in "the budgets of individual Americans."
- Insisting that the international grain companies make a sacrifice by not profiting from the embargo of grain sales to the Soviet Union.
- Adopting a monetary policy to bring down interest rates instead of pushing them to record highs.

But these potential areas of vast savings are not even being considered in the budget debate going on in Congress, Kirkland protested. "Unfortunately, these are the real untouchable budget items."

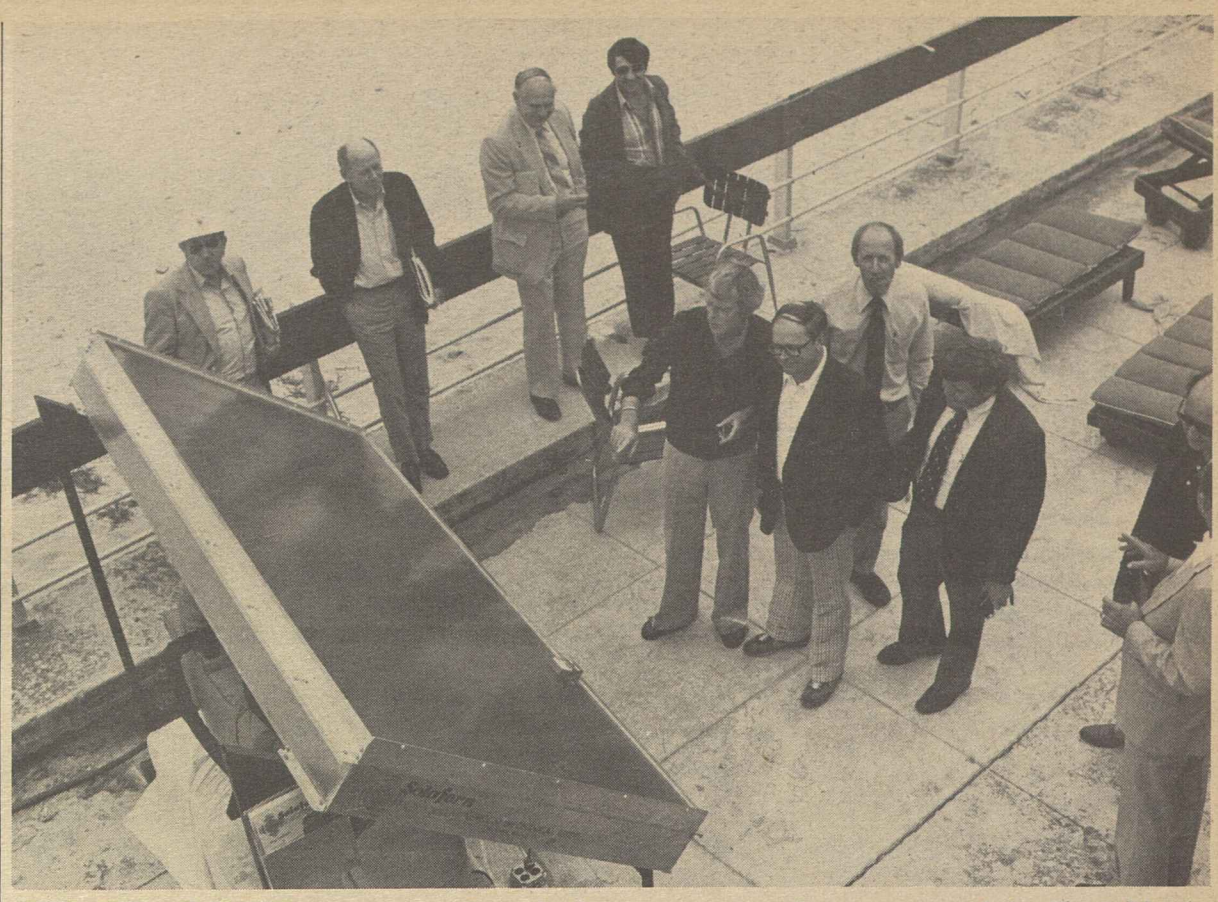
Hemisphere Oil Unions Slate Session

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Leaders of major petroleum worker unions in the Western Hemisphere gathered here to discuss problems of mutual interest and named an organizing panel to set up a larger conference in the fall.

President Robert Goss of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers said the purpose of the meeting was not to form an international organization. He added, however, that "the need for closer cooperation and exchange of information on issues of vital concern to all of us is evident."

Attending the meeting were representatives of unions in Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, and the United States.

Chairman of the committee organizing the Petroleum, Petro-Chemical, Glass & Plastic Workers Hemispheric Conference that will be held in Caracas in Mid-November is President James Hatfield of the Glass Bottle Blowers. Others on the panel are Goss, Carlos Pinerua of Venezuela, Manuel Araque of Ecuador, Antonio Torres of Colombia, and Armando Arevalo of Peru.



THE SUN AT WORK: A demonstration of solar energy at work was presented by Sheet Metal Workers Pres. Edward J. Carlough (pointing) to Sec. of Labor Ray Marshall during a meeting of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. at Bal Harbour, Fla. The union-made Solarfern collector, made in Massachusetts, raised water temperature to 140 degrees on a cool, cloudy day. In bright sunlight it could have produced boiling water for cooking and heating.

Job, Energy Benefits Cited from Sun Power

Bal Harbour, Fla.—It is in the American interest to "put our sun to work," and solar energy—combined with practical energy conservation steps—can create jobs and free the nation from "dependence and degradation" by foreign oil sources, President Edward J. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers declared here.

Carlough's remarks came in a statement issued during a live demonstration of how a solar collector fabricated by union sheet metal workers could easily and inexpensively produce boiling water and steam for cooking and heating.

"Solar and energy conservation are the most intensive forms of energy applications," Carlough said. "It is the best way for creating jobs, for putting people to work at good jobs at decent pay—and it reduces our need for foreign oil and the reliance on often unreliable suppliers in other countries."

Carlough cited a number of steps by the Sheet Metal Workers to encourage consumers and contractors to use solar energy:

- New collective bargaining contract provisions to make solar installations more attractive to the consumer by reducing costs.
- A union guarantee of the workmanship in all installations of solar equipment performed by union members employed under union contract.

"Our union wants to create jobs in solar and energy conservation," Carlough said. "We want to make it as easy as possible for consumers and contractors to use highly skilled union sheet metal worker craftsmen to do this nationally important work."

- Investment of more than $1 million since 1974 to promote solar energy. The union's wholly-owned Sun Air Energy Institute, a non-profit corporation, has begun to bring together a staff of engineers and energy technicians to spur energy conservation and develop efficient solar energy systems.
- Development by the joint management-labor National Training Fund for the Sheet Metal Industry of special training sources for both apprentices and journeymen to add solar and retrofitting to their previous skills in the heating and cooling technical fields. The National Training Fund is helping train both contractors and workers for energy conservation work in six regional centers.

Carlough said the union strongly endorses the solar and energy conservation tax credits and the solar bank proposed in legislation now before a House-Senate conference committee. "If the country is serious about breaking the OPEC grip, these proposals — and specifically the Senate version — must be adopted," he said.

Wage Floor Proposed For Fund Sharing

(Continued from Page 1)

be able to achieve its goals through authority granted under other sections of the Constitution, such as utilizing "the spending power" of the federal government.

To insert a wage-hour standard in the revenue-sharing bill "would be a reaffirmation of the intent of the 1974 Fair Labor Standards Act in a manner cited by the Supreme Court" Denison said.

He urged also that "standards granting state and local government workers the right to organize and to bargain collectively should be a prerequisite for revenue-sharing funds."

Since 1935, Congress has upheld the principle of collective bargaining rights in the private sector, Denison stressed. While many states and localities do provide bargaining rights for their employees, the practice should be universal.

On the basic revenue-sharing program, which is up for renewal this year, the AFL-CIO urged changes in present minimum and maximum requirements "to provide a better targeting of funds."

Too much money has been diverted "to tiny government units with narrow functions and few responsibilities," Denison said. More should go to the nation's urban centers, he urged.

There is some pressure in Congress to eliminate the one-third of revenue-sharing funds that now go to state governments. Labor is "strongly opposed" to such a cutback, Denison testified. He warned that such action "would simply lead the states to make up the loss by cutting back on their own programs of aid to local governments and the impact would be most severe in states and communities with the greatest fiscal problems."

Summary of AFL-CIO Position

A supplement to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland's testimony to the House Budget Committee spelled out some of the federation's special concerns.

It stressed the importance of continuing the public service jobs program, endorsed the President's youth employment and training proposals, and asked standby public works authority that could be turned on if unemployment rises sharply.

The AFL-CIO called for an energy program based on conservation, development of alternative energy sources and rationing, along with price controls on fuels.

It asked that funds be budgeted for the extended trade adjustment assistance bill that has passed the House but has been held up in the Senate for budget ceiling reasons.

It urged Congress to implement a law that would make available $10 billion in mortgage purchase commitments and asked preservation of federal pay comparability.

Representative of the budget-cutting proposals the AFL-CIO most opposes are:

- A cutback in the cost-of-living protection for social security benefits that would result in lower living standards for retired workers and dependents.
- Reductions in countercyclical assistance to states and localities to counter recession impact and a cut in general revenue sharing to states.
- A cutback in CETA jobs that would mean more untrained unemployed.
- Curtailing food stamp eligibility, "unacceptable in a nation committed to human needs."
- Reduced mass transit and maritime assistance, despite the need to save energy.
- Cuts in community assistance and regional development programs needed "to revitalize depressed or declining areas."
- Cuts in funds for college student loans and vocational education, both programs that "should be strengthened, not curtailed."

Savings could be achieved, the statement suggested, by closing some of "the most glaring loopholes" in tax laws.

The AFL-CIO noted that the federal government is losing close to $19 billion a year from two business loopholes enacted over the past decade—the depreciation speedup and the investment tax credit.

Merely instituting a withholding system on interest and dividend income "so that recipients of these forms of income would be placed on an equal footing with wage earners" would raise $6.5 billion next year, the federation pointed out.

CORRECTION

An error in the convention listing in the Feb. 9 issue of the AFL-CIO News showed a 1980 convention date for the Laundry & Dry Cleaning Union. The AFL-CIO-affiliated union does not have a convention scheduled until 1984.

Education Level Up In U.S. Workforce

An increasing proportion of workers have had some college education, the Labor Dept. reported.

A study last year found that more than one-third of all workers aged 18 and over had completed at least one year of college. In 1970, only one-fourth of the workforce had attended college.

Budget Cosmetics

THE FEDERAL BUDGET is the key instrument for setting the nation's priorities and achieving the nation's goals.

Simple slogans and simplistic solutions do not help in the complex job of matching the nation's needs and resources. Fighting inflation, balancing the budget, cutting taxes, guns or butter—these short-hand catch-phrase efforts to simplify reactions to complex problems are likely to be counter-productive.

We are deeply concerned by the current efforts in the Administration and Congress to cut $16 billion to $25 billion from the $616 billion budget proposed by the President in January.

The almost hysterical cries for a balanced budget come from the Wall Street bankers who impose 17 percent interest rates, not from those who will suffer from proposed cuts in the federal budget. The cosmetic of a balanced budget is not the salve for inflation; it should be attacked directly by addressing soaring energy prices, crippling interest rates, profiteering commodity speculators and exorbitant medical and hospital fees.

Budget deficits are neither the cause of inflation nor an indication of government waste or excessive spending. In fact, the sharpest price increases in recent years took place during periods when the deficits were being rapidly reduced.

We in the labor movement yield to nobody in our concern about inflation. But the fight against inflation must be aimed at the real causes of inflation and must be carried on with a realistic sense of this nation's priorities.

National security must have high priority. The Soviet invasion and subjugation of Afghanistan pose the greatest threat to the free world since World War II.

We insist that this nation can and must meet both its defense and domestic social needs. Workers, the poor, the aged and the minorities must not be made to bear an unfair share of the nation's defense burden. There are no trade-offs between justice and liberty.

THERE IS NO CONFLICT between fighting inflation and fighting recession. The government must pursue policies that lead to economic growth rather than stagnation, recession and joblessness.

The costs of lost production and lost investment for the future are inflationary factors. Interest rates, money supply and budget policy should be geared to healthy and balanced economic growth.

The additional defense spending that is required must not come out of programs that are essential to the society that we are defending.

When it comes to budget balancing and budget cutting, it is always the working people of the economic spectrum that are expected to succumb for the benefit of the nation as a whole. But in making the budget cuts—and in coming out against inflation—there has been no demand that budget expenditures of benefit to the wealthy, the oil companies, the bankers and the international grain companies be sacrificed to the general good.

—From testimony by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland

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'There's Nothing Left to Trim!'



Outpacing the West:

Oil-Rich Saudi Arabia Moving To Build Solar Energy System

By Gus Tyler

THEY ARE SPENDING $100 million to build the biggest solar-powered village in the world. They are laying out another million and a half for a solar heating plant to service a 14-building educational institution. They are using the sun to desalinate water and to cool buildings.

They are doing all this although their country—Saudi Arabia—is dripping with oil. Why? Because, says Dr. Ivan C. Smith, manager of a joint Saudi-U.S. undertaking for the Solar Research Institute, "they recognize that they need to look toward the day when their petroleum runs out, and they know that the only other resources in abundance are sand and sun."

A more altruistic motive is assigned to the Saudis by Dr. A.A. M. Sayigh, president of the Arab section of the International Solar Energy Society. "We want to share the black energy we produce equally with the world, so we want to set an example for conserving it."

Most Americans might wonder why, if the Arabs are so eager to share, do they keep pushing up their prices on their "black energy." Indeed, it may be suspected, the Arabs know—as they must—what the price of oil will be two or ten years from now and that they wish to produce oil "for export only." If they have solar energy in place, they will not have to use any of this "black gold" domestically—for solar will be as cheap as or even cheaper than oil.

Evidence that solar energy may come inexpensively is beginning to accumulate. A key ingredient in producing solar energy is the photo-voltaic cell, a device to turn light into power. It is made of tissue-thin silicon slices treated with phosphorus and boron. The sun's rays set up an interaction that generates electricity.

The essential idea is not new. Twenty-five years ago it was developed by Bell telephone laboratories. But then the cost of a watt of energy derived from the sun was about 1,000 times as expensive as an equal amount from traditional sources.

By 1970, the cost was cut from 1,000 times more expensive to 100 times as expensive (in hard dollars, that comes to $80 a watt).

By 1979, the price was cut to $15 a watt. Right now the going price is $7.

While the cost of solar energy goes down, the cost of conventional power—oil or coal-driven—goes up.

The price lines will cross. "We expect photovoltaic electricity to be competitive with electricity in 1986," says Paul Maycock, the Dept. of Energy's manager of solar cells programs.

The rapid progress in productive methods to bring down the price is remarkable in view of the small number of companies and plants in the country. There are about a dozen firms, each with a highly limited output. The total effort is so small that when Atlantic Richfield puts up its California facility—Arco Solar—it alone will produce in one year more than the entire industry turns out today.

Meanwhile, oil-rich Saudi Arabia, Libya and Kuwait are outracing us in solar application.

Toxic Waste Dumps Poisoning America

The safe disposal of toxic chemical waste by industry is currently one of this country's most critical environmental problems.

We have seen the Valley of the Drums in Kentucky, where barrels of chemicals hang from trees like Christmas ornaments.

We have seen miles of North Carolina roadside deadened by ditch dumping of PCBs.

For decades, we dumped out the back door and into any vacant lot or inadequate landfill, assuming that the wastes could be forgotten.

Unfortunately, these wastes did not go away. They have turned up, sometimes decades later, in people's drinking water, in the nation's waterways, underneath housing developments and from there into homes.

What happened two years ago at Love Canal where hundreds of residents were displaced from their homes, some never to return, and where abnormal rates of miscarriages, birth defects and cancers have occurred, must never happen again.

—From statement by Douglas M. Costle, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Life Beyond the Job:

Unions Urged to Bridge Gap Between Workers, Scholars

The following is excerpted from an article in the current issue of the American Federationist which was taken from the 8th Leibling Memorial Lecture at the 1979 Convention of the International Labor Press Association. The author is editor emeritus of Justice, the publication of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and a member of the National Council on the Humanities.

By Leon Stein

A **GREAT CHALLENGE** of our time is to bridge the widening gap that separates scholar and citizen. A society indoctrinated by what Thomas Carlyle called the "cash nexus" largely suspects or ignores the scholar burrowing in the depths of philosophy or history, language or literature, ethics or anthropology, political theory or the history of art. Of what use, of what value are those things, anyhow?

The scholar, on the other hand, is driven by the imperatives of his profession. He digs ever-deeper into ever-narrowing crevices of his discipline in the hope of uncovering a forgotten or original concept worthy of the print that could bolster his status. He is turned inward. He seeks the encomiums not of the civic community but of the smaller, tighter community of his fellow scholars.

Are the humanities, then, to remain only a thing of courses and credits, of test scores and term marks?

An affirmative answer would mean the continued impoverishment of the lives of millions of Americans outside the ivy halls. The man in the mill, in shop or office, the housewife finally liberated from kitchen and child-rearing—do they not also wonder what it all means? How we achieve our present difficulties? Why in this century there are still hungry children? What are the philosophy, history, ethics—yes, the linguistics—of Exxon profits? What answers or solace do the humanities provide?

No, it will no longer do for the humanities to be hidden in books and for scholars to remain in total retreat behind academic walls. We need desperately the sense of the humanities in every aspect of our national life.

First of all, we need to know what we Americans are. For a Frenchman there is a body of culture by which he knows he is a Frenchman; English society may be stratified but an Englishman knows why he remains an Englishman.

But American character and identity have been built up by waves of newcomers. French-born American essayist Jean Crevecoeur was wrong when he wrote in 1782 that in America "individuals of all nations are melted into a new race of men." We are a nation of hyphenates; our ancestors came here trailing clouds of memories; we are pulled apart by consciousness of origin.

What can bind us together are the hope and faith implicit in the humanities. In the most pluralistic nation of history, only the humanities can provide elements of a common culture.

Secondly, the changing nature of work is stripping the worker of much that in earlier times provided pride and satisfaction. Skills are decimated, handicraft yields to mass production, management is depersonalized, controls computerized, the worker is alienated from the work, the product is anonymous.

For far too long the world of work has been excluded from the humanities. But now, bright young scholars have rediscovered work and the worker. New realms of history and culture are being explored — still largely in classrooms, archives and scholarly journals.

It is time for scholar and worker, professor and trade unionist to get to know each other. Academicians must resist the temptation to prescribe; trade unionists must overcome the readiness to suspect. Then together they may be able to clear the way for an enrichment of life that goes beyond wages and work conditions.

Third, only an expanding sense of the humanities can save us from the faceless, plasticized world huckstered by the masters of Madison Ave.

The humanities scholar must become a soldier in the battle against mediocrity—the threat against the values he values.

Finally, there is an increasing number of educational institutions that feel the impact of demographic changes as a decline in enrollments. They are surrounded by armies of workers who could be made to constitute a new student body. This is the time, as some have realized, to reach out.

MY PERSONAL APPEAL to my labor press colleagues is for you to begin to restore more of the spirit of the humanities in your own work. I suspect that my appointment to the Humanities Council may have been because I stand with one foot in the world of work and the other in the world of scholarship, which causes me sometimes to limp.

You too stand in mid-ground. In trade union structure, you are the craftsmen of language who appreciate scholarship, who know history and understand its importance. Better perhaps than all others, you can reach out across the gap and grasp the hands of the professional scholars and then teach them the realities of the world of work. Just as important—you can also learn from them, work with them, discover new areas of historical concern, innovate novel techniques for transmitting the sense of the humanities to the humanity that is organized into your unions, that read your papers.

In conclusion, let me say that wages and work conditions must come first. There is no room for the humanities so long as these have not been established on a decent basis. Therefore, you must be masters of the facts pertaining to your history, your industry, your contracts, your membership, your problems. But as human beings you must be masters of much more.

In Allocations for Services:

Accurate Census Count Holds Major Importance for Workers

WORKERS AND CONSUMERS can help assure full and fair representation at all levels of government by cooperating fully with the 1980 Census next month.

That view was expressed in a network radio interview by John McCart, executive director of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., and Vincent Barabba, director of the Census. They pointed out that seats in the House of Representatives, state legislatures and a growing number of local government bodies are apportioned on the basis of the national population count that is made at the beginning of each decade.

In addition, Barabba stressed, "the federal government alone allocates some $50 billion a year" to such programs as health, education, highways, libraries and others in line with the data developed by the Census, and "state and local sales tax allocations are based on population."

By cooperating with the census, he added, workers and consumers can "help guarantee that they will get their fair share of those services." Barabba and McCart were questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

McCart said the labor movement is making a special effort to encourage union members to promptly answer the census questionnaires they will get in the mail on Mar. 28. He noted that many local unions and central bodies are planning to assist union members and others.

McCart and Barabba acknowledged that many people are reluctant to respond to the census questions because they are not convinced that their answers will be kept confidential. But, they asserted, there are strong safeguards in both criminal penalties and the techniques used to process the information that rule out any breach of confidentiality.



By Press Associates, Inc.

AMERICA AS A NATION is a continuing drama, the stuff of dreams. Yet, while many people have realized the benefits of their quest for a better life, others remain hampered because of discrimination based on sex, race, age, handicap or national origin.

Each year, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights offers a kind of yardstick on the nation's progress, which also reminds us how far we still are from the goal of equality and justice for all.

The commission, in its report to the President and Congress, surveyed employment, housing and education and found a mixed picture for 1979.

What's worse, continuing inflation is having a devastating effect on such low-income groups as minorities, female-headed households and older citizens. And since the commission prepared its report, unemployment has moved upward and will be especially severe for disadvantaged groups over the next year or two.

On the job front, the commission said that in the third quarter of 1979, the unemployment rate was 8.3 percent for adult black males and 5.5 percent for Hispanics, compared to 3.3 percent for white males. For adult females, the jobless rate was 11.4 percent for blacks, 8.4 percent for Hispanics and 5.2 percent for white females.

In housing, the commission found that minorities, female family heads and other people spent disproportionately large amounts of their low income on deteriorating and overcrowded housing.

In education, the agency found that more than a quarter-century after the Supreme Court outlawed segregated public schools, nearly half of all minority children remain in racially isolated schools.

Significant gains were identified by the commission in the area of employment. In 1979, affirmative action in employment moved forward with the Supreme Court decision in the case of *United Steelworkers v. Weber*. The court upheld the USWA and Kaiser Aluminum Co. plan which set aside 50 percent of its training slots for minorities until the workforce is better balanced.

The Weber decision supported affirmative action guidelines issued in 1979 which said employers do not have to admit prior acts of discrimination in order to take action based on "historic discrimination" not within the employer's control.

The Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978 became effective in 1979. New guidelines defined protections for pregnant women in the areas of employment practices, including hiring, promotion, seniority rights, health insurance and sick leave.

The 1978 amendments to the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act also became effective in 1979. These included a change adding displaced homemakers to CETA's mandate.

WHILE POINTING OUT these gains, the commission stressed that more needs to be done. It called for strengthening federal equal employment enforcement programs and for continuing substantial investments in CETA.

The commission warned, however, that much has to be done to improve equal housing opportunity and to assure there is enough housing to meet the nation's needs. It called on Congress to put teeth in the Fair Housing Act by enhancing federal enforcement authority. It also urged a speed-up in developing fair-housing regulations and efforts to reverse the downward trend in units of assisted housing.

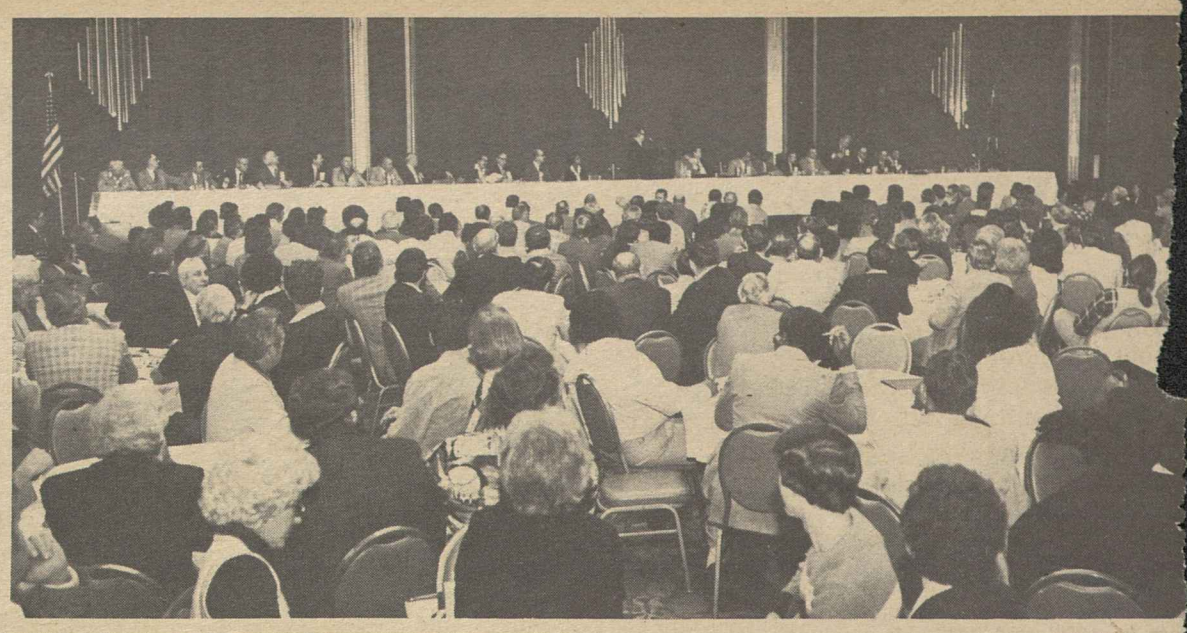
In summing up, the commission said: "The 1960s brought us good laws and they were enhanced in the 1970s by strong judicial decisions. Yet the lack of enforcement by the Executive Branch of government, the weakening of good legislation by the Congress and the diminishing will and vision on the part of many Americans are discouraging."

Complex issues are straining the national fabric and group tensions have increased, the Commission said. If the nation is to be strong and great, it added, then Americans must renew their dedication to the constitutional promises of equality and justice for all.



FULL AND FAIR representation of workers and consumers at all levels of government can best be assured by cooperating with the 1980 Census next month, Director Vincent Barabba, second from right, of the U.S. Census Bureau and Executive Director John McCart, second from left, of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., said on Labor News Conference. They were questioned by David Prosten, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Robert Barr of U.S. News & World Report. The AFL-CIO produced interview is broadcast weekly on Mutual radio.









COPE AREA CONFERENCES drew packed houses in New Orleans, Atlanta and Washington to map labor's election-year plans for major registration and get-out-the-vote drives among trade unionists across the country. Top photos show National COPE Director Al Barkan addressing the Washington gathering and a view of the more than 500 participants at the New Orleans sessions. Lower photos show volunteers and COPE staff members checking in delegates at the Washington meeting, left, and in New Orleans. The remaining COPE area conferences are scheduled for Mar. 11-12 at Portland, Ore.; Mar. 14-15, Los Angeles; Mar. 18-19, Denver; Mar. 24-25, Dearborn, Mich.; Mar. 28-29, Minneapolis; Apr. 12, New York; and May 12-13, Boston.

Senate Votes to Cut Extended Jobless Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

weeks of unemployment compensation when joblessness is so high that the chances of finding work are slim.

The AFL-CIO will urge a House-Senate conference committee to reject the change, which would allow only workers in states with the highest jobless rates to qualify for extended benefits. The House never voted on the issue, but the Senate was able to move its proposal directly to conference by tacking it on an unrelated House-passed bill.

If the Senate provision sticks, it would be the second cutback in recent months in the extended benefit program.

Earlier, the Administration rewrote the rules for computing the state and national triggers for extended benefits in a way that results in shortening the duration of the programs. That change in Labor Dept. regulations, was strongly protested by the AFL-CIO.

Under present law, the national extended benefits program is triggered by three months of an "insured" unemployment rate of at least 4.5 percent nationwide. That rate — representing unemployment only among persons eligible for state unemployment compensation —is comparable to an overall jobless rate of about 7 percent as tallied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sen. David L. Boren (D-Okla.), chief sponsor of the cutback, said the budget "savings" would be anywhere from $351 million to $1 billion, depending on the severity of the recession.

In the absence of a national recession, present law allows states to provide extended benefits if their insured unemployment rate is at least 5 percent, although not all states do so. Boren said the state program is adequate and argued that there is no need to provide extended benefits in states that have relatively low unemployment.

Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.) retorted that a national recession often results in a heavy concentration of unemployment in industrial areas of a state, even though the statewide jobless rate is below the national average.

The budget-cutting philosophy prevailed, however, by a one-sided voice vote, confirmed by 89-3 passage of the amended bill.

The Senate was dominated by its budget-cutters on two other issues that came up on the bill. One of the changes it adopted would have the effect of imposing a one-week delay in the start of extended benefits if the state does not deny jobless benefits during the first week of a worker's unemployment. Most states do have such a one-week waiting period and the reduction in costs would be small, but the Senate insisted on it.

Another example came on a separate issue, also adopted as an amendment to the same House-passed bill. This involved a compromise partial repeal of a requirement scheduled to go into effect on Apr. 1 that would require a dollar-for-dollar offset from unemployment benefits of any pension the jobless worker receives.

The House has already passed a bill that would impose the offset only if the pension stems from the job the applicant held before seeking unemployment compensation.

A version of this was added to the Senate bill, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) introduced a labor-supported amendment that would have remedied a defect. He wanted the bill to require, rather than merely allow, a state to waive the offset requirement for the part of the pension that is based on a worker's own payments into a contributory pension fund.

The Javits amendment would have had only a minuscule budget impact, but it nevertheless was beaten, 69-23.

Legislature Backs Lettuce Boycott

Boston — The Massachusetts House of Representatives has approved a resolution endorsing the Farm Workers' boycott of non-union iceberg lettuce. The action was urged by the State AFL-CIO.

Although the union has negotiated new contracts with a number of key growers, it still has not signed with several others. The UFW has asked all consumers to check for the union label on lettuce boxes in their supermarkets, and to raise the issue with the store manager if there is none.

McBride Asks 'Dialogue' On Steel Issues

Paris — Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride called for a "more complete international dialogue" among steel producing and consuming nations over the structural changes occurring in the industry.

Addressing a gathering of the Steel Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development, McBride applauded the creation of the special OECD Steel Committee in view of the problems besetting steel industries the world over that in many instances, including the United States, have led to declines in production capacity.

"Negative restructuring already has eliminated some 5 percent of our (American) steel capacity," he said, noting that further cutbacks are expected "as our economy becomes more recession-oriented."

He suggested, too, that nations must recognize that "undue import levels, resulting from unfair or predatory pricing, will put heavy strains on capital formation requirements, restructuring plans and employment levels."

Farm Workers Stress Texas Organizing Goal

San Juan, Tex.—President Cesar Chavez of the Farm Worker told delegates to the union's first statewide legislative conference i Texas that organizing remains the UFW's top goal in that state.

In addition, the union will concentrate on extending worker compensation coverage to farm workers, now excluded under t Texas law, he said.

Since the state does not have a farm worker collective bargaining statute on its books, the UFW has no contracts in Texas. But Chavez made it clear that the union will continue to strengthen its ranks.

Over 300 delegates representing 41 UFW organizing committees in Texas attended the conference in the local high school gymnasium. Hundreds of other UFW supporters jammed into the meeting place, which was bedecked with red UFW flags bearing the black blocked eagle in the middle of a white circle.

"We're going to be very active," Chavez said. "We're going to be registering voters and raising money for candidates favorable to farm workers.

"We have to vote to support those candidates who will listen to us. It is necessary to oppose those who do not pay attention to our needs."

Other speakers throughout the day-long meeting encouraged the farm workers to vote. The delegates endorsed James Hightower for Texas Railroad Commissioner over incumbent James Nugent. Hightower was the only statewide candidate to appear at the convention.

Besides unanimously supporting the extension of workers' compensation to farm workers, the delegates adopted resolutions urging:

- An increase in the average hourly wage for Texas farm workers from $1.40 an hour to $3.50, and payment of time and a half for more than 40 hours of work per week.
- Disability insurance benefits for farm workers.
- Support of the UFW's lettuce boycott.
- Registration of voters among UFW members in Texas.
- A ban on the use of short handled hoes in the fields.

"The short-handled hoe ha caused permanent crippling disabi ities to many farm workers becau of the sustained periods of time th workers must bend over the grou with this tool," a resolution poi out.

The delegates also expressed vehement opposition to the "guest worker" program such as that proposed by Texas Gov. William Clements that would allow Mexican citizens temporary work permits in the United States.

"We're completely and totall against any gimmick to take awa our jobs," said Chavez. Alie should be treated like any oth farm workers and given the righ to join unions and bargain collectively for wages and working conditions, he said.

Also addressing the conference were Msgr. George G. Higgins of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops in Washington, D.C., and Harold Tate, legislative director of the Texas AFL-CIO.

Tile, Marble Workers Awarded Training Gra

The Tile & Marble Workers v provide on-the-job training in ti marble, and terrazzo work for 15 economically disadvantaged perso under a $389,844 Labor Dep contract.

At least 75 of the trainees mus be from minority groups, includin at least 30 women and about 4 veterans. Union affiliates in som 30 states are expected to participat

ederationist Analysis:

Tax Reform Pushed n Answer to 'Revolt'

The argument by political conservatives that government is grow- out of control and that taxpayers are in revolt is overblown, the ociate director of Citizens for Tax Justice declares in the Ameri- an Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine.

The much touted tax revolt that was supposed to have begun ith California's 1978 enactment of roposition 13 has not developed n the scale the conservatives pro- cted, Jonathan Rowe observes.

"The tax initiatives on the bal- ots in 1978 and 1979 and the tate legislative sessions of 1979 imply did not follow the Prop- osition 13 precedent into a tax- cutting craze," he points out. "The mixed results suggest deep- er forces at work than anti-gov- ernment hysteria."

While the United States has siz- able tax problems, what critics call he burgeoning of government sim- ply is not a major cause of the tax woes of working Americans, Rowe maintains. Public opinion polls soundly refute the notion that vot- ers want less government, he adds.

Rowe's premise is borne out in companion piece in the current sue of the Federationist, which tails state-by-state legislative ac- ns and ballot questions on tax sues in the wake of California's 978 property tax reductions. The cord fails to demonstrate a tax evolt" pattern.

Rather, the unrest over taxes has any strands, Rowe says. First, it flects anti-inflation feeling, not ti-government feeling, and the ay the tax system is rigged makes e burden of inflation fall more avily on individual taxpayers. condly, loopholes and weak en- rcement conspire with inflation to ift the burden of paying for gov- nment to those least able to carry e load.

The business share of property xes, for example, declined from percent in 1957 to 34 percent in 1977. Also, individuals and corpo- rations were paying roughly com- parable shares of state income tax in 1950, but today individuals pay hree and a half times as much. In ederal income tax, the corporate hare has also declined drastically.

"The tax loophole epidemic of e 1970s has been another factor the shifting of the tax burden," Rowe notes. "Tax 'expenditures,' a polite term for much of the reve- nue lost through loopholes to the wealthy and corporations, are the fastest-growing part of the federal budget. And their inroads on local and state finances are only slightly less."

The main engine of this change, Rowe points out, has been the frantic courtship of in- dustry by state and local govern- ments. The inducements the tates offer, sometimes called abatements," take various forms. Firms can choose from at least 17 different selections, ranging from tax-exempt bond financing of plants offered in 45 states, to property tax exemptions for ma- chinery and equipment in 27 states or corporate income tax exemptions in 19 states. Thus, millions of dollars are lost to local governments in property taxes.

While state and local govern- nts have been undoing their perty taxes in this and other hions, Congress has been match- g them practically loophole for ophole, Rowe observes. The fed- al changes have included a num- r of items, like faster write-offs r depreciation and a bigger in- stment credit. State property tax emptions for machinery and uipment have been paralleled by deral exemptions for the income nerated by this property.

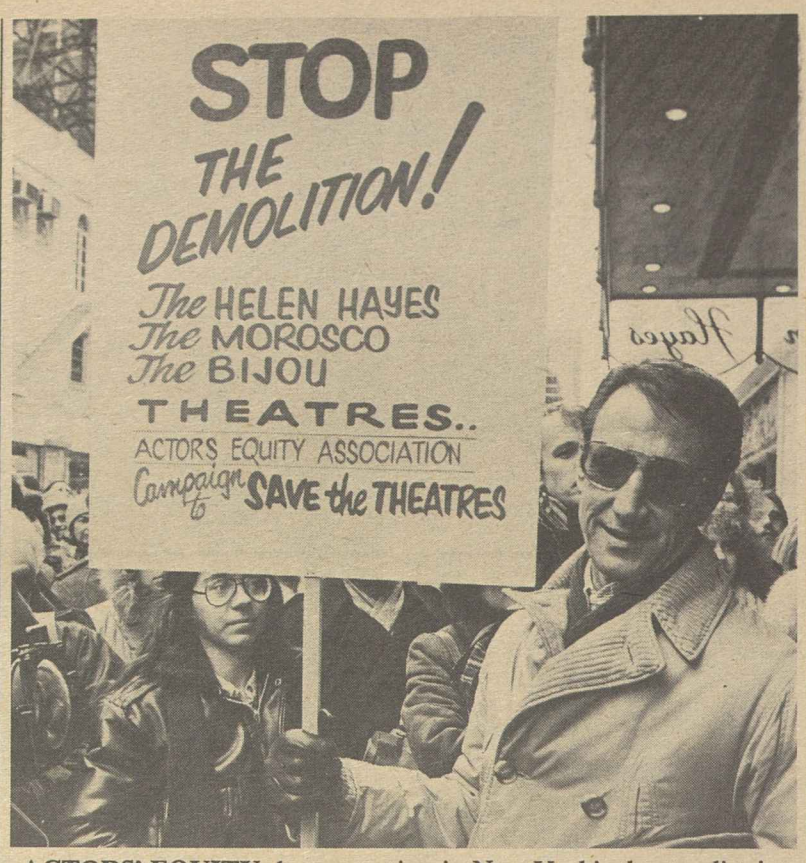
Since most state corporate in- come taxes follow the federal pat- tern, many of these federal loop- holes also pop up in the states.

The quest for tax justice—equi- table distribution of the tax-paying burden—is a longstanding and elu- sive goal. Today, the AFL-CIO and other labor groups are cooperating in a coordinated effort for both fed- eral and state-local reform through Citizens for Tax Justice, a nation- wide tax reform organization of which President George Hardy of the Service Employees is treasurer.

This organization is establishing centers in various states for work by consumers, minority groups, se- nior citizens, and such groups as the League of Women Voters.

Rowe concludes by suggesting that any program that seeks seri- ously to relieve the burden of mid- dle-income Americans has to in- clude the following improvements:

- Reporting to the public on who's paying and who isn't should be the responsibility of government at all levels.
- Property tax systems should be flexible enough so that when inflation drives up homeowner as- sessments, tax rates can be adjust- ed to prevent a shift of the burden unfairly onto individual taxpayers.
- A simplified tax system could cut waste and add much to the effi- ciency as well as the fairness of tax collecting.
- State legislators should pro- vide more funds for tax enforce- ment, including property tax as- sessment.



ACTORS' EQUITY demonstration in New York's theater district protests plans to tear down three famous theaters to build a new hotel. This placard is carried by Roy Scheider, an Academy Award nominee for his movie role in All That Jazz and currently in the Broadway play, Betrayal.

Disclosure Act Credited With Curbing Redlining

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to renew, strengthen and make permanent the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, which since 1975 has been an "efficient, cost-effective tool" for curbing discrimination in real estate loans.

Urban Affairs Director Henry B. Schechter told the Senate Banking Committee that the law is still needed and should not be allowed to expire. He said the information furnished by lending institutions in compliance with the law has been of great value in documenting and correcting discrimination against loan applicants in older neighborhoods or in neighborhoods with minority concentrations.

Such "redlining" of entire neighborhoods as poor credit risks is prohibited by other laws. But until the 1975 disclosure law, Schechter said, "there was still no means that allowed residents to prove when lenders were discriminating. Community groups that wished to file such complaints against lenders could not produce proof."

The reports required by the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act also proved important to enforcement of the 1977 Community Reinvestment Act, Schechter testified. That law requires scrutiny of a lending institution's record of nondiscriminatory fulfillment of all types of credit needs of neighborhoods in its service area when it seeks permission to open additional branches.

Schechter cited a government-funded study of three metropolitan areas as evidence that "mortgage loan discrimination directed against low-income, older and minority neighborhoods is a continuing and serious problem."

The cost to banks and savings institutions of preparing the reports has been small, Schechter said. As to the value of the reports, he noted that "community resident groups are using the data in significant and increasing numbers. Mayors have found the information useful with reference to housing and community development."

To further increase its usefulness, Schechter urged adoption of proposals to standardize reporting forms and reporting periods used by lenders, to facilitate public access and to establish a central depository for the records.

"Such arrangements would facilitate more extensive analysis of home financing patterns by all the parties concerned; community organizations, local officials, federal regulatory agencies, and individual lenders could more readily evaluate their own performance on a comparative basis," Schechter pointed out.

"The utility of the data is substantial; the cost is not. The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act should be made permanent," he concluded.

Labor Studies Center Lists March Schedule

Institutes on grantsmanship and women workers are scheduled during March at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies, Silver Spring, Md. The center will sponsor two other institutes off campus during the month and seven AFL-CIO affiliates will use the campus for their own training programs. The calendar:

Grantsmanship for Union Leaders, Mar. 9-14—A three-day program on how labor organizations can apply for government grants for on-the-job training, apprenticeships, oral histories, safety and health projects, art programs, and other useful purposes.

Women Workers: Issues and Concerns, Mar. 23-28—An institute for union men and women who have responsibilities for affirmative action and other programs supportive of female members. In addition to studying the applicable laws, the participants will work to sharpen leadership skills including public speaking.

The off-campus institutes are for **Building Trades Business Agents,** Mar. 9-14, at the University of Oregon, Eugene, and **Arbitration, Preparation and Presentation,** Mar. 23-28, at the University of California, Berkeley.

The union programs are being conducted by the Professional Air Traffic Controllers, Mar. 2-7; Flight Attendants, Mar. 10-13; School Administrators, Mar. 14; Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers, Mar. 16-21; American Federation of Teachers, Mar. 17-20; Railway & Airline Clerks, Mar. 23-28; Clothing & Textile Workers, Mar. 30-Apr. 4.

In addition, the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council, has scheduled a session at the center Mar. 10-13. The Asian American Free Labor Institute will sponsor a program Mar. 23-28 and the American Institute for Free Labor Development is host to a group of Latin American unionists on campus for the entire month.

Further information on these or other labor studies programs may be obtained from Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director, George Meany Center for Labor Studies, 10000 New Hampshire Avenue, Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Telephone 301/431-6400.

Job Accords Set on Rail Takeovers

Negotiators for 14 unions and 17 railroads—prospective buyers of segments of the bankrupt Rock Island and Milwaukee Railroads—have signed an agreement providing job protections for employees hired by the purchasing carriers.

The agreement provides guarantees of 80 percent of an employee's monthly salary for three years and preferential hiring, among other benefits.

Federal Railroad Administrator John Sullivan called the pact "a major step in resolving the problems surrounding the sale and continued operation of segments of the two railroads."

The agreement does not address labor protection for those employees of either the Rock Island or the Milwaukee who are not hired by the takeover railroads. Legislation signed last year by President Carter authorizes up to $25,000 in severance pay for each Milwaukee worker in that situation. Legislation is pending in Congress to fund some type of protection package for Rock Island employees who face job losses when the court-ordered liquidation of the railroad takes effect, Mar. 22.

In announcing the agreement to cover those employees hired by purchasing railroads, the FRA increased its estimate of the number of workers who might lose their jobs. The new estimate is that about 9,400 may be laid off altogether—5,400 Rock Island workers and 4,000 Milwaukee employees.

Unions signing the agreement were the Train Dispatchers, Railway Supervisors, Locomotive Engineers, Maintenance of Way Employees, Signalmen, Railway & Airline Clerks, Carmen, Machinists, Boilermakers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Firemen & Oilers, Yardmasters, Sheet Metal Workers, and the United Transportation Union. Also signing was the AFL-CIO Railway Employees' Dept., which represents four of the signing shopcraft unions.

$20,000 Check Settles Firing Of Legislator

Albuquerque, N.M.—A $20,000 back pay check marked the successful conclusion of a union member's battle to serve in the state legislature without giving up his job rights as a utility company lineman.

At issue was whether the Public Service Co. of New Mexico could apply a double standard by allowing a Republican not in the bargaining unit to serve in the legislature without penalty but refusing the request of Democrat Ron Gentry for an unpaid leave of absence after he was elected to the state House of Representatives.

Gentry was a shop steward for Local 611 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and his union won first an arbitration decision and then a court enforcement order on the ground that the unequal treatment amounted to political discrimination.

The company, which had refused to give Gentry his job back after the legislature adjourned, finally bowed to the court decision. It reinstated Gentry with full seniority and back pay. After having established the principle, Gentry then resigned to operate a lighting store and work as an electrician for firms under contract with Local 611. "I am a union member first, last and always," he said.

Important First Step:

Toxic Waste Rules Seek Safe Disposal

(Continued from Page 1)

regulations were needed to deal with the problem of an estimated 57 million tons of hazardous waste each year, from 750,000 sources. Of that huge amount, he said, "90 percent is disposed of by environmentally unsound methods."

While the regulations do not deal directly with worker safety issues, the EPA agreed at labor's urging to work closely with the Occupational Safety & Health Administration and the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health.

In a letter to AFL-CIO Occupational Safety & Health Director George H. R. Taylor, the agency said it would:

- "Share information on active and proposed waste site cleanup activities with OSHA and NIOSH in a timely manner.
- "Cooperate with OSHA and NIOSH in their development of standards and protective equipment requirements for hazardous waste site work.
- "Assure that the language in EPA contracts makes compliance with appropriate health and safety standards as binding and enforceable as possible.
- "Seek to obtain language of a similar nature in consent decrees entered into by the agency for purposes of taking remedial action at sites."

Language requiring the EPA to furnish the job health and safety agencies with pertinent information is also included in the House version of a bill extending the authorization for waste disposal programs. The measure is awaiting final action by a House-Senate conference committee.

There has not yet been any congressional action, however, on an Administration proposal for a "superfund" to clean up abandoned dump sites.

The legislative proposal, which was strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO convention, would require companies responsible for contamination to bear the cost of cleanup and would establish a fund financed by manufacturers of toxic chemicals for disposal expenses where direct financial responsibility cannot be assessed.

While concerned groups generally welcomed the new EPA regulations, the agency had been criticized for the long delay in complying with a 1976 law directing the issuance of regulations. The agency was under a court-imposed deadline following suits by environmental groups challenging the lag.

The system that will be used to keep track of hazardous wastes requires the source of the waste—such as a chemical plant—to package and label the material to be disposed of in accordance with Dept. of Transportation shipping regulations.

The originating company must prepare a manifest showing the name of all shippers who will be handling the transportation and the location of the approved disposal facility which is to receive it.



GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONY in Seattle marks the start of construction of an eight-story apartment building sponsored by Local 1001 of the Food & Commercial Workers to provide low- and moderate-income housing for retirees. AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland termed the non-profit enterprise, assisted by a federal grant, a service to the community of which the union and the labor movement could be proud. Local President Ed Hardy is at right. UFCW President William H. Wynn and Vice President William Olwell, who helped get the project started, were on hand.

Stevens Loses Appeal, NLRB Order Upheld

Richmond, Va.—The 4th U.S. Court of Appeals here unanimously rejected a bid by J. P. Stevens & Co. to overturn a National Labor Relations Board decision finding the giant textile firm guilty of numerous labor law violations at its Elastometric facility in Easthampton, Mass., and ordering remedies to be carried out at all Stevens plants.

In the Easthampton case, NLRB Administrative Law Judge John M. Dyer found Stevens guilty of "discriminatorily terminating" the employment of Elastometric workers Gary Wallace and Kenneth Cross for union activities, "unlawfully interrogating" employees about union activities, and "creating the impression that such activities were under surveillance."

The charges originally were filed by the Rubber Workers because the two workers were fired for union activities in behalf of the URW. However, since the plant involved is a wholly owned subsidiary of Stevens, against which the Clothing & Textile Workers has been locked in a bitter struggle for 15 years, ACTWU took over the case at the Rubber Workers' request.

In his May 1978 ruling, Dyer ruled that Stevens be required to reinstate the two workers and reimburse them for loss of pay since their unlawful discharge two years earlier, stop its unlawful interrogation of employees, and post notices of his decision on bulletin boards at Elastometric and two other Stevens plants in the area.

The full NLRB, reviewing Dyer's decision, ordered an even stronger remedy nine months later. It said that a corporate-wide remedy was necessary because of Steven's "proclivity to avoid its statutory obligations."

Accordingly, the board said, it was expanding the scope of the cease-and-desist order to include all of S'evens's plants and facilities. In addition, it directed Stevens to mail and read the notice to all of its workers and print it in appropriate company publications, such as employee newsletters."

In upholding and ordering full enforcement of the NLRB order, the three-judge federal court noted the "unusual aspect" in the scope of the board's nationwide remedial order, but declared:

"Notwithstanding its promises to reform, we think that the employer's history of past infractions of the (National Labor Relations) Act fully justified the board's exercising its discretion to require the notice as described."

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Union-Busting Consultants Defend Services as Promoting 'Harmony'

(Continued from Page 1)

that of "a marriage counselor between employees and employers . . . to help people talk and listen to one another."

In quick rebuttal, a union organizing director who has faced Modern Management tactics in a number of hospital representation campaigns followed the 3-M officials to the witness table.

Robert L. Muehlenkamp of District 1199, the health care division of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, cited statements given by workers and supervisors telling a different story.

In a union representation campaign, he charged, 3-M consultants start by trying to convince supervisors that "the union is terrible, violent, corrupt and indiscriminately calls strikes." They stress that each supervisor is personally responsible for the vote in her department, Muehlenkamp testified. "Her failure to do so is her personal failure, and management will have to evaluate each supervisor on the basis of her contribution to management's overall effort."

The House subcommittee also heard from Fred Long, the chairman of the California-based West Coast Industrial Relations Association, who said unions had a "vendetta" against his firm.

"We do not consider ourselves marriage counselors," Long told the panel. "A better analogy for our firm would be doctors. It is our job to determine what ails a company in its relationship with employees and to cure it." His goal, he said, is a "happier and more productive" workforce.

But Long had some difficulty squaring this version of his firm's role with the tape recording a UAW organizer had made of a speech Long gave at a seminar for employers in 1976.

The transcript, which is part of the subcommittee record, quotes Long as explaining how to get around NLRB restrictions on pay changes during a union organizing campaign.

First, he is quoted as asking, "Now we don't have anyone from the board here, do we?" Then the transcript quotes Long as telling the employers: "What you do is backdate about six memorandums prior to when union activities started. . . . You write your personnel director a letter. You backdate it about 15 months."

Long explained to the committee that "if in fact that is what I said, I am wrong." He explained, "there's a lot of showmanship in this thing . . . that's a part of the business."

In another section, he is quoted as assuring employers that they won't get into trouble because "there is no such thing as perjury in a labor board proceeding . . . the only thing that can be fou is a finding of credibility. . . . T some of you that may seem u ethical. That is the way this bu ness is."

Long told the subcommitte that he wasn't advising employ ers to lie, merely telling the what the facts were. Thus, statement he made that "rarel do you ever get caught," Lon testified, "is a true statement.

The two consultant firms did a pear to disagree on one point, apa from the accuracy of the analo to a marriage counselor.

Modern Management said it do not file reports required by Landrum-Griffin Act of cert employer consultants because i doesn't deal directly with workers and doesn't consider that its opera tions are covered by the law.

But the West Coast Industri Relations Association said that does file such reports with the L bor Dept.

SEIU Gains 1,200 At Illinois Campuses

Chicago—The Service Employees Union has won representation rights for 1,200 white collar workers at two University of Illinois campuses here.

Local 321 of the union gained recognition after a card-check by an outside agency showed more than 60 percent of the employees favored SEIU representation. Involved are clerks, typists, computer operators, stenographers, library workers and other white collar classifications at the university's Circle Campus and Medical Center.

Interest Rates Mount, Recession Signs Grow

(Continued from Page 1)

analysts said that further upward changes in the prime are possible soon, especially if the Federal Reserve Board continues to tighten credit.

At its recent meeting in Florida, the AFL-CIO Executive Council accused the central bank of aggravating the country's economic ills by jumping its discount rate—the interest the Fed charges on loans to banks—and by squeezing the money supply.

Such policies tend to raise all interest rates, and are "a major cause of inflation and recession," the council declared. It pointed out that the Fed has raised the discount rate five times, from 9.5 percent to the current 13 percent, ostensibly to combat inflation. Yet, prices are at their highest level since World War II.

Meanwhile, the government's index of leading economic indicators dropped for the fourth consecutive month in January, causing economists to warn once again of an impending recession. The traditional rule-of-thumb is that three straight monthly drops in the index are a clear sign of a downturn.

"The index has been signaling a slowdown since October 1978," said Felix Tamm, the Commerce Dept. economist who compiles the monthly report. "But up to the point the monthly declines have been very small," averaging about four-tenths of 1 percent. The index fell seven-tenths of 1 percent in January.

Of the 10 leading economic indicators available for January, six moved in a negative direction, with the money supply, expressed in 1972 dollars, falling by the largest margin. Other indicators moving unfavorably were the layoff rate, the number of companies reporting slower deliveries, changes in total liquid assets, changes in sensitive prices, and contracts and orders for plant and equipment in 1972 dollars.

In another economic sector, the Commerce Dept. reported that the nation's trade deficit widened in January to $4.8 billion, the highest level in two years. The higher deficit, swelled partly by a revised method for calculating imports, occurred despite a cutback in oil imports from December.

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Kirkland Fights Cutbacks In Key Federal Programs

Fuel Costs Spur New Price Jump

By James M. Shevis

Soaring energy prices accounted for much of the 1.5 percent seasonally adjusted jump in the government's producer price index for finished goods last month. Prices for gasoline and fuel oil surged 7.5 percent at the wholesale level after increasing by 4.4 percent in January.

The February increase in energy prices was the sharpest since an 8.8 percent rise in March 1974, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said in releasing its latest survey on wholesale prices.

Gasoline prices were up 8.3 percent, compared with 5.7 percent in January, as the worldwide oil price hikes imposed in December by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries continued to work their way through the U.S. pipeline.

During the first two months of this year, overall producer prices increased 3.1 percent, an acceleration from the end of last year and a very large increase by historical standards. The increases occurred even though February food prices fell for the second consecutive month.

The producer price index for finished goods measures commodities such as automobiles, bread, and apparel that are ready for market. The finished goods index rose 12.5 percent in 1979. Price increases at the wholesale level translate quickly into retail jumps, though not necessarily in the same relative proportion.

The finished goods index in February was 13.3 percent higher than 12 months earlier. There were very few items that posted price drops last month. One exception was new autos, which fell by four-tenths of 1 percent after rising by 2 percent in January.

"Except for food and the automotive industry, there is no overall indication of a slowdown in inflation, with energy still being the major single culprit," AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald observed.

February's large rise in producer prices figures out to a compounded annual rate of 19.1 percent. The first two months of 1980 have amounted to the highest back-to-back increases in inflation at the wholesale level since October-November 1974.

John Layng, associate commissioner for prices and living conditions at BLS, told a hearing of the

(Continued on Page 8)

Joblessness Remains in 6% Range

Jobless rates for most worker categories showed little movement in February even as overall unemployment fell to 6 percent from the January rate of 6.2 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Black teenagers, however, continued to experience more difficulty in finding employment than their white counterparts or any other worker group. The jobless rate for blacks between the ages of 16 and 19 rose from 34.6 percent in January to 37.9 percent last month.

The unemployment rate for white teenagers fell from 14 percent in January to 13.8 percent over the month, and the rate for all teenagers increased from 16.3 to 16.5 percent.

The February rates of joblessness among other groups were 4.6 percent for adult men, 5.7 percent for adult women, 5.3 percent for whites of all ages, 11.5 percent for blacks of all ages, and 5.6 percent for full-time workers.

BLS said the apparent decline of two-tenths of 1 percent in the overall February jobless rate was "overstated because of rounding," and added: "The actual change is not statistically significant."

Today's job situation actually is little changed from that of two years ago. Unemployment in February 1978 stood at 6.1 percent.

(Continued on Page 2)



ON HAND for the Washington performance of District 1199's musical revue "Take Care" were Joan Mondale, wife of the Vice President, and Labor Sec. Ray Marshall. They were greeted at the Labor Dept. auditorium by Ossie Davis, production supervisor and a writer of the show, which is a part of 1199's Bread and Roses cultural project. District 1199 is a division of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union. **(Another photo, page 8.)**

Condemns 'Symbolic' Reductions

By David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland branded the continuing drive in Congress to slash federal spending "an escape from responsibility" and said labor will not acquiesce in the "meat-axe cuts" being proposed to force the federal budget into balance.

Members of the House Budget Committee sought to defend the effort to cut federal programs as of "symbolic" importance in the attempt to reduce inflation, even though a balanced budget would not in itself dent the inflation rate.

But in response to repeated questions, Kirkland rejected the symbolism argument as "an exercise in escapism." The reality, he said, is that cuts necessary to balance the budget would mean "there are going to be a lot more people hurt, and a lot more people suffering, and a lot more programs thrown over the side that we all fought for together."

If Congress insists on balancing the budget, he suggested, it could find the revenue for needed programs by closing tax loopholes.

The question-and-answer session followed Kirkland's formal testimony to the Budget Committee, stressing the AFL-CIO's insistence that "balancing the total American economy" has priority over budget balancing. The federation sent copies of the testimony to all members of Congress and to affiliated unions.

On another congressional front, the AFL-CIO called on members of

(Continued on Page 8)

Compromise Accepted:

Windfall Profits Tax Approved by House

Oil industry allies lost a last-ditch battle to further weaken a compromise windfall profits tax bill as the House gave 302-107 approval to a House-Senate conference committee agreement. The Senate is expected to do likewise, clearing the $227.3 billion revenue measure for the President's signature.

The final version of the bill provides some energy-related tax credits for business and additional tax credits, totally unrelated to energy, that will benefit primarily more affluent investors.

It includes a non-binding statement that 60 percent of the windfall revenue should be used for future income tax reductions, that 25 percent be used for aid to lower-income housing, and that the remaining 15 percent be assigned to energy and transportation programs.

The actual decisions, however, will be made by future congresses through the regular legislative and appropriations process.

Final House action came nearly a full year after President Carter announced a phaseout of price controls on crude oil, allowing U.S. producers to jump their prices to the high and continually rising level set by the OPEC oil-exporting nations.

His action, strongly opposed by the AFL-CIO, was intended to encourage conservation by pushing up energy prices and to provide an "incentive" for oil companies to produce more.

At the same time, Carter proposed a special tax to soak up some of the "windfall" profits that oil producers would pocket as a result of decontrol. The revenue, he said

(Continued on Page 8)

Donahue Stresses Issues Linking Labor, Farmer

Denver—The strong alliance between workers and family farmers will always continue because of their mutual stake in the economic issues confronting the nation, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue declared in a speech here.

"What draws us together is our understanding of what unrestrained corporate power and influence can mean in this country," he said at a banquet honoring Tony Dechant on his retirement as president of the National Farmers Union.

"We—you and us—stand for people. America's family farmers and America's workers have a special responsibility to keep the progressive movement alive in America."

Right-wing and corporate interests will try to drive wedges between the labor movement and the family farmers' movement, Donahue warned, but the bonds between them are stronger and the shared concerns deeper than any differences.

"When issues place the interests of the people on one side, and the interests of the wealthy and the corporations on the other side, I don't have to look around to know that the NFU and the AFL-CIO will be standing shoulder-to-shoulder," he said.

A common agenda faces both farmers and workers, Donahue said, and he pledged labor's continued support of the family farmers' movement. Inflation, number one economic problem for the nation,

(Continued on Page 3)

Administration Okays 7.5-9.5% Pay Guideline

The Carter Administration has approved a recommendation of the tripartite Pay Advisory Committee to set a range of 7.5 to 9.5 percent as the guideline for wage increases in the second year of the voluntary program of wage-price restraint. The guideline for the first year was 7 percent.

The approval was announced by Alfred E. Kahn, chairman of the Council on Wage & Price Stability, based on the recommendations of the 18-member pay panel, which is made up of an equal number of representatives of labor, management and the public under the chairmanship of former Labor Sec. John T. Dunlop.

In recommending the range six weeks ago, the pay panel said wage settlements or determinations should normally be expected to average 8.5 percent. But it also contemplated increases both below and above the range based on such factors as industry practice, past settlement levels, worker productivity, acute labor shortages, inequities and hardships.

Chairmen Set For AFL-CIO Committees

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland announced the chairmen and members of 12 standing committees of the AFL-CIO as of Mar. 10, 1980.

All members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council are members of the Legislative and Political Education committees; Kirkland is chairman of both.

The chairman of the other committees are:

Civil Rights: AFL-CIO Vice President Frederick O'Neal, president, Actors & Artistes.

Community Services: AFL-CIO Vice President Peter Bommarito, president, Rubber Workers.

Economic Policy: AFL-CIO Vice President Paul Hall, president, Seafarers.

Social Security: AFL-CIO Vice President John H. Lyons, president, Iron Workers.

Education: AFL-CIO Vice President Albert Shanker, president, Teachers.

Housing: AFL-CIO Vice President William Sidell, Carpenters.

International Affairs: AFL-CIO Vice President Martin J. Ward, president, Plumbers & Pipefitters.

Organization & Field Services: AFL-CIO Vice President Lloyd McBride, president, Steelworkers.

Safety & Occupational Health: AFL-CIO Vice President William H. McClennan, president, Fire Fighters.

Research: Rudy Oswald, AFL-CIO director of research.



NEW CHAIRMAN of the National Council on Career Education—Director Walter G. Davis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education—conducts a council meeting attended by Education Sec. Shirley M. Hufstedler. Davis was elected to a one-year term as chairman of the 15-member panel which advises the Education Dept. on career programs and implementation of legislation.

Wages Top Agenda For Aluminum Talks

Pittsburgh—A substantial wage increase and added protection against rising living costs are at the top of the Steelworkers' list of goals in this year's negotiations with the aluminum industry.

The bargaining goals were formulated during a meeting here of the union's Aluminum Industry Conference, chaired by Bruce Thrasher, director of the USWA's Southeastern District 35 which is headquartered in Atlanta.

Master agreements covering about 24,000 of USWA's 44,000 members in the aluminum industry in the United States and Canada expire on May 31. Talks are expected to begin on Apr. 28 and continue through to the expiration date.

Negotiations for the master agreements cover 8,300 employees with Aluminum Co. of America, 9,000 at Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., and 6,000 with Reynolds Metals Co. The talks will take place in Miami Beach.

Separately, the Aluminum Workers International Union will bargain for some 15,000 workers at Alcoa and Reynolds under agreements also expiring on May 31.

During the meeting here, presidents of USWA local unions in the aluminum industry joined officers and directors of the union in mapping strategy.

Other objectives of the USWA in its aluminum negotiations call for:

- Special attention to the needs of past retirees whose pensions have fallen behind the soaring cost of living.
- Adequate training for trade, craft, and skilled positions.
- Restricting the contracting out of jobs without prior approval of the union.

Thrasher observed that hundreds of jobs in the industry are lost daily to outside contractors.

"We intend to get an industry-wide resolution of this problem" which, if not resolved, "has the potential of becoming a strike issue," he said.

The USWA also will seek for its active members in the industry a one-cent-an-hour increase for every rise of two-tenths of a point in the government's consumer price index.

'Unconscionable' Proposal:

Social Security Tax Called Benefit Slash

Congress should close tax loopholes for corporations and the wealthy before it considers taxing social security benefits, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman urged.

Seidman told the House Select Committee on Aging why he and the two other labor members of the Advisory Council on Social Security had vigorously dissented from a recommendation that half of social security benefits payments be considered as taxable income. Benefits are now tax-exempt.

Such a tax "would be tantamount to a cut in benefit payments," Seidman stressed.

"It would be unconscionable to place an additional tax burden on the disabled, retirees and survivors receiving social security payments while nothing has been done to reduce the extreme inequities in the existing tax system," he said.

Before discussing labor's disagreements with some of the advisory group's recommendations in its report last December, Seidman stressed the unanimity of all the members that the system is fiscally sound and that "all current and future social security beneficiaries can count on receiving the benefits to which they are entitled."

During their working careers, wage-earners pay regular income taxes on the full amount of earnings, including the percentage of their pay that goes into the social security funds. The argument that 50 percent of benefits be considered taxable income is based on the premise that this represents benefits funded by the matching employer payments into the funds.

Seidman said the tax would be a hardship to many beneficiaries and the revenue the government would collect would be less than is lost each year because taxes are not withheld from stock dividends and interest as they are from workers' wages.

In another area, Seidman noted the strong dissent by labor members to a majority recommendation that consideration be given to raising from 65 to 68 the age at which workers can retire with full benefits.

Many workers will voluntarily choose to work to a later age, Seidman noted. But there should be no penalty in the form of a benefit reduction for those who retire at 65, in many cases because they are unable to find suitable work.

The labor members of the advisory panel, in addition to Seidman, were UAW Social Security Director Melvin Glasser and Velma Hill, vice president of the American Federation of Teachers.

Congress Urged to Shun Cuts in Job Programs

The AFL-CIO asked Congress not to play musical chairs with existing federal job programs in order to set up needed new programs to reduce youth unemployment and find jobs for people receiving welfare assistance.

Associate Legislative Director Robert McGlotten told a Senate subcommittee that the AFL-CIO considers the Administration's "new initiative" on youth education, employment and training a big step in the right direction. It is aimed at the special problems of young people unable to find jobs because they lack an adequate education and have no marketable skills.

McGlotten cautioned, however, that the emphasis on the new proposals could lead to "diminished support" for existing jobs and training programs—especially considering "the current misguided budget-cutting climate."

The Administration's proposals are based largely on the success of the existing Youth Employment & Demonstration Projects Act, McGlotten noted.

He stressed that any cutback in the current program or in CETA youth programs would be a step backwards since the Administration has asked only $50 million in planning money for its new youth job training program in fiscal 1981 and the program is not scheduled to go into effect until fiscal 1982. Until it is fully funded, McGlotten urged, existing youth programs should be maintained "at least at current levels."

In a related area, McGlotten welcomed legislation to include the Administration's welfare reform jobs program under the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA), to be administered by the Labor Dept.

"Welfare reform jobs must be tied in with other employment and training activities of prime sponsors to assure effective and realistic action," he said.

But the AFL-CIO would "seriously question" any plan that would reduce the total number of CETA jobs to accommodate the welfare reform goals.

Jobless Rate Little Changed Over Year

(Continued from Page 1)

The January 1980 jobless rate of 6.2 percent marked the first time in 17 months that the rate had broken out of a narrow range between 5.7 and 5.9 percent.

The number of unemployed persons in February was 6.3 million, 118,000 fewer than the month before, BLS reported. Total employment rose 149 million over the month to almost 98 million. The civilian labor force, meanwhile, rose only 31 thousand from January to February, to 104.2 million.

Employment increased in most industrial sectors, including manufacturing, trade, and services. Very slight declines occurred in construction, transportation, and state and local government.

The only significant negative item in the data was a decline of 24 minutes in the average number of weekly hours worked. The average workweek dipped from 35.6 hours to 35.4 hours.

Union Panel Reviews Progress of Oil Strike

Denver—The oil bargaining policy committee of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers convened here to review the status of the union's current strike against the petroleum industry as OCAW President Robert Goss met with Gulf Oil Corp. negotiators in Houston.

The union struck the industry on Jan. 8 when the two sides reached an impasse in negotiations on a reopening of their two-year contract signed a year earlier.

Since then, OCAW has settled with a number of small, independent firms but none of the major companies has yet agreed to the union's terms.

Talks with Gulf, which has taken the lead in advancing the employers' position, broke off in January. Goss also met with officials of Union Oil of California but no progress was reported in that meeting.

Meanwhile, the union reached agreement with another independent company, Westco Refining Co. of Cut Bank, Mont., employing 41 OCAW members.

The union seeks a wage increase of 5 percent plus 55 cents an hour, with a minimum increase of $1 an hour; an improved vacation schedule; employer contributions of $125 a month for health coverage, and $20 a month for dental care coverage. A number of companies, including Gulf and Union, countered with their own proposals but the policy committee rejected them as inadequate.

Under terms of the contract concluded in January 1979, OCAW workers are guaranteed at least a 5 percent wage increase in the second year of the pact with the right to bargain for more, as well as for a better health care package and improved vacations.

OCAW holds over 400 contracts with the industry nationwide.



TOP LINE of the National Football League Players Association for the next two years will be this new group of officers. From left: Executive Director Ed Garvey, Second Vice President Dan Jiggetts of the Chicago Bears, President Gene Upshaw of the Oakland Raiders and First Vice President Jeff Van Note of the Atlanta Falcons. The NFLPA is the major division of the Federation of Professional Athletes, the AFL-CIO's newest affiliate.

Stiff Penalties Backed:

Bill Would Outlaw Hiding of Job Risks

Legislation to set criminal penalties for corporate officials who knowingly conceal information on hazardous products and workplace processes is long overdue, the AFL-CIO testified at House hearings.

Director George H. R. Taylor of the federation's Dept. of Occupational Safety & Health told a House Judiciary subcommittee that deliberate acts of concealment and omissions by business enterprises have jeopardized the health and lives of workers and the public.

Taylor said a labor-backed bill introduced by Rep. George Miller (D-Calif.) would, along with certain improvements, make businesses and their managers responsible for the dangerous products they put on the market, as well as for unhealthy and hazardous workplace operations. The legislation proposes stiff fines and prison terms for violations.

Taylor told the panel that corporate abuses involving unsafe products and practices are as old as the industrial revolution, but that acts of concealment and omission uncovered in recent years at last raise the question of corporate morality.

"This in turn raises an even more basic question as to how long dollars continue to be more important than the lives and health of people in our society," Taylor stressed.

"At present, decisions within a corporation have resulted in millions of American working men and women being needlessly exposed to a wide range of toxic materials—from asbestos to vinyl chlorides. Environments have been polluted by the dumping of hazardous chemicals in waste sites all over the nation."

As an example of corporate disregard for the health of workers, Taylor cited the reaction of an industry representative who protested the federal government's ban on the use of a certain pesticide that causes human sterility.

Rather than look upon the pesticide DBCP as a hazard, Taylor said, the National Peach Council official suggested that workers could view the effects as a benefit—"an alternative to planned surgery for vasectomy or tubal ligations, or as a means of getting around religious bans on birth control when they want no more children."

Taylor told the subcommittee that the threat of criminal penalties in the Miller bill would encourage businesses to take on greater responsibility to maintain safe workplaces and the surrounding environment "without the need of having it always imposed by government regulatory intervention."

He said the legislation could also be improved by:

- Extending the responsibilities to lower-level supervisors, as well as to outside consultants, engineering firms and testing laboratories.
- Establishing a scale of penalties to cover a wide range of violations from known acts of concealment to those involving distortion of information or gross negligence.
- Requiring firms to issue warnings to workers and the public when new hazards are discovered.
- Protecting "whistle blowers" from corporate retaliation or management discrimination.
- Providing victims of concealment access to information needed for the filing of civil suits.



HUMAN BILLBOARD made up of trade unionists, supporters and representatives of religious and civic groups greeted J. P. Stevens stockholders and executives as they arrived for an annual meeting in Greenville, S.C. The demonstrators called attention to the giant textile company's illegal anti-union activities, including its refusal to bargain in good faith with the Clothing & Textile Workers at organized plants.

Union's Case Given Stevens Stockholders

Greenville, S. C. — Workers, church, civic and community leaders turned out here at the annual J. P. Stevens stockholders meeting to demand that the giant textile firm recognize its employees' right to a union, stop violating the law and establish a review committee to advise on labor-management relations.

The Clothing & Textile Workers union has been campaigning since 1963, in the face of massive and illegal company opposition, to organize the giant firm which has established a reputation as "the nation's Number One labor law violator."

Arriving stockholders and company executives were greeted by a "human billboard" formed by union supporters who lined the driveways approaching the cavernous Textile Hall here. Signs borne by the demonstrators called attention to the company's involvement in an illegal spying and surveillance scheme designed to thwart union organizing activities among Stevens workers in Milledgeville, Ga. They also referred to unhealthful and unsafe working conditions that led the Occupational Safety & Health Administration to cite the company last year for 351 violations in 12 South Carolina plants alone.

Stevens workers and their supporters inside the stockholders' meeting deplored company policies that have led to over 1,000 separate violations of the labor laws resulting in 22 remedial orders against Stevens in the past 16 years by the National Labor Relations Board and $1.5 million in fines and back pay.

Board Chairman Whitney Stevens said the company "disagreed" with findings of the NLRB, federal courts, OSHA and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission that Stevens was guilty of numerous law violations. When speakers from the floor pointed to the company's innumerable illegal actions, Stevens said the firm would continue its fight against the union.

At the same time he told the stockholders that "it is clearly in the company's interest" to seek a fair contract at its seven plants in Roanoke Rapids, N. C., where ACTWU won bargaining rights covering 3,500 workers in 1974. But he declined to explain to the stockholders that the full NLRB and certain courts had upheld findings that the company was "undermining the collective bargaining process" in its stalling of the Roanoke Rapids negotiations.

Wage Goals in Textile Seek to Narrow Gap

Charlotte, N.C.—The textile workers division of the Clothing & Textile Workers announced it will seek a 20 percent wage increase and substantial improvement in a number of fringe benefits in its bargaining this year with southern textile companies.

The pay increase is needed to offset rises in the cost of living and to narrow the "increasing gap" between textile workers' earnings and those of other manufacturing employees, said Sol Stetin, senior executive vice president of ACTWU and its textile division director.

Stetin noted that the wage gap between textile and other manufacturing workers had widened to almost $2 an hour.

"Textile workers earn an average of $4.63 an hour while the average factory worker receives $6.59 an hour. This comes to $1.96 per hour, or almost $80 a week," he observed. "The southern textile worker cannot continue to subsidize the profits of the textile industry or the dividends of the shareholders. This inequity cries out for correction." The gap a year ago was $1.88.

During a meeting of the textile division's southern regional strategy conference here, delegates also voted unanimously to encourage workers in unorganized plants to join the union's drive for higher wages and improved fringes. To this end, the 250 delegates authorized their representatives to "take the necessary action to present our case to the public and to the textile industry, and to encourage unorganized textile workers to press for increases in wages and fringe benefits."

ACTWU Executive Vice President Scott Hoyman, who chaired the day-long meeting, said unorganized southern textile workers could play a vital role in the wage drive.

"We are not just in this struggle for ourselves," said Hoyman, who is assistant director of the textile division. "We have to win an increase for all textile workers, including those in the non-union sector."

"We will be taking our message to the unorganized mills, and we hope that the not-yet-organized textile workers will take a leading part in shaping their own future destiny and the lives of their children."

The delegates voted to seek a 5 percent boost in health and welfare benefits, holidays and vacations, and pension benefits.

The bargaining will affect workers at textile mills in six states—Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, and the Carolinas. Major firms, including Burlington Mills, the largest textile company in the country, are involved in the negotiations.

Donahue Stresses Issues Linking Labor, Farmer

(Continued from Page 1)

must yield to a broad range of government remedies, he said.

"It is not sufficient to control the wages of workers or lower the prices paid family farmers, because neither workers nor farmers are the culprits—we are the victims," Donahue declared.

Reliance on high interest rates to control inflation is "foolhardy," he said, since the price of money is a cost item and prices go up as interest rates rise. He urged the allocation of credit to socially useful areas such as housing, agricultural needs and public investment; a return to price controls on oil and natural gas; rehabilitation of the nation's railroads, and more effective regulation of commodity speculators to attack soaring prices.

Another factor in today's inflation, he said, is the virtual control over the export of all agricultural products by a few giant corporations whose primary object is to maximize their profits.

"We believe the government should examine the workings of the Canadian Wheat Board," Donahue said. "It could be a model for the promotion and sale of U.S. grain abroad. It should have broad representation of farmers and consumers, and seek stable prices at home as well as fair return for the farmer.

Other areas of mutual concern, Donahue said, include:

- The growth of corporate farming, which is driving many farm families from agriculture and promoting corporate control over the nation's food supply.
- The dumping of cheap imported goods on the U.S. market. The flood of imports has cost many manufacturing jobs, Donahue noted, and "now, as consumers, we are troubled by the increasing flow of imported foodstuffs."
- Efforts to wipe out acreage limitations for reclamation projects. The federal government should not increase the competitive disadvantage facing family farmers by, in effect, subsidizing large landholders, Donahue said.
- The Administration's attitude toward long-planned water projects. "Cancellation of partially completed projects . . . is not good management," he observed.

Resource Handbook Offered Consumers

A self-help guide for consumers to assist them in resolving complaints on faulty products and services has been issued by the White House Office of Consumer Affairs.

The 76-page booklet, the Consumer's Resource Handbook, directs consumers to sources of assistance and information offered by various government, voluntary and labor agencies, business and industry groups and the media.

Single copies are free on request from the Consumer Information Center, Dept. G, Pueblo, Colo., 81009.

Draft Registration Plan Supported at Hearings

President Carter's plan to institute registration for military service is an "appropriate response" to international conditions and should be fully funded by Congress, the AFL-CIO said.

Legislative Rep. Stephen Koplan told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee that the United States should not wait until an acute emergency arises before acting to improve the nation's defense readiness.

"Having a Selective Service System functional in peacetime improves our capability to respond to an emergency and is a clear signal of a national policy of resolve against any aggressor," Koplan testified.

"Events in Iran and Afghanistan have demonstrated the need for our own nation to increase its readiness to respond to foreign intimidation or aggression," Koplan declared.

He said the AFL-CIO, on the basis of its commitment to equal rights, supports registration of both men and women. In addition to the registration steps proposed by the Administration, he urged, selective service boards should be reinstituted on a standby basis, which would achieve "further saving of time in the event of emergency."

Koplan noted that the AFL-CIO Executive Council has established a Special Subcommittee on Defense Manpower Needs which is studying problems and equities of both the present all-volunteer military services and issues relating to a possible draft.

An Unconscionable Burden

A **MAJORITY** of the 1979 Advisory Council on Social Security, with the labor members vigorously dissenting, recommended that half of social security benefits be included in taxable income for federal income taxes.

This recommendation represents a radical change from the way in which social security benefits have traditionally been regarded in this country. Its adoption would have far-reaching ramifications. Before any such proposal is considered at all, it should be only after genuine tax justice has been achieved by overall tax reform eliminating the many loopholes the wealthy and the large corporations now enjoy.

It would be unconscionable to place an additional tax burden on the disabled, retirees and survivors receiving social security payments while nothing has been done to reduce the extreme inequities in the existing tax system. To the contrary, Congress seems bent on opening up wider and wider loopholes that benefit the wealthy.

It is ironic that almost at the very time the council voted to recommend taxing social security benefits, the Senate Finance Committee recommended giving still more generous treatment to certain categories of the wealthy. Since then, the conference committee dealing with the windfall profits tax has included a provision totally irrelevant to energy goals costing $2.1 billion in the first year. That legislation would in 1980 and 1981 allow an individual to deduct $200 a year, or a couple $400, for any combination of savings interest or stock dividends.

It is estimated that 58 percent of all families would derive no benefit whatsoever from this new tax loophole. For small savers, the deduction would mean a yield of only a few dollars. But for affluent taxpayers it could reduce the tax bill by $200 or more.

THERE ARE MANY tax loopholes benefiting the wealthy which could be wiped out. According to the President's budget estimates for fiscal 1981, taxation of social security benefits would yield $10 billion. This is less than half of the amount of revenue lost to the Treasury through the 60 percent exclusion of capital gains. About 60 percent of the benefits of that exclusion go to the wealthiest two percent of the population.

Taxing 50 percent of social security benefits would yield $5 billion in fiscal 1981. This is less than the $6 billion which, according to the Congressional Budget Office, would be lost in that year through our failure to withhold taxes from interest and dividends as we do from workers' wages. This represents outright evasion of tax obligations which again benefits overwhelmingly the well-to-do.

For the people who would be affected, taxation of social security benefits would be tantamount to a cut in benefit payments. While the report seeks to give the impression that only wealthy beneficiaries would be affected, the fact that 10.6 million of the 24.2 million tax units receiving benefits would be taxed shows that a very large proportion of beneficiaries well down on the income scale would be affected. The average tax collection of $350 would take a large bite out of benefit payments that even for those in the top half of the beneficiary population are by no means generous.

To give with one hand and take away with the other is not likely to bolster confidence in the system, a principal objective of the council which its labor members enthusiastically share.

—From AFL-CIO testimony.

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THOMAS R. DONAHUE, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Dogma Denies Data:

Fed Policies Inflate Inflation As Cost of Money Balloons

By Gus Tyler

ONCE MORE, the interest rate has risen, pushing a historic high even higher. For anybody who purchases anything in this country, the price must go up.

If you wish to borrow money, you will have to pay more for the privilege. If you wish to buy a home, you will have to pay more for the mortgage money and you will have to pay the builder more to compensate him for his higher costs of borrowing. If you want to buy a car or a meal, you will have to pay more because the car maker or the restaurateur will have to pay more for the cash he borrows to run his business.

You will have to pay more in taxes, because your country or city or town will have to pay more for the money it borrows. In short, the higher interest rate is an inflationary force that pervades our entire economy—public as well as private.

The higher interest rate did not just happen. It was made to happen by the Federal Reserve Board, under the determined and dogmatic decree of its chairman, Paul Volcker. Which fact makes Mr. Volcker the single most inflationary element in our super-inflated society.

In his consistent inflation of inflation Volcker follows in the footsteps of his predecessor, G. William Miller, who followed in the footsteps of his forerunner, Dr. Arthur F. Burns, all of whom insisted that high interest rates are deflationary.

Now if anybody in this country declared that the rising cost of petroleum is deflationary, that somebody would be the nation's laughing stock and—if he held a high public post—he would be removed overnight. But the high costs of gas and oil—inflationary as they are—cannot be as inflationary as the high cost of money.

The rise in the cost of oil sets up ripples that reach out to much of the economy beyond the cost of gassing a car or heating a home. But the high cost of money (high interest rates) sets up waves that cover the entire economy—without exception.

The dogma of the Fed is that high interest rates will slow down demand by making it difficult for people to borrow. But the dogma is just so much dog-do, because people are quite prepared to borrow money at 15 or even 16 percent if they know—or feel—that the rate of inflation will go to 17 or 18 percent.

By his public—and well publicized—proclamation that he intends to continue raising interest rates so long as inflation continues, Volcker actually is encouraging people to borrow now—to do so immediately. Why not borrow today at 15 percent if the rate tomorrow will be 17 percent? It pays to borrow just to lend.

Another part of the dogma holds that the high interest rates will encourage people to save and such "savings" will reduce active "demand" and will provide capital for investment.

But all of our recent experience runs to the contrary. As interest rates go up, savings go down—and for fairly obvious reasons.

If you get 10 or even 12 percent on your savings, your effective income after taxes will be about 5 or 7 percent. At a time when the inflation rate is 14 percent, your savings produce a negative income of from 7 to 9 percent. So, why save?

What's more, with the cost of living outstripping income, who can afford to save? Indeed, the reverse happens as you tap savings to pay for the daily bread.

These are the facts—as we have experienced them for more than a decade. But, for the Fed dogma simply denies all data.

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An Empty Weapon Against Inflation

The significant question is not whether the budget is balanced or unbalanced, but how it relates to the needs of the country and the programs that we are vitally concerned with.

If I believed that a balanced budget was the key to resolution of this very serious inflation problem that we face, I would be far more receptive. I do not believe that it is a cure. I do not believe that it will have any significant impact on the kind of inflation that we have today.

The attempt to deal with inflation through this budget symbolism is an exercise in escapism, an escape from responsibility.

—AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland at House Budget Committee hearings.

Both Victims of Inflation:

Donahue Cites Critical Issues For Workers, Family Farmers

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue at a banquet in Denver, Mar. 6, honoring Tony Dechant on his retirement as president of the National Farmers Union.

INFLATION IS THE NUMBER one economic problem facing our nation today. And four areas bear the heaviest burden for the dramatic increases in consumer prices: interest rates, energy, health care and food prices.

We believe that the government must devise policies that will work directly on the causes of inflation in each of these areas. It is not sufficient to control the wages of workers or lower the prices paid family farmers, because neither workers nor farmers are the culprits—we are the victims.

We in the American labor movement know that the income of family farmers—like the wages of workers—are not causing today's inflation.

The gap between what family farmers receive and what consumers pay is growing. Somebody is profiteering, and that somebody is who the government should control.

A good place for the government to start would be with the commodity speculators. The speculators buy your products at the cheapest prices they can get and they then sell the rights to those products—pieces of paper, not bushels of wheat—to the highest bidder. The paper, not the product, is what increases in value. And that is inflationary. It is like interest rates—more wealth but not more product is the result.

There must be more effective regulation of speculators to increase the farmer's share of the food dollar without driving up consumer prices.

Another factor is that a few giant corporations virtually control all export of agricultural products. These corporations act in their own selfish interests—they want the cheapest price out of the farmer and they don't care if diverting large supplies is going to hurt American consumers. All they are interested in is their profit.

We believe the government should examine the workings of the Canadian Wheat Board. It could be a model for the promotion and sale of U.S. grain abroad. It should have broad representation of farmers and consumers and seek stable prices at home, as well as fair return for the farmer.

The interests of the American people and America's family farmers must be protected in international grain sales. I, for one, am not very confident that Cargill or Continental would do a very good job of protecting your interests or the needs of American consumers in negotiating a deal with the Kremlin.

In a related area, I want to assure you that while the AFL-CIO supports the suspension of grain sales to the Soviet Union, we will support legislation and appropriations to make certain that family farmers do not suffer unfairly. You should receive the full price your grain would have received. But we have absolutely no intention of working to have the government give the trading companies a profit on top of your price.

We believe that agricultural policy should be based on the principle of a fair return to family farmers for their labor. Price supports and other programs should be strictly limited to family farmers. We do not believe the government should subsidize corporate farms or absentee owners.

We share your alarm at the growth of corporate farming, which is driving many farm families from agriculture. We are concerned by monopoly power and concentrations of wealth that point to corporate control over the nation's vital food supply.

AS OIL COMPANIES and foreign interests continue to purchase productive farm land, the number of family farms diminishes. We do not wish to contemplate the thought of an agricultural community dominated by corporations or Arab sheiks.

There are several other areas of mutual concern:

The AFL-CIO is very concerned by efforts to wipeout acreage limitations for reclamation projects. The federal government should not increase the competitive disadvantages facing family farmers by, in effect, subsidizing large landholders. Acreage restrictions are necessary to assure that family farmers will have the opportunity to enjoy the advantages of federal reclamation projects that are built with their tax dollars.

We are also concerned by this Administration's attitude toward long-planned water projects. Water is not an infinite resource, and the cancellation of partially completed projects—with the sobriquet of "pork barrel"—is not good management of this resource. We believe that the government must develop a responsible water policy that assures agriculture its needs.

As you probably know, the American labor movement has long been concerned by the dumping of cheap imported goods on the American market. The flood of imports has cost many jobs in manufacturing. Now, as consumers, we are troubled by the increasing flow of imported foodstuffs.

We lobbied long and hard for the highest health and safety standards for food anywhere in the world. And we believe that all imported food should meet those same standards. We support restrictions on dumping of foodstuffs, which are subsidized by foreign governments, and labeling as to country of origin so that consumers will know what they are buying.

We also pledge to you our commitment to protection of farmer-owned cooperatives as an effective balance against corporate domination and control of agricultural products.

Problem Areas Cited:

Proper Use of Windfall Funds Key Factor in Energy Battle

THE EFFECTIVENESS of the windfall oil profits tax in meeting the nation's energy problems will hinge largely on how the funds generated by the program are applied to specific problem areas, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Stephen Koplan said on Labor News Conference.

Koplan pointed out that although allocation figures are set out in the bill now before Congress, "it will take separate legislation to actually spend that money." He stressed that Congress can put aside the symbolic allocation figures and put greater emphasis into such areas as synthetic fuels and mass transit improvements as those programs move through the budget process.

"If most of the money from the windfall profits tax is allocated to tax cuts," as the measure recommends, "it will not assist us in solving our energy problems," Koplan observed.

Koplan said the conference committee's recommendation that only 15 percent of the windfall profits tax revenues be directed at energy conservation and new production is disappointing. He said such "poorly directed allocations" will be fought out in the budget process in an effort to apply most or all of the funds to "improving our energy program, including mass transit, and to assisting consumers who are squeezed by higher energy costs."

Noting that the oil companies stand to reap more than $1 trillion in new profits over the next 10 years as a result of decontrol of oil prices, Koplan said the industry has mounted an expensive advertising campaign to "lead you to believe that of every dollar, they are keeping maybe seven cents and putting 93 cents into exploration." But that is a very misleading premise, he said, "because the companies are talking about net income," which does not include additional funds from depreciation, deferred taxes and other sources.

"When you look at what's available for additional exploration," he asserted, the amount actually used for that purpose is "about 42 percent, not the 93 percent they would have us believe."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WITH CONSUMER PRICES raging out of control in the first months of 1980, the Administration launched a review of its anti-inflation policies. At the same time, many members of Congress adopted the view that federal spending must be curtailed.

As the budget-cutting fever spread, it seemed that "a balanced budget in '81" was becoming a symbol of the search for solutions to the nation's inflation ills.

This was the mood encountered by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland when he appeared before the House Budget Committee early in March. There is in Congress a "psychology of panic," said one panel member. There is "a monomaniacal" obsession with balancing the budget, remarked another.

Kirkland argued against "simplistic" answers to complex problems. He pointed out that it is more important to balance the economy and urged Congress to focus its energies on the real sources of inflation: "soaring energy prices, crippling interest rates, profiteering commodity speculators and exorbitant medical and hospital fees."

Indeed, the Center for Economic Alternatives earlier had reported that nearly all the rise in inflation last year was accounted for by the increased cost of necessities: food, housing, energy and health care. These categories soared 17.6 percent in 1979, compared to a 6.8 percent increase for everything else in the consumer's market basket. The overall inflation rate was 13.3 percent.

The center's economists said the answer to inflation was sectoral and structural: expand renewable and non-OPEC energy supplies; serious energy conservation; construction and renewal of housing; policies to insulate the economy from external food and energy shocks; and new measures to control health care costs.

Kirkland offered a range of proposals that would enable the nation to deal with its problems. He called for a governmental mechanism to negotiate with foreign nations for oil rather than continue to rely on big oil companies which are more likely to favor self-interest over national interest. He urged curtailment of imports expansion of domestic energy supplies and reimposition of oil price controls along with rationing.

Declaring that the "price of money" is one of the most pervasive and insidious factors in inflation, Kirkland said interest rates should be reduced and credit steered toward needed housing and productive investments.

PRECEDING KIRKLAND to the witness table, Richard Lesher, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, proposed different remedies: a $25 billion tax cut slanted toward business, a reduction in federal spending, a cut in corporate tax rates and a freeze on federal regulations, as well as repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. He also pleaded for a sub-minimum wage as the answer to youth unemployment.

Lesher's testimony caused one panel member to remark: "I don't see any call for sacrifice by the business community."

The decisions on who will sacrifice and how much are now being fought over in the political and legislative process. To aid it in its deliberations, the House budget panel asked the Congressional Budget Office to draft a series of options.

For example, CBO said that federal outlays for Medicare and Medicaid would be reduced by $370 million in 1981, with the amount reaching $7.2 billion in 1985, if Congress enacted a hospital cost containment program. The five-year savings would total nearly $17 billion.

Another option would be to change the law so that social security beneficiaries would receive only an 85 percent cost-of-living increase in benefits each July instead of 100 percent. This would save $2.7 billion in 1981 and $39.6 billion over five years, but it would adversely affect the income of the poorest group in society.

One committee of Congress wasted little time debating. It voted to raise the price of school lunches, restrict eligibility and cut the summer feeding program.

The battle of the budget is on, and the outlook is dim for the most vulnerable groups in society.



HOW CONGRESS APPLIES revenues from the windfall oil profits tax will be critical to the nation's energy program, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Stephen Koplan, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Jerome Cahill, left, of the New York Daily News and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The program is broadcast weekly on Mutual radio.



COPE PAMPHLETS and bumper stickers are available to unions in campaigns for voluntary contributions and checkoffs in support of labor's election-year efforts and voter registration drives. Order forms are available from National COPE, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Preventive Care Called Major Gap In Maternal, Child Health Services

The preventive medical services that pregnant women and newborn children should have are all too frequently denied them because of today's dual health system in the United States, the AFL-CIO charged.

"In this country, resources are primarily allocated to medical institutions that provide sophisticated and costly medical care to the privileged few," the federation observed in a statement to the Select Panel for the Promotion of Child Health. The panel was created in the office of the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare to establish national goals for the promotion of maternal and child health. It is headed by Lee Bamberger Schorr.

"It should be noted that these preventive care services are not a benefit under private insurance nor, unfortunately, under most public programs," the AFL-CIO statement pointed out. "Nor do many private insurance plans cover physician visits unless the beneficiary first pays enough out of pocket to meet the deductible provision of the insurance policy."

National health insurance, which the AFL-CIO strongly supports, would virtually eliminate this dual system of care immediately, the federation said.

"Theoretically, being poor and without private health insurance should not preclude mothers and children from receiving needed care, but in practice the problems associated with access to care for the poor will always be with us until such time as the United States enacts a comprehensive national health insurance program such as the Health Care for All Americans Act," the AFL-CIO statement said.

The problems of accessibility to health-care systems, continuity of care, and the organization of health services will not disappear with enactment of national health insurance, the federation observed, "but financing is highly interrelated with each of these problems and a necessary first step to make progress in resolving them."

Meanwhile, access to medical care could be greatly improved by developing more organized settings to deliver care such as Health Maintenance Organizations, neighborhood health centers, and multi-specialty group practices, the AFL-CIO pointed out. More access to the system may not be enough, however, particularly for poor people.

Poor people often do not have adequate transportation available to them, or the money for such transportation, the federation noted. The transportation problem is compounded by the fragmentation of health services which often makes it necessary for parents and children to travel to the doctor's office but also to many different additional places to get appropriate treatment, including maternity clinics, well-baby clinics, hospital outpatient departments, and emergency rooms.

The Child Health Assurance Program legislation passed by the House would be a major step forward since it would provide the necessary funds to improve health services for mothers and children, the AFL-CIO statement observed. A good but weaker bill has been reported out by the Senate Finance Committee which would cover children up to age six rather than up to age 18 as in the House-passed bill.

The federation urged that the Senate bill be brought to the floor so that CHAP can pass this year.

Secretaries' Theme: 'Raises, Not Roses'

Roses are nice, but women office workers would be better off with higher pay, the Ad Hoc Coalition for National Secretaries Week said in noting that the average annual wage of women in clerical jobs is $8,601, or about $165 a week.

That point will be stressed in a series of radio public service announcements focusing on the "Raises, Not Roses" theme, timed for National Secretaries Week, which begins Apr. 21.

Observance of the week is extensively promoted by the florist industry.

Coalition participants include the AFL-CIO Dept. for Professional Employees and the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

Private Pensions Limited:

Most Retirees Rely On Social Security

Providence, R.I.—Pension plans are a vital source of needed income for America's retired workers, but the coverage of these programs falls far short of that provided by social security, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman said.

Addressing a labor-management relations conference on retirement income here, Seidman said the social security system is currently on sound financial footing and will continue to meet its obligations in the future as improvements are made.

He cited recent findings of the Advisory Council on Social Security, which said: "The council is unanimously convinced that all current and future social security beneficiaries can count on receiving the benefits to which they are entitled."

Seidman pointed out that last year 35 million persons received almost $9 billion in social security cash benefits each month. The beneficiaries included retired workers, their survivors, the disabled and those who qualify for Medicare.

Because no other government program has such profound impact on so many people, Seidman said, many Americans become skittish over stories in the news media that the system is in financial trouble.

The alarm is unjustified, he stressed.

During his appearance at the Providence College campus, Seidman was presented the Father Quirk award by the college's Quirk Institute of Industrial Relations. The annual conference is held in the name of John H. Fanning, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, who is an alumnus of Providence.

While social security and pension plans provide needed retirement income, Seidman noted that only about half of the U.S. workers in private industry are covered by private plans and only a third of the retired workers on social security are receiving pension benefits.

He also pointed out that private pension plans give proportionately more coverage to men than women, to whites than blacks, to workers in big companies than in small firms and to higher-paid workers than those at lower wage levels.

"Thus there is a large proportion of the population—especially among women, blacks, the low-paid workers in small firms—for whom social security is by far the major, if not the sole, source of retirement income," Seidman observed.

Although some of these excluded workers may be covered by private pensions in the future, many will still have to depend on social security and supplemental security income (SSI) for many years to come, he said.

Conversely, workers who are also covered by private pensions have to depend on social security to ease the impact of inflation on their retirement income. This is provided by the automatic increases in social security payments now built into the law, Seidman noted.

"Many retiring workers plan for their retirement based on social security, plus private pension benefits. But inflation protection is virtually non-existent in the private pension sector."

Seidman cited a number of examples of how inflation could severely erode pension benefits over a 10-year period. He noted that at a 6 percent inflation rate, each $1 of pension benefits would be cut to 56 cents atfer 10 years; at an 8 percent rate, the purchasing power of the dollar would drop to 46 cents, and at a 10 percent rate, to 39 cents.

Although unions will continue to press for inflation protection in negotiated pension plans, Seidman said the "inherent limitations in private pension plans" make the effort difficult.

He said unions have negotiated private pension plans not because they considered them superior to the social security program, but because they could not get Congress to provide the benefits to fully meet the needs of their retired members.

Even with its broad coverage and periodic increase in benefits, the social security program needs improvements to better serve older Americans, Seidman said. With the median social security benefit for a couple still at $488 a month and for a single person at about $287, he noted that "in today's high-price economy these are not munificent amounts."

To help lessen the impact of inflation, Seidman stressed the need for implementing recommendations of the advisory council, which called for cost-of-living increases in benefits at least every six months whenever the government's consumer price index rises 3 percent or more, rather than the annual adjustments now in effect.

Seidman also renewed the call for partial financing of the social security program from general revenues, with the federal government gradually increasing its contribution until it covers one-third of the operating costs. The burden of social security financing should not be borne totally by workers and employers, but by the entire society, he stressed.

Panel Clears Fair Housing Improvements

The House Judiciary Committee has approved a labor-supported bill to put stronger enforcement powers into the Fair Housing Act and to expand its coverage to include the handicapped.

Existing law, enacted in 1968 and amended in 1974, prohibits discrimination in the sale or rental of most housing on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin or sex. But the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development does not have enforcement authority and must rely on voluntary solutions to discrimination complaints.

The committee-approved bill would allow HUD to order an offender to remedy discrimination and to assess a fine on the basis of findings by an administrative law judge. HUD's actions could be appealed to a federal district court.

A companion bill is scheduled to be acted on by a Senate subcommittee later this month.

The House committee made some modifications in the legislation but defeated a weaker substitute bill that was opposed by the civil rights coalition.

In Thousands of Categories:

Consumer Watchdog Panel Hunts Out Product Hazards

Almost seven years ago, the Consumer Product Safety Commission was established and charged with the safety of a whole array of U.S. consumer products.

So sweeping is the panel's mandate that it is easier to enumerate what CPSC is not responsible for, says Sam Zagoria, one of the five commissioners on the commission.

Zagoria, who writes of CPSC's mission in the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine, points out that prior to CPSC's creation there existed little incentive for industry to regulate itself other than the threat of product liability suits.

"Competition among manufacturers tended to subordinate safety factors to other considerations —cost and style, in particular— in keeping with the oft-quoted industry belief that 'safety doesn't sell,' " he points out.

Today, almost all products that a consumer buys or uses at home, at school or at play are subject to the commission's scrutiny. Exceptions are those products found only in the work place, pesticides, automobiles, alcohol, tobacco, firearms, airplanes, boats, food, drugs, and cosmetics, which are assigned to other, older governmental agencies. Also, non-safety consumer complaints, such as price, advertising, or quality, are topics handled by the Federal Trade Commission.

Zagoria estimates that more than 15,000 categories of products fall within the agency's purview, "so regulation is a huge task for an agency whose budget amounts to less than 20 cents a year for each American consumer."

The Consumer Product Safety Act gives the commission numerous ways to protect the public from unreasonable risks from consumer products, including the power to set mandatory safety standards. The product recall is one tool, but the agency also relies on the consumer's right to petition and the law's requirement that manufacturers report information about hazards.

The most visible regulatory tool is the product recall. Since 1973, about 63 million products have been the subject of what is termed corrective action plans, but which some industry members euphemistically call "distribution in reverse" or "strategic withdrawal," Zagoria observes.

"By whatever name, recalls are expected to grow at a 10 to 15 percent annual rate according to the business magazine, Dun's Review," he adds. "Fortunately, with most recalls, manufacturers agree to take corrective action after negotiations with CPSC's staff."

Last year, two major recalls—18 million hair dryers with asbestos and 18.5 million coffee pots with faulty handles—were undertaken voluntarily. When an unsafe product cannot be recalled, the commission can order a repair.

"Recalls are important for products repaired or replaced, but also for the deterrent effect recalls have on manufacturers," Zagoria notes. "The CPSC presence in the market place implies the possibility of mandatory action, something which industry is understandably anxious to avoid.

"Manufacturers therefore take action on their own, testing and retesting proposed products, adopting and following voluntary safety standards, by more rigorous quality control, and by immediately correcting defective products."

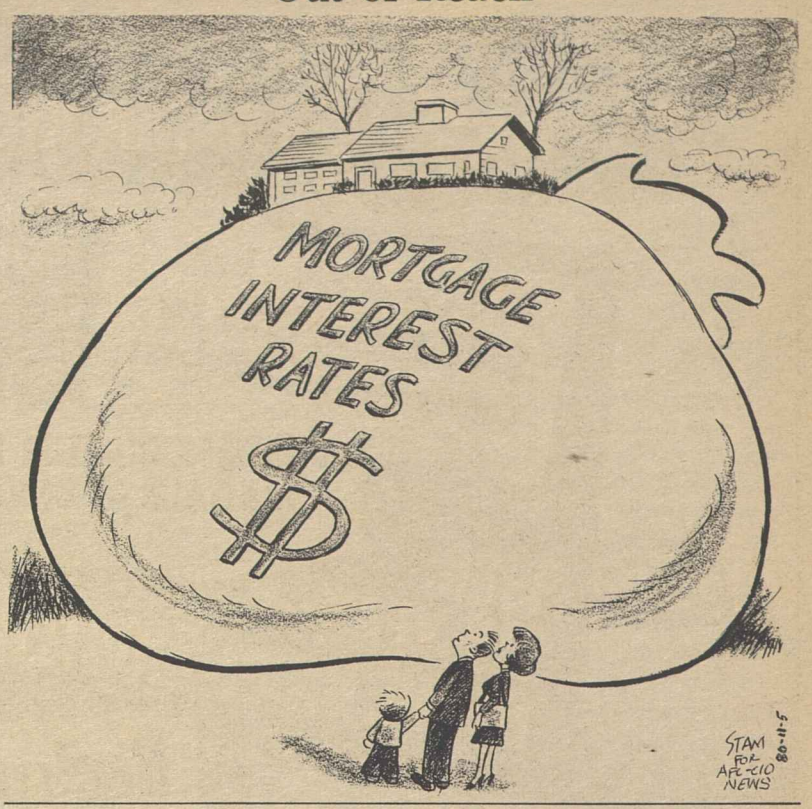
The commission also can and does work with outside groups and individuals who want to establish safety standards for certain products. The agency is now working with trade associations, industry members, and standard-setting groups on upgrading the safety level for chain saws and ladders, for example.

"Like all government agencies, the commission can only do a certain amount of regulation on its own," Zagoria observes, "so working with outside groups can stretch the resources the commission has available."

Sometimes just telling consumers how to use a product safely makes an enormous difference, Zagoria says. Skateboards and roller skates are examples of products that cause thousands of injuries each year. But telling people how to minimize injuries—with protective gear and by selecting appropriate equipment —can significantly reduce injuries.

In the future, Zagoria says, the CPSC will focus increasingly on chronic hazards, particularly consumer products that expose consumers to suspected cancer-causing substances. He notes that the agency's "chronics" budget has risen from less than 1 percent to more than 25 percent of the commission's total program funds from 1973 to 1980.

Out of Reach



Housing Slump Termed Economic Danger Sign

A slump in private-sector housing construction is sending out danger signals to the entire economy, the AFL-CIO warned in testimony urging a step-up in federal programs to take up the slack.

AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry B. Schechter reminded members of a House Banking subcommittee that the wrong decision under comparable circumstances contributed to the severity of the 1974 recession. Instead of expanding federal assistance when the private sector faltered, the government cut back on public housing.

"The housing sector is once more leading the way into an economic downslide induced by tight money and high interest rates," Schechter warned. "Record high interest rates have already initiated a collapse of the housing market and a cutback in local government borrowing that will hamper municipal improvements and services in coming months."

The slide "will gather momentum" as the latest surge in interest and mortgage rates makes its impact, he warned.

Schechter acknowledged the heavy pressure for budget cuts. But he stressed that "cutbacks in proposed federal housing program levels would intensify the inflation-generating shortage of housing."

Merely to maintain present public housing and subsidized housing sechdules will require more funds than pending legislation would authorize, Schechter noted. He reiterated the AFL-CIO's strong belief that a program of below-market mortgage funding for middle-priced homes should be reactivated. The money to start it up is available from mortgage payments from the earlier program and resale of mortgages, he said.

Schechter also endorsed a proposal to temporarily assume mortgage payments of homeowners whose FHA mortgages are in default because of unemployment or other circumstances beyond their control.

That should be enacted as soon as possible, Schechter suggested, "in view of the outlook for increased unemployment."

Continued Import Curbs Pressed To Save Color TV Jobs, Industry

Thousands of electronics industry jobs and the fate of American color television manufacturing depend on the extension of limitations on TV set imports, union and industry representatives warned the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Unless the ITC calls for a continuation of the limits and President Carter goes along with the recommendations, existing import relief will expire June 30.

Jacob Clayman, former president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., testified that the program has been only marginally successful for several reasons.

Although the ITC had recommended a five-year relief program, Carter put into effect a three-year plan in 1977, which was followed with an orderly marketing agreement (OMA) with Japan.

And while Japan restrained shipments of color sets to the U.S. market, Korea and Taiwan boosted their exports dramatically, Clayman pointed out. By 1978, color TV imports were running at near-record levels.

Subsequent agreements were negotiated with Taiwan and Korea, but they did not take effect until February 1979, Clayman noted.

"Thus, the U.S. color television industry has only had anything approaching adequate relief for the past 12 months"—far short of the five-year period the ITC recommended in its 1977 findings, he said.

Clayman said another factor that blunted the intent of the relief program was an extraordinary buildup of inventories by U.S. importers prior to the 1977 OMA.

The injurious impact of imports is reflected in lost jobs and reduced employment opportunities in the United States, Clayman testified: "There were almost 42,000 television workers in 1973. By 1976, that number had been reduced to approximately 29,000. After two and one-half years of import relief, employment in this industry dropped even further to 26,000 workers."

President Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers told the panel that 20,000 IBEW members have lost their jobs as a result of TV plant shutdowns since the early 1960s.

"However, the total effect of reduced color TV production is not limited to the job losses in the color TV industry alone," Pillard pointed out. "The manufacture of television sets generates a demand for materials from most sectors of the economy, and the TV industry's single most important supplier is the electronic components sector."

As a result, he said, an additional 17,000 IBEW jobs were lost in the 10-year period through 1977 in the electronic components industry.

Allen W. Dawson, an official of Corning Glass Works who serves with Clayman as co-chairman of the union-industry Committee to Preserve American Color Television, warned that the color TV industry faces the same threat of being wiped out as was the fate of the black-and-white TV industry.

He recalled 1977 testimony before the commission that import penetration in black-and-white TV was 70 percent and that the entire domestic industry was facing extinction.

"I regret to report to you today that prediction has indeed come true," Dawson said. "Today 100 percent of the black-and-white receivers sold in the United States come from outside our borders."

George M. Parker, president of the Flint Glass Workers, described for the ITC the impact of a Corning Glass Works bulb plant shutdown on Albion, Mich.

Before closing in 1975, the Corning plant had been the community's largest employer, Parker said. But production cuts slashed the payroll to about 250.

In discussing the situation with local union leaders and business representatives, Parker found that Albion has been unable to recover from the shutdown.

"Almost immediately with the closing of the plant, retail business declined by 20 percent," he reported. "Some retail establishments closed their doors permanently."

Parker reported that a few skilled craftsmen have found jobs in the area, but even today the city's unemployment rate exceeds 10 percent—far above the national average.

"The people hurt most severely were those who were unable to find other work or who had to take work far below their previous pay and skill levels," he told the panel. "Some of these are now living at or below the recognized poverty level after spending most of their lives in a highly paid and highly unionized industry."

Unless relief from imports is extended, Parker warned, similar situations will occur at other plants and communities in other parts of the country where color TV sets are now manufactured.

Cruikshank To Retire from Post on Aging

Nelson H. Cruikshank, who has been Counsellor to the President on Aging throughout the Carter Administration, will leave the White House staff on May 2.

His retirement, brought on by recent illness, concludes a series of important assignments undertaken by Cruikshank since he retired from the AFL-CIO in 1965 after more than 20 years as social security director of the federation and of the former AFL.

Cruikshank, who had a key role in the shaping of the Medicare program and its enactment by Congress, became president of the National Council of Senior Citizens in 1969 after having taught at universities following his retirement from the AFL-CIO. He was regularly re-elected and took a leave of absence to work with the Carter campaign in 1976.

The White House post was a newly created office and Carter wrote Cruikshank that he had "brought to life my concept of an articulate, knowledgeable spokesperson and advocate for the elderly" within the White House staff.

Contract Booklet Issued by CLUW

The Coalition of Labor Union Women has produced a 32-page booklet on "Effective Contract Language for Union Women."

It is designed to provide model language for labor-management contracts to protect women's rights in such areas as equal pay for comparable work, non-sexist language, pregnancy benefit clauses, maternity leave, child care and non-discrimination clauses.

The booklet was created by the CLUW Task Force on Contract Language. Single copies may be purchased for $1 each, ten copies for $7.50 and 50 copies for $25. Write Naomi Baden, CLUW, 770 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Scores 'Escapism':

Kirkland Fights Cut In Basic Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

the Senate Judiciary Committee to reject a proposed constitutional amendment that would compel a balanced budget.

The AFL-CIO is equally opposed to any other form of constitutional limitations on spending, Legislative Director Ray Denison wrote committee members.

He said attempts to use the constitutional amendment process as "a vehicle for making a political statement" are demeaning to a constitution intended as "a framework for an enduring government."

Kirkland told the House Budget Committee members that he fully recognizes "the mood in Congress," but eliminating funds for needed programs won't make the problems disappear along with the resources to deal with them.

Labor "reluctantly" accepted the overall limits of the "excessively stringent" budget proposed by the Carter Administration less than two months ago, Kirkland said. But the AFL-CIO is not willing "to join in this herd movement against the budget in the name of dealing with inflation" or to concede the issue "without a fight."

In response to questions from committee members, Kirkland said labor is doing its "level best" to make the voluntary anti-inflation restraints work. But he warned that continued acceptance of voluntary wage restraints requires comparable sacrifices from other segments of American society.

Continued increases in consumer prices despite the holddown of wage increases mean that sacrifices by union members "have gone into other pockets," Kirkland said. "Other elements of society are profiting while our members are losing, and that is not a condition that I personally feel I can long be a part of," he said.

Kirkland warned that restrictive policies that seek to curb inflation by slowing the economy and adding to unemployment make attempts to balance the budget like "chasing a will-o'-the-wisp" because each fractional rise in unemployment adds billions to the budget deficit.

Also, he prodded the panel, "anything that this Congress could do to break the spiral of runaway interest rates would save the government money and would be reflected in the budget."

In another area, he spoke out strongly against juggling the ingredients of the consumer price index in an effort to cut the amount of cost-of-living adjustments.

Responding to a question from Budget Committee Chairman Robert N. Giaimo (D-Conn.), Kirkland had these comments:

"This index is put together with a high degree of integrity, and without regard to political pressures and to changing circumstances of the moment.

"It would be absolutely ruinous to the confidence of the public and the integrity of this index if the pressures that exist at the current time were translated into tampering with the index."

As for the argument that any linkage of wages to changes in the price index is itself inflationary, Kirkland noted that the areas of the economy where inflation has been sharpest are not affected by negotiated wages or cost-of-living escalators.

Some economists argue that the consumer price index overstates inflation, Giaimo observed.

"Well sir," Kirkland retorted, "almost every economist I know has been wrong repeatedly for quite some number of years."

Giaimo concurred, "We can agree on that."



SPECIAL PERFORMANCE of the District 1199 musical revue "Take Care" was staged at the Labor Dept. auditorium in Washington as it began a three-week road tour of nursing facilities in 10 states. The show has played at 35 hospitals and nursing homes in the New York area since opening Jan. 28. It explores various facets of hospital life through songs and sketches.

Chicago Fire Fighters Reach Tentative Accord

Chicago—The 23-day strike of Chicago Fire Fighters, the longest in the city's history, ended Mar. 8 when a midnight meeting of the strikers endorsed a signed tentative agreement with Mayor Jane Byrne.

The issue of a written contract had been one of the prime matters of contention in the turbulent strike, with the mayor first promising such an agreement, then opposing it and eventually agreeing to the pact.

Wages are not an issue in the dispute. The question of a signed agreement to replace the "shaking of hands" accords that marked the era of the late Mayor Richard Daley—was a principal issue, along with a number of changes in working conditions and departmental rules.

Under the agreement, issues still in dispute will go before a fact-finding commission of five persons, of whom one will be a representative of the Chicago AFL-CIO and another from a representative community organization. After six months of fact-finding, the issues will be negotiated directly between the city and the union, Local 2 of the Fire Fighters. Any matters then still unresolved will be submitted to final and binding arbitration.

The dispute brought numerous national figures into the situation in attempts to reach a solution, including three top officers of the IAFF—President William H. McClennan, Sec.-Treas. Frank Palumbo and Vice President Jack Gannon. President William Lee of the Chicago AFL-CIO also acted as an intermediary on a number of occasions.

The strike situation was further complicated after the breakdown of an earlier settlement effort, when a state judge levied fines of $41,000 a day for continued striking against the 4,100-member local, its leaders and representatives of the international union. In addition, Local 2 President Frank Muscare was given a five-month jail sentence for criminal contempt.

Efforts were being made, immediately after the settlement, to find legal means to free Muscare and lift the financial burden of the fines.

The final round of negotiations followed a mediation effort by Rev. Jesse Jackson, a nationally known black minister, who won agreement from the mayor and the union to help achieve a settlement.

It came about as a three-pronged arrangement: the written and signed tentative agreement; amnesty for all persons involved in the strike situation, with no firings and with the fire fighters working one day without pay and a small number of battalion chiefs who had joined the strike working without pay for four days, and agreement by the local union and the city on an affirmative action program designed to bring minority employment in the department to 45 percent in three years.

The minority hiring program will be worked out in close conjunction with the IAFF's long-standing Labor Recruitment Program, which has brought qualified persons from minority groups into the fire service in many cities.

Approval of the settlement was accompanied by praise for the chiefs who had backed the strike and a vote to reimburse them for three of the four days they must work without pay as part of the agreement.

Energy Costs Fuel Sharp Price Surge

(Continued from Page 1)

congressional Joint Economic Committee that the continuing runup in energy prices was especially worrisome.

"This development is particularly disturbing if it is a sign that energy price increases this year are going to match last year's increases of 37 percent," he said. "A change of this magnitude would, by itself, add almost four percentage points to the inflation rate this year."

Prices of other finished goods, excluding food, showed fairly broad advances up and down the line last month, with substantial jumps for certain items. Tire prices, for example, rose 6 percent as they continued to reflect an increase of almost 50 percent in crude natural rubber prices over the past year.

Precious metal jewelry prices were up 16.6 percent in February. Household appliances and furniture registered sharp gains. Prices also rose more than in January for apparel, sanitary paper and health products, and disposable plastic dinnerware.

Capital equipment prices rose seven-tenths of 1 percent, less than the 1.6 percent January increase but about the same as in most other recent months.

House Votes Approval Of Windfall Profits Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

in his Apr. 5, 1979, speech to the nation, should go to develop new energy sources, to help low-income families pay higher energy bills and to fund expanded mass transit programs.

In what proved an accurate forecast, the President acknowledged that the windfall tax would not glide easily through Congress.

"As surely as the sun will rise," he said, the oil companies will "fight to keep the profits which they have not earned."

As it turned out, the oil companies will keep a substantial part of the estimated $1 trillion they will take in over the next 10 years as a result of decontrol.

The windfall tax bill was first cut by the House below the levels sought by the Administration and substantially lower than the AFL-CIO had urged. The Senate made even more drastic reductions and the conference agreement split the difference.

It nvertheless emerged as a major new source of revenue and will remain fully in effect until the tax brings in $227.3 billion or until 1991, whichever comes first. Based on OPEC price trends, the revenue target will be met before the deadline and the tax bill will be gradually phased out.

When the House took up the conference report, Rep. Joseph L. Fisher (D-Va.) sought to change the recommendation to assign substantially more funds to energy development. His effort was supported by most Democrats, but lost on a 215-201 vote.

Most Republicans supported an attempt to send the bill back to conference with instructions to support a so-called "plowback" provision urged by oil producers. This would have allowed oil producers to reduce their windfall tax by an amount equal to 75 percent of their outlays for new exploration and production.

It was blocked on a key 232-180 procedural vote.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Henning Appointed To Housing Task Force

Sacramento, Calif. — John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO, has been appointed to a governor's task force that will make recommendations for measures to reduce housing costs.

Southern Bishops Back Boycott of J. P. Stevens

Six southern Catholic bishops endorsed organized labor's consumer boycott of J. P. Stevens & Co. products, expressing "the hope that this action will serve to promote the workers' right to bargain collectively."

The Catholic Bishops of the Province of Atlanta and the Diocese of Richmond said in a statement that until the giant textile firm "can demonstrate that it has eliminated the mood of fear and retaliation from its plants, bargains in good faith in contract negotiations, and responds to the rights of workers to organize, we believe the boycott is a legitimate and effective instrument towards the promotion of justice in this matter."

Two years ago, the bishops appealed to Stevens to make social justice and the needs of its workers—most of whom are in the South—matters of primary concern. Since then, the firm has become even more anti-union, they observed. The bishops cited Stevens's recent record in which the courts or the National Labor Relations Board have issued an average of almost one decision a month against the company.

"These decisions do not relate only to past failures, they relate to very recent incidents that continue to follow what can reasonably be called a pattern of lawlessness," they said.

Signing the statement were Archbishop Thomas A. Donnellan of Atlanta; Bishop Michael J. Begley of Charlotte, N.C.; Bishop F. Joseph Gossman of Raleigh, N.C.; Bishop Raymond W. Lessard of Savannah, Ga.; Bishop Walter F. Sullivan of Richmond, Va., and Bishop Ernest L. Unterkoefler of Charleston, S.C.

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Kirkland Scores Inequity In Budget-Balancing Plan

Oil Strike Settlement Won at Gulf

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers reached a tentative settlement with Gulf Oil Corp. that could mark the beginning of the end of the union's 11-week nationwide strike against the petroleum industry.

Within hours of approval of the Gulf pact by OCAW's oil bargaining policy committee, union members at two Cities Service plants in Lake Charles, La., ratified essentially the same agreement and returned to their jobs. A total of 440 workers are employed at the two plants.

Union contracts are negotiated at the local level in the industry, but must be approved by the OCAW policy committee before they can be ratified.

A satisfactory back-to-work agreement had not yet been reached with Gulf at the AFL-CIO News's press time, but OCAW President Robert Goss indicated that the new two-year settlement with the company would stand.

A hitch at Gulf's Port Arthur, Tex., refinery developed when union members turned down the pact because some of their number had been discharged or disciplined during the strike.

"The policy committee approved the contract, and it established a pattern for the industry," Goss said. "But the final step in the democratic process is for members to vote on the contract under which they will work."

Meanwhile, the union was considering offers similar to the Gulf proposals from 11 other firms employing close to 30,000 workers. The companies are Shell, British Petroleum, Union Oil of California, Texaco, Mobil, Atlantic-Richfield, Ashland, Phillips, Standard of Ohio, Jefferson Chemical, and Rock Island Refining Co.

Goss pointed out, however, that while the wage offers from these companies generally were the same as Gulf's, variations in other provisions could add up to a major snag in the negotiations. "They aren't meeting the pattern," Goss said, adding that the union was sending the offers back to the companies.

About 3,250 OCAW members are employed at Gulf's four refineries in Texas, Ohio, and California. The union's agreement with the company provides for an immediate 52-cent hourly pay raise, in addition to the 5 percent increase guaranteed under the contract concluded in January 1979, and 10.5 percent in the second year.

In addition, the pact calls for the company to increase its monthly contribution to family health care

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HOLLYWOOD BENEFIT to raise funds to promote further boycott activities against J. P. Stevens & Co. brought together actress Sally Field, center, and Crystal Lee Sutton, the real Norma Rae in the motion picture of the same name. With them is President William Schallert of the Screen Actors Guild. The event, cosponsored by SAG and the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO, drew 1,000 persons. The film Norma Rae depicts how Sutton opposed the textile company and worked with the Clothing & Textile Workers to improve working conditions.

Sees Little Real Impact On Inflation

Organized labor is "deeply distressed" over the Administration's latest moves to attack inflation by cutting back essential federal programs, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland declared.

Commenting on President Carter's new program of spending cuts, credit curbs and higher gasoline taxes, Kirkland predicted that it would fail to make any real dent in the nation's soaring inflation rate but instead would impose new hardships on those already bearing the heaviest share of the inflation burden.

"The President's proposed new 'balanced budget' does little, if anything, to curb inflation," Kirkland said. "While it may have psychological value for the bond market and for bankers, it severely impairs, in very real terms, vital programs" to curb rising unemployment, protect the weak and the poor and maintain essential services.

"Instead of providing for equality of sacrifice and a sharing of necessary austerity," he continued, "it places most of the burden on those suffering the worst under present economic conditions."

Kirkland pointed out that labor had joined with the Administration in supporting its budget for the 1981 fiscal year, even though labor regarded that proposal as so austere that it did not adequately respond to the nation's problems and needs.

"We are deeply distressed that it has now been so quickly and crudely scuttled, in sacrifice to expediency, congressional election-year posturing and the demands of the financial community," Kirkland said.

He noted that the federation had

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To Avoid Tax Rise:

New Formula Urged For Social Security

A scheduled rise in the social security payroll tax rate next year can and should be avoided by using general revenues to help finance the program, the AFL-CIO urged at House hearings.

An acceptable alternative, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman suggested, would be to earmark the same amount of general revenues to cover half the financing of the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund, which is the source of Medicare benefits. As with other social security programs, it is now paid for out of the payroll tax on workers and employers.

Under present law, to keep the social security system solvent, the current payroll tax rate of 6.13 percent of covered wages will rise to 6.65 percent next January.

Seidman told the House Ways & Means subcommittee that the AFL-CIO does not want to abandon the contributory payroll tax as an important part of social security funding.

"The clear relationship between payment of social security contributions and receipt of benefits has added to the self-respect and dignity of social security beneficiaries," he testified. "The public looks upon benefits as an earned right," because workers have paid into the programs that provide the benefits, Seidman testified.

For that reason, he said, the AFL-CIO would be opposed to funding all Medicare benefits or all of any other social security program out of general tax revenues.

Once benefits are no longer clearly "an earned right," he warned, the next step might be to impose income tests and limit the program to the most needy.

Seidman said, however, that partial funding of Medicare from general revenues might be a practical "first step" in ending total reliance on the payroll tax. There is less

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First Pact Put to Vote At Shipyard

Newport News, Va.—A tentative agreement on a first contract between the Steelworkers and the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Corp. will be presented to the 16,500 production and maintenance workers covered by it at a Mar. 23 meeting here.

The pact was concluded after more than four months of intensive bargaining between negotiators for Local 8888 and the Tenneco Inc. subsidiary and climaxed a turbulent organizing battle. The shipyard is Virginia's largest private employer and one of the largest facilities of its kind in the nation.

Details of the agreement were

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Interest Rates Surge, 'Fed' Tightens Credit

By James M. Shevis

Interest rates continued to shoot up in mid-March, making consumer and business loans prohibitive in many cases and heightening the economic slowdown generally.

Several major banks, led by New York's Chase Manhattan, raised their prime lending rate to a record 19 percent. It was the third round of prime rate increases in four business days—the sixth since Feb. 15 when the key interest rate stood at 15.25 percent.

Financial analysts predicted that the prime rate would probably rise to 20 percent or higher. The prime is the rate banks charge their largest and most creditworthy corporate customers. Traditionally, it has been particularly important because many other rates are scaled upward from it.

In announcing its prime rate boost from 18.25 percent, Chase said that the increase "does not fully reflect the increased cost of our funds," nor further money-

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Constitutional Ceiling On Spending Rejected

By David L. Perlman

The Senate Judiciary Committee defeated by a single vote a constitutional amendment to compel a balanced budget, but other attempts to set rigid spending ceilings were expected to come before the House and Senate in the days ahead.

Labor strongly opposed the attempt to write budget limitations into the Constitution—both on the merits of the issue and on the principle that the nation's charter should not be trivialized with legislative restrictions.

The amendment, introduced by Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) would have required that each year's federal budget be balanced unless three-fifths of the full membership of both the House and Senate voted an exemption. It also would have had an absolute limit on federal spending as a percentage of national income, unless Congress voted otherwise in a particular year.

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HRDI Given New Grant for Jobs, Training

Anaheim, Calif.—The AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute has been awarded a new $8.8 million Labor Dept. contract to provide jobs or training for about 14,000 unemployed or underemployed workers.

Assistant Labor Sec. Ernest G. Green, who announced the one-year contract renewal at HRDI's national staff conference here, said that the funds will be used to continue the 73 major employment programs the institute operates across the country.

Stepped-up technical assistance to labor organizations tops HRDI's list of goals for 1980. The new contract will allow HRDI to make staffing changes in the field and at its national office in Washington to strengthen its technical services to organized labor.

Private employers with collective bargaining agreements with AFL-CIO affiliates will provide most of the hiring and training under the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act contract.

The new contract will enable HRDI to find jobs and training for handicapped persons, ex-offenders, minorities, and women. The institute also will work with local manpower planning councils and private industry councils in creating additional union job opportunities for Vietnam-era veterans.

Under 10 previous Labor Dept. contracts, HRDI has developed 199,000 job opportunities, and placed nearly 100,000 persons in jobs. Of those placed, almost 54,000 were economically disadvantaged persons, 33,000 were Vietnam-era veterans, and more than 3,200 were ex-offenders or prisoners on work release.



ARBITRARY BUDGET CEILINGS won't stop inflation but could paralyze the government's effectiveness, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald testifies at House hearings. At left is Legislative Rep. Peggy Taylor.

Interest Rates Surge, 'Fed' Tightens Credit

(Continued from Page 1)

tightening measures announced by the Federal Reserve Board last weekend. As part of its new credit-restraint program, the Fed increased the level of reserves that banks must hold against certain of their funds. The effect is to raise the banks' cost of funds.

Meanwhile, the government released new February figures on personal income and housing starts showing a weakening economy and hinting that the long predicted recession might now be underway.

Housing starts fell 6 percent to an annual rate of 1.33 million units, bringing the level down 30 percent since last September, the Commerce Dept. said. The slide reflects the impact of the government's high interest rate policies.

The February rate was the lowest annual rate since December 1975.

The Commerce Dept. also reported that personal income rose only three-tenths of 1 percent in February, the smallest gain since July 1975. Consumer spending also slowed sharply during the month, and savings declined—an indication that consumers may be reaching the limit of their purchasing power in the face of high inflation, soaring interest rates, and sluggish economic growth.

Personal consumption expenditures—the broadest measure of consumer spending—decelerated to a $7.7 billion increase after rising $23.6 billion in January.

February's rate of housing starts compared with an annual rate of 1.4 million in January and 1.5 million a year earlier. Housing starts totaled 1.7 million units in 1979 and slightly over 2 million in 1978.

Michael J. Sumichrast, an economist for the National Association of Home Builders, said that the February rate "should be the last reasonable figure" in the home-building industry for quite some time. He noted that the full impact of the latest increases in interest rates had not yet hit building developers, and predicted that housing starts may fall to an annual rate of 875,000 in the fourth quarter of the year while starts for all of 1980 would total only about 1 million units.

Wrong Prescription:

Budget Curbs Seen Stifling Economy

Attempts to force the federal budget into an arbitrary arithmetical formula could transform a mild economic downturn into "a full-blown depression," the AFL-CIO warned.

Research Director Rudy Oswald charged at House hearings that proposals to limit federal spending to a percentage of national output or to compel a balanced budget constitute "blueprints for economic instability and social callousness."

The AFL-CIO does not consider the federal budget "immune to cuts," Oswald told the House Task Force on Federal Expenditure Limits. Labor has "no quarrel" with the goal of giving taxpayers "their money's worth" for every dollar spent, he testified.

But the various budget-slashing formulas won't "end or control inflation," Oswald said "They probably won't reduce federal taxes and certainly won't make them any fairer. Rather than enhance government efficiency, they could paralyze effective economic policy-making and hamstring the government's ability to cope with changing circumstances."

Oswald stressed the extreme sensitivity of budget expenditures to economic conditions.

Each time unemployment rises one percentage point, he reminded the panel, outlays rise by $5-7 billion as social welfare payments grow and tax receipts decline by $13-15 billion as income, sales and profits drop.

"Thus, at the very time when government programs are needed to stabilize the economy and protect the unemployed, the measures linking expenditures to the gross national product would force cuts which would destroy jobs, lower incomes, reduce purchasing power and deepen and prolong recession," he testified.

Oswald cited studies by the President's Council of Economic Advisers that budget cuts that would have been necessary to achieve a balanced budget in 1975 and 1976 would have thrown an additional 3.5 million people out of work, sent the unemployment rate up to 12 percent and dropped national output 12 percent before pre-recession levels, compared to the actual decline of 2.5 percent.

At least one of the spending limit bills being considered by the task force would require program cuts deeper even than would be needed for a balanced budget, Oswald noted.

His testimony hit repeatedly at the "myth" that government outlays cause inflation.

"In fact," he testified, "the sharpest price increases in recent years took place during periods when federal expenditures fell in terms of the total economy and deficits were being rapidly reduced."

Expenditures and deficits can affect inflation, Oswald agreed. But "in an economy that is weak and suffering from an inflation that is primarily the result of increased costs of energy, money, food, housing and medical care we find it incredible to single out the deficit as the disease, expenditures as the virus and mechanistic formulas as the cure."

Further, to substitute a simplistic formula for the judgment of Congress as to the need for various government programs is tantamount to a vote of "no confidence" in representative government, Oswald declared.

White House Pledges To Cut Shoe Imports

The Carter Administration has pledged a "significant reduction" in shoe imports this year.

Any cut in imports would be welcomed by U.S. workers in the industry. Some 300 shoe manufacturing plants have closed and more than 80,000 workers have lost their jobs to imports over the past decade.

The Administration negotiated quota restraints on shoe imports from Taiwan and South Korea in 1977. At that time, the two countries were the biggest shippers to the United States.

There were no quotas placed on other nations, however, and they moved into the market. The result has been a steady increase of imports to 405 million annually last year, up from 370 million pairs in 1977.

More than half of all non-rubber shoes sold in the United States today are imported. Industry economists estimate that each 1 million pairs of imports eliminates 400 domestic jobs.

In announcing its plans, the White House said it expected imports to fall of their own accord during 1980.

But it pledged "intensified" monitoring and said it would take "appropriate action" if the import surge continued.

One official, who had participated in talks with Special Trade Rep. Reubin Askew, said it was understood the "appropriate action" would cut imports to a level of 370 million to 385 million pairs.

Carter announced his program at the end of February. On Mar. 6, Askew sent letters to William Wynn, president of the Food & Commercial Workers, and Murray Finley, president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, confirming the Administration commitment.

"Our overall objective for the year," Askew wrote the union presidents, "will be to obtain a significant reduction from the surge level of 405 million pairs in 1979 toward pre-surge levels. . . ."

The UFCW's shoe division is the old Boot & Shoe Workers Union, while the United Shoe Workers are a division of ACTWU.

New Rules Protect 'Whistleblowers'

New regulations to protect workers who file complaints against their employers under various federal environmental laws have been issued by the Labor Dept. They extend protection to pay, working conditions, and job privileges, and cover all employees of a firm.

The new laws include the Safe Drinking Water Act, Water Pollution Control Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, Solid Waste Disposal Act, Clean Air Act, and Energy Reorganization Act, all of which prohibit discrimination against "whistleblowers."

Copies of the rules, "Procedures for the Handling of Discrimination Complaints under Federal Employee Protection Statutes," may be obtained from the Office of Information & Consumer Affairs, Employment Standards Administration, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210.

China Trade Investor Bill Hit as Subsidy

American taxpayers shouldn't have to subsidize private firms that want to invest in the People's Republic of China, the AFL-CIO said.

Legislative Director Ray Denison expressed the federation's opposition to a bill that would extend the operations of the Overseas Private Investment Corp. (OPIC) to mainland China. OPIC is a government agency that insures investors against losses from war, expropriation and blocked currency.

Denison wrote Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Frank Church (D-Ida.) that the AFL-CIO believes OPIC should be abolished, not expanded.

He said American firms should accept the risks that go along with investments in Chinese trade without expecting the government to guarantee that they won't lose on the deal.

Funding Backed to Ease Social Security Tax Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

opposition to using general revenues for Medicare than for other social security programs, he noted.

The AFL-CIO statement reiterated labor's strong opposition to using a value-added tax or some other form of "regressive" sales tax to finance social security.

Such a tax, Seidman stressed, "would place the financing burden on those least able to bear it."

Seidman noted that higher-than-anticipated inflation and unemployment is likely to present the social security system with a temporary cash-flow problem in the next few years. He said the AFL-CIO "has no objection" to an Administration proposal to allow borrowing back and forth among the various social security trust funds but recommends other steps as well. These include:

- Reallocation by law of a portion of the payroll tax now earmarked for the Disability and Hospital Insurance Trust Funds to Old Age & Survivors' Insurance, where the funding problem exists. "This is superior to borrowing authority since it deals with the problem before it occurs."
- "Insulate social security from the effects of recessions" by providing for general revenue contributions to compensate for the drop in payroll taxes during periods of high unemployment. President Carter proposed such a mechanism in 1977 and it was supported in the recent report of the Advisory Council on Social Security.
- Write into law a firm guarantee "that social security benefits like interest on the national debt will be paid from general revenues in the event payroll taxes are insufficient. The present moral obligation to pay benefits should become a legal one."

Seidman also urged that the amount of wages subject to the social security tax continue to rise as provided in present law. He reiterated the AFL-CIO's opposition to taxation of social security benefits, to making social security coverage mandatory for public employees in the absence of extensive safeguards of existing pension programs, and to denying social security beneficiaries the full value of their cost-of-living increases.

Police Protection Bears Union Label

Reading, Pa.—New York police officers soon will be wearing the union label on the bullet-proof vests made here at International Protectors, a specialized firm recently organized by the Ladies Garment Workers.

The company, which markets the vests worldwide, sells them to the New York Police Dept.

Employing 18 workers, the company signed a first contract with the union providing improvements in wages and benefits.

Kirkland Cites Congress Debate:

Strong Stand Urged On Key Programs

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland called on trade unionists throughout the country to help bring Congress "back to its senses" to defend and preserve the vital social programs that labor "worked so hard to create."

Addressing the annual legislative conference of the Boilermakers in Washington, Kirkland pointed out that Congress is now the arena where the battle to preserve these programs must be fought, since the Administration has "suddenly and crudely scuttled" its commitments.

The fight over the federal budget, he said, "is much bigger than the bottom line on a ledger sheet. At issue is whether the government will continue to meet its commitments to the general welfare of its citizens."

Kirkland was introduced to the more than 300 delegates by Boilermakers President Harold J. Buoy, who had earlier reviewed the union's legislative goals in his keynote address. The week-long meeting was the 12th annual conference of the Boilermakers' Legislative Education-Action Program (LEAP). One day was set aside for delegates to meet with their representatives and senators on Capitol Hill.

In his speech, Kirkland reviewed the AFL-CIO's program to achieve economic stability in the nation by attacking the real causes of inflation and charged that the current debate in Congress over ways to balance the federal budget is "a symbolic act of very dubious importance" in the fight against inflation.

"We challenge the false assumption that a balanced budget would contribute one iota to the fight against inflation," Kirkland said. "We insist that the burden of this budget austerity must not fall on those who have always known austerity."

He listed a number of the program reductions currently being discussed in Congress and stressed that they would effectively lower the standard of living of workers, the poor, the elderly, the sick and the unemployed.

Among them are proposals to cut back the cost-of-living adjustment for social security beneficiaries, reduce countercyclical aid to states and cities with high unemployment, trim job creation and training programs, reduce unemployment insurance benefits, tighten eligibility for food stamps, slash mass transit aid, cut the college student loan program, and reduce vocational education and youth employment and training programs.

"The narrow focus of congressional budget-cutters demonstrates a meanness of spirit that we as trade unionists find shocking and repugnant," Kirkland said.

He pointed out that each of the budget-cutters' targets would cut benefits of working people.

"The sum of these programs," he said, "makes this a stronger, healthier society. It does not make economic sense to continue to chop away at these programs—and thereby chop away at the hopes and resources of those who have little—when there are bigger fish to fry."

The budget deficit could be more than eliminated, Kirkland pointed out, simply by closing a single tax loophole—the capital gains provision—which would generate $23 billion in added revenue as compared with a projected deficit of $16 billion for fiscal year 1981.

"That's one welfare-for-the-rich program financed out of tax dollars that is excessive, wasteful and definitely contributes to the budget deficit," Kirkland declared, asking:

"Why does Congress wring its hands and complain about 'tough' decisions to cut a couple hundred million here and there, when—with one fell swoop—it could wipe out the deficit and strike a blow for tax justice? Why doesn't the Congress lower interest rates and reduce the dole it pays banks for the use of their money?"



BALANCING THE FEDERAL BUDGET would have little more than a symbolic effect on the fight against inflation, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland told the Boilermakers legislative conference in Washington. Its main effect would be to lower the already low standard of living of the poor, the elderly, the sick and the unemployed, he said.

Mortgage Rates Called 'Disaster' to Housing

A short supply of money and mortgage interest rates ranging from 14 to 17 percent are bringing home sales and new construction activity to a screeching halt, AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry B. Schechter told National Housing Conference delegates.

Recently announced credit control measures cannot be very effective in alleviating the housing "disaster" now in the making, Schechter said. "Much more in the way of selecting out low social priority credit uses, or specific preferences for home financing would be needed for an effective impact," he said.

Yet, while they are too little and too late for direct help to the housing sector, credit controls could serve indirectly in efforts to assist the industry, he said.

Implementation of the Credit Control Act provides a breakthrough demonstration that other means can be used to fight inflation than high interest rates which guarantee a recession, he added.

"There should be a stated policy that mandatory, more selective credit controls will be used in the future to cool off an overheating economy," Schechter declared. "The pattern of an inflationary upsurge followed by recession can be broken through implementation of selective credit regulation at an earlier stage of the business cycle than in the present instance."

Such a policy should form the backdrop for courageous action to counter development of a deep recession, he said. One action that is sorely needed, he urged, is "an immediate, massive injection" of government funds to finance homes and rental housing at interest rates people can afford.

"If the sinking residential construction sector could thus be kept afloat, two purposes would be served," he said. "The extent of developing unemployment and recession would be reduced, and the resumption of shortage-generated inflation in housing would be held back."

Schechter's remarks came at a meeting of some 400 representatives of major housing activities. Housing & Urban Development Sec. Moon Landrieu was the keynote speaker.

Schechter observed that the development pattern of the current housing decline is not new.

"It is the sixth replay of a set scenario in 25 years," he said. "Each time that the economy, fueled by accelerated credit extensions to business and consumers, began to overheat, tight general monetary policy has been applied by the Federal Reserve Board."

Prospective homebuyers, local governments, and small businesses are squeezed out of the market by the tight money, high interest-rate situation, massive joblessness in the building trades industry develops and is passed on to other sectors of the economy.

From a level of over 1.8 million new housing starts in the third quarter, the seasonally adjusted rate declined to 1.5 million in November and December and to 1.4 million in January, even though the winter was mild, Schechter observed.

Since much of the construction on third-quarter housing starts was being put in place during the final quarter of 1979 and early this year, the unemployment impact of the starts decline in construction trades and in building materials production and distribution will not be felt until the April-June quarter of 1980, he said.

Wage Floor Upheld for Domestics

Richmond, Va.—A federal appeals court has upheld the constitutionality of the federal minimum wage law as it applies to workers in domestic service, ruling specifically that the law protects such employees as watchmen on an estate.

The decision of the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here overturned a ruling by the U.S. District Court in South Carolina.

The case arose when the Labor Dept. sued the owner of a South Carolina estate, charging that she had violated the minimum wage, overtime pay and record-keeping provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act with respect to her domestic employees. The 1974 amendments to the act specifically extended coverage to domestic service workers.

The estate owner admitted violations in regard to her cook-housekeeper and butler-chauffeur and paid back wages to them. But she challenged the application of the law to her three night watchmen, contending that they were not domestic employees within the meaning of the act. She also took the position that Congress had no authority under the Constitution to regulate the employment contracts of domestic service workers in a private home.

The district court agreed with the owner that the watchmen were not covered by the law and therefore found it unnecessary to rule on the issue of constitutionality.

In reversing that decision, however, the appeals court not only found that the watchmen were domestic employees within the meaning of the act, but ruled that Congress had not exceeded its authority under the commerce clause of the Constitution in amending the law to cover domestic workers.

"Congress specifically found that the employment of persons in domestic service affects commerce," the court observed, "and we find its conclusions regarding one million workers to be rational."

VFW Certificate Honors Gleason

The Veterans of Foreign Wars presented Longshoremen's President Thomas W. Gleason a certificate of appreciation for his "unflinching and patriotic leadership."

The award, given at the VFW's annual Washington conference, cited Gleason's role in the ILA's refusal to service Soviet ships following the USSR's invasion of Afghanistan.

Kirkland Warns of New Hardships From Cutbacks in Federal Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

cooperated fully with the White House in living up to labor's commitments and responsibilities under the terms of the National Accord with the Administration on economic policy matters.

"In the light of these events, however, our confidence in the Administration's equal commitment has been placed in serious doubt," Kirkland said.

Carter's package of economic restraints was announced after three weeks of extensive consultations with congressional leaders following a series of sharp jumps in inflation indicators.

The centerpiece of the program is the President's plan to balance the fiscal 1981 budget by program cuts totalling some $13 billion below the levels proposed in January.

Most of these reductions remain to be specified, but the White House said they would include a $1.7 billion reduction in revenue sharing with the states and cities, $860 million in spending to carry out welfare reform proposals, $265 million in mass transit grants and a cutback of 20,000 federal jobs.

Other elements of the plan include:

- A tax of $4.62 a barrel on imported oil, described as a "conservation fee," which will be borne by consumers in the form of an added tax on gasoline of about 10 cents a gallon.

- Sharp curbs on consumer credit, except for automobiles and home-buying, coupled with a $4 billion reduction in federal loans and loan guarantees and actions by the Federal Reserve Board to restrain bank loans.

- A freeze on federal civilian jobs to assure that a cutback of 20,000 jobs is achieved by the end of 1980.

- Expanded monitoring of price increases by the Council on Wage & Price Stability with a tripling of the council's present staff of 80.

- A request to Congress for legislation to permit the withholding of federal taxes from interest and dividend payments.

In announcing the program, the President said he was confident it will produce a decline in the inflation rate "later this year." But the latest forecast by the Administration's economists is that consumer prices will go up 11.75 percent in 1980 compared with their prediction two months ago of a 10.4 percent increase.

Kirkland was particularly critical of the Administration's continued failure to attack the root causes of inflation in the areas of the basic necessities of life—"the escalating costs of energy, housing, food and medical care and the incredibly high interest rates that have a critical impact on all sectors of the economy."

He pointed out that the AFL-CIO has repeatedly made specific proposals to deal with and contain rising costs in these areas and has called attention to existing tax loopholes that could be closed to eliminate budget deficits rather than slash needed domestic programs.

"The AFL-CIO," he said, "will continue to fight for those programs and against their nullification in the guise of budgetary restraint. We shall do all that we can to make sure the war against inflation is not waged at the expense of those least able to afford new and unfair sacrifices, and we call upon all others who are committed to the cause of economic and social justice to join us in that fight."

Making Budget Sense

WE CHALLENGE the false assumption that a balanced budget contributes one iota to the fight against inflation. We insist that the burden of this budgetary austerity must not fall on those who have always known austerity.

Balancing the budget is not a substitute for genuine efforts to attack the real causes of inflation— soaring energy prices, crippling interest rates, profiteering commodity speculators and exorbitant medical and hospital fees.

Yet, examine who is leading the pious chorus for a balanced budget: the Wall Street bankers, whose 18-plus percent interest rates drive up the cost of servicing the national debt; the giant oil companies, whose uncontrolled prices increase the cost of government from the gasoline needed to deliver the mail to heat in government buildings; the commodity speculators who demand a profit from the cancelled Russian grain sales; and the doctors and hospitals who fought tooth-and-nail against hospital cost containment legislation.

I know of no responsible economist who claims a balanced budget would have more than a "symbolic" effect on the fight against inflation. Yet many of the cuts being talked about in the halls of Congress would have more than a symbolic effect on our members, the poor, the elderly, the sick and the unemployed.

In the past 50 years, the budget has been in balance or surplus 12 times. But the sharpest price increases in recent years have occurred when deficits were being rapidly reduced.

BUT STILL THE CRIES of the zealots of budget-cutting persist. It does not make economic sense to continue to chop away at the hopes and resources of those who have little—when there are bigger fish to fry.

- Eliminating the capital gains provisions alone would generate $23 billion in added revenue and more than wipe out the deficit. That's one welfare-for-the-rich program financed out of tax dollars that is excessive, wasteful and contributes to the budget deficit.
- Repealing the depreciation speed-up and the investment tax credit—two loopholes which largely benefit the wealthiest corporations—would produce $19 billion in more revenue.

Why does the Congress wring its hands and complain about "tough" decisions to cut a couple hundred million here and there, when—in one fell swoop— it could wipe out the deficit and strike a blow for tax justice? Why doesn't the Congress lower interest rates and reduce the dole it pays banks for the use of their money?

The events of last week tell us that the issue has been lost in the Executive Branch of our government. Commitments have been suddenly and crudely scuttled, the swivels have squealed and the Administration has sharply come about and is sailing before the new wind.

It is now left to you and me and the trade union movement at large to do all that we can to halt the destructive progress of the Hoover-mania now at large in this town, to bring the Congress back to its senses, in defense of the vital programs that we worked so hard to create. Certainly the odds seem heavily against us, but we have all been in that box before, more often than not.

—AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland in an address to the Boilermakers' legislative conference in Washington, Mar. 17.

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Crunch



Old Myths Exploded:

Federal Debt Down Sharply When Measured Against GNP

By Gus Tyler

IS AMERICA LIKELY to go bankrupt because as a nation we are carrying too great a burden of debt?

That's the question to which Harvard economist Benjamin M. Friedman addressed himself in preparing a report for the National Bureau of Economic Research.

The question is timely at this moment of inflation. There are those who attribute the rapid rise in prices to reckless borrowing on the part of the federal government, state and local governments, corporations and individuals. Heavy borrowing, they say, has fueled inflation.

Our national economy is depicted as an inflated balloon about to be pricked, a balloon blown up with borrowed money.

To evaluate the "size" of the debt, Friedman charted the total debt of the nation as a percentage of our gross national product, the total value of all goods and services produced in one year.

Such a measure has much more relevance than a chart showing the "absolute" rise in debt as shown in current dollars. Obviously a $2 trillion economy can carry a much larger debt than a $100 billion dollar economy. The ratio between debt and total national output (GNP) is the only way to make a sober judgment as to whether the debt is too big or not.

Friedman's findings murdered many myths.

First, debt as a percentage of total output (GNP) has not risen at all since the end of World War II. If anything, the ratio of debt to output has gone down from 155.9 percent in 1946 to 145.5 percent in 1979.

Friedman suggests that this ratio of debt to output—about one and one-half to one—is no recent condition. In 1921, the debt was 141.9 percent of GNP. Friedman concludes that the ratio "has shown essentially no trend for the past 60 years."

The second myth that Friedman murders is that the federal government is the big bad borrower, incurring huge debts to inflate the economy. By Friedman's charts, Washington has been most thrifty.

In 1946, federal debt was 103.5 percent of the gross national product. In other words, if the government wished to pay off its debt, it would have had to apply every penny of the GNP that year—and then some—to pay off what it owed.

But, in 1979, the federal debt had shrunk to an insignificant 27 percent of the GNP. In other words Washington could pay what it owes by applying only three months of the output in that year.

The really big borrower is the individual—you and I. In 1946, we—the plain people—had a total debt that was only 16 percent of the GNP. But in 1979, our personal debts—mortgages, installment loans, and the like—rose to 53.9 percent of the GNP.

Private business debt rose from 29.4 percent in 1964 to 52.2 percent in 1979.

Local and state government debt rose from 7 percent in 1946 to 12 percent in 1979. Since the 1950s, the ratio has remained almost unchanged.

Conclusions: First, our debt burden as a ratio of GNP is not growing. Second, if business and individuals followed the thrifty example of Washington the ratio of debt to output would now be about one quarter of the present.

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1980

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How to Buy:

Home Smoke Detectors Prove Value in Averting Fire Deaths

By Esther Margolius

THE CONSUMER PRODUCT Safety Commission calls smoke detectors "one of the most significant improvements in home fire safety ever to occur." Yet only a fraction of American households have installed even easy-to-put-up-yourself devices. According to the commission, too few Americans recognize the danger of death from night-time fires.

Current figures on home fires show a national total of nearly 7,000 fire deaths a year and over 300,000 burn injuries. Fire prevention experts believe at least half and up to 85 percent of those deaths and injuries would have been prevented by early alarm warning systems.

Recent year-end reports from state fire marshals in California and Maryland have drawn attention to significant drops in numbers of lives lost where fire detectors were installed. Figures released by the Ontario Housing Corp. of Canada, which supervises 82,000 housing units—all equipped with detectors—follow similar lines. The corporation, in investigating fires that did occur, concluded there would have been single or multiple loss of life in one-third of the fires had detectors not been used.

Because of such compelling statistical evidence, more and more states and municipalities are adopting requirements for detectors in new construction. Many are even considering their installation as a requirement in a house sale. Those communities which have been experiencing numerous fires in older multiple dwelling units also are beginning to require detector installations as life-saving measures.

The detectors work on two principles: ionization and photoelectric. Both emit a loud alarm when activated. The newest models combine both detection modes. Only recently introduced by two manufacturers, the combination models are not yet widely available but can be ordered. They are expected to retail in the $30 price range, though discounters may offer lower prices.

The most widely available and least costly detectors are the ionization types, which are particularly sensitive to the smaller smoke particles given off by hot fires. These models carry price tags of around $25, but are discounted as low as $10. Some include manufacturers' rebates of up to $5. A newly-introduced ionization model, which also features an escape light, sells for around $35, discounted as low as $24 plus rebate. Most models are battery-powered. The batteries have about a one-year life. A backup beeper warning system notifies householders when replacement batteries are needed.

Photoelectric models sense light reflected by larger smoke particles tending to occur in cooler, smouldering fires. They usually operate on line current, but some models also have backup battery features. Priced at about $30 retail, they have not been too widely available because most retailers prefer to stock the lower-priced models.

A new and particularly useful $40 dual alarm is available as a portable detector for travelers. Designed to hang over hotel/motel room entrance doors, it has an alarm that buzzes if an intruder is attempting to break in. A second alarm buzzes when triggered by smoke.

Also on the market are heat and gas detectors. Experts believe the gas detectors should have wider use, especially in any home that uses gas furnaces and appliances.

SOME ANTI-NUCLEAR GROUPS had contended that ionization type detectors presented radiation problems. However, a report done for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission by Science Applications, Inc. of La Jolla, Calif., found that 14 million such detectors, enough to protect the homes of 21 million people, would create a fatal cancer rate risk of 0.1 percent. The study found that there was a "relatively small risk" involved in ionization chamber devices.

Charles Zimmerman of the National Fire Protection Association states that all U.S. manufacturing is based on Nuclear Regulatory Commission standards which give an "unqualified—no danger" approval.

The Atomic Energy Control Board of Canada gives unqualified approval to normal disposal methods and says radiation dangers are "vanishingly small."

Fire departments in both large and small cities are encouraging greater community awareness of the smoke detectors' life-saving potential.

A Long Island fire department has an every Thursday night "cost sale" of fire detectors. Residents may purchase one or more detectors for home use at manufacturers' cost and the fire department will advise on where and how to install them.

Attack on Real Causes Needed:

Altering Consumer Price Index Won't Dampen Inflation Surge

FEDERAL OFFICIALS should put more energy into finding solutions to the real problems of inflation and less into trying to shape a consumer price index that would make the inflation spiral look lower, AFL-CIO Economist Anne Draper said.

"Arguing over which thermometer" to use to measure inflation, as Chairman Alfred Kahn of the Council on Wage & Price Stability is doing, does little or nothing to meet the facts of high mortgage interest rates, skyrocketing food prices and energy costs, Draper declared.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, she said that consumers are familiar with the CPI, and can best use that fairly uncomplicated formula to understand how the performance of the economy is affecting their living standards. She said that a sharp departure from the long-used procedure or extensive reshaping of the "market basket" of items used in the surveys could also have an adverse impact on "government programs such as social security," in which benefits are keyed to CPI changes.

"Many union contracts include an agreement to increase wages according to increases in this price index," she pointed out, adding that revamping the CPI could result in workers covered by those agreements losing the inflation protection they have bargained with their employers.

Draper said that while the AFL-CIO opposes changing the present CPI procedures, "there is merit to the argument that an additional index should be computed" for low-income people, the poor, retired persons, the disabled and unemployed.

"They don't have the same type of expenditures as the working population," she observed. The AFL-CIO has urged that a separate index be computed for retired social security beneficiaries—pensioners and disabled—anybody who is not earning a living, she said.

"You also get something of the same situation with respect to very poor people, many of whom are not working. Their expenses will have a somewhat different pattern—they would have a different market basket than the working population," she noted.

But, she asserted, "for the consumer, the person who goes into the store, the final buyer of all of these items, the consumer price index is the best measure."

Reporters questioning Draper on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Ann McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The Labor News Conference program is broadcast weekly on Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HEAD COUNT will begin in April. Families across the nation will be filling in Bureau of the Census questionnaires designed to tell the government much of what it needs to know to do its job.

There are a lot of reasons to cooperate with the census, its boosters say. The decennial exercise provides the statistical foundation for decisions ranging from guaranteeing fair representation in the House of Representatives to assuring that federal funds to aid the children of poor families are distributed equitably.

But just as the census provides necessary grist for the mill of government, it also provides a fascinating overview of how we have evolved as a nation and society. In a way, the questions raised by census takers over the past 200 years tell us as much about America as do the answers.

The first census, during the presidency of George Washington, was much like the nation itself—young, inexperienced, not too sure of itself and a little disorganized. Little more was asked of citizens during the first census than name, age and occupation.

Census-takers were not provided with any printed forms—they just submitted their findings in whatever fashion they found convenient. Things improved a little during the next three censuses, when individual states provided their own forms.

The ongoing rebellion of black Americans then can be determined from this additional instruction accompanying "Schedule 2—Slave Inhabitants: Under heading 6 insert . . . the number of slaves who, having absconded within the year, have not been recovered."

Also posed in the 1850 census was the question of whether a family included a convict. Noted the instruction to census-takers: "As the interrogatory might give offense, (they) had better refer to the county record . . . and not make the inquiry of any family."

WITH TODAY'S PRICES such that a family could spend $100 a week for food with little difficulty, a question in the 1870 census evokes a rueful smile. The question says that any personal accumulation worth over $100 should be considered worthy of note. Contributing to this apparently substantial amount could be furniture, livestock, bonds, stocks and mortgages.

The 1870 census also contains these comments on the day:

- In recording whether someone is "deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiotic," instructions to the censustaker declare, "Great care will be taken in performing this work of enumeration, so as at once to secure completeness and avoid giving offense . . . The fact of idiocy will be better determined by the common consent of the neighborhood than by attempting to apply any scientific measure to the weakness of the mind or will."
- "Use the word huckster in all cases where it applies;"
- Instead of saying "packers" (as occupation), indicate whether you mean "pork packers" or "crockery packers" or "mule packers."

While the early counts focused on detailed personal questions—a fact that perhaps reflected the relatively compact and sparsely populated America of 1790—the emphasis since has moved to questions concerned with generating broad social and economic data.

Today, the Bureau of the Census points out, no permanent record is kept which includes the name of a citizen, and the key means of identification—social security numbers—never are solicited. And while a citizen who refuses to cooperate with the census process could be liable to a $100 fine, a census employee who divulges any private information faces a potential $5,000 fine and five years in jail.

An estimated $50 billion a year in federal funds alone are disbursed according to formulas derived from census figures. In an era in which taxpayers are showing active concern for how their tax dollars are spent, it would seem that the wisest thing a citizen could do would be cooperate with the census and help make sure the dollars go where they're supposed to.



GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ought to spend more time finding solutions to the real problems of inflation rather than revamping the economic indicator that shows the price spiral, AFL-CIO Economist Anne Draper, center, said on Labor News Conference. She was questioned by Ann McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

Kirkland on Controls, Inflation, Budget

Following are excerpts from AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland's responses to questions from members of the House Budget Committee at recent hearings.

WE ARE STRONGLY in favor of a maximum degree of freedom in labor-management relations and in collective bargaining. That is the kind of order in which we prefer to live. We have no affection or desire for controls for their own sake. It has to be weighed in terms of the alternatives.

We entered into an undertaking to participate in a program of voluntary restraints. I think we have amply demonstrated our good faith as far as the trade union movement is concerned in that program. The real wages of workers generally have suffered seriously in this period of inflation. They are down something like 7 percent in the past year.

Our members are the victims of inflation. We have more reason to be concerned about runaway inflation than perhaps any other element of society, and we take it as part of our responsibility to provide a voice for those who are not members, but who also have no other voice and are the weakest elements of society: the unemployed, the elderly and the poor.

As far as bargaining is concerned, it compels us to divert attention, bargaining power, and our efforts and resources to simply trying to catch up, and we are not doing too good a job of that. That is not a comfortable position for us. We feel most useful, we feel that we are doing our best, when we forge ahead and can advance the welfare and standards of our members rather than simply try to defend them in sort of a losing battle. So we are concerned.

We have, for the past couple of years, been on the record as in favor of mandatory price and wage controls.

We took that position when the Administration embarked on its so-called guidelines program. Partly in reaction to our concern about the unilateral nature of that action and the absence of due process and the use of methods of compulsion that we regarded as improper, and the hypocritical characterization of it as a voluntary program, we subsequently entered into an understanding with the Administration whereby we agreed to participate in a truly voluntary restraint program with due process and participation of the parties.

We are doing our level best to make that work. Good faith on our part, I think, requires that we give it a fair chance and that we not write it off before a fair chance can be said to have been demonstrated.

Having said that, I will say that I do not believe we can maintain that posture if we do so at the demonstrated expense of our members' interests, in the face of further declines in their real incomes, in the absence of any signs of equitable sharing of that loss by other elements of society.

The basic premise on which we entered that understanding was that our contribution, whatever austerity we agreed to accept and cooperate with and any sacrifices involved, would go to the common good, and that obviously can be measured by its impact in retarding the rate of inflation and the general state of the economy.

I would have to say to you that I have yet to find any evidence that our cooperation has resulted in any enhancement of the common good. I am afraid that it has resulted in sacrifice by our members, and those sacrifices have gone into other pockets. But that restraint has not been shared by other elements of society, as reflected in these continuing high rates of increases in the Consumer Price Index. Quite clearly, that means simply one thing to me. Other elements of society are profiting while our members are losing, and that is not a condition that I personally feel I can long be a part of, or preside over.

Now, if volunteerism fails—if volunteerism means that some grab and others give—I do not know any other way of assuring equitable distribution of sacrifice, or assuring that the sacrifices go into the common good, than mandatory controls, which are imposed across the whole economy. Such controls need to assure everyone that, sure, you may be getting hurt a little bit but everybody is in the same boat with you, and everybody is doing their share. That is the fundamental premise that has to underlie any element of restraint in the economy.

The second premise of our position, and the manner in which we would judge the issue of price and wage controls, is its comprehensive nature. We would be seriously disturbed if the Congress were to simply dispose of its responsibility by unloading onto the back of the Administration a grant of authority passing the buck. I think it would be the duty of the Congress—in the event that this came up for debate, became a serious and pressing issue—to debate the components of such a controls program, its funding for enforcement, and the extent of its coverage. And the extent of its coverage would be the key to our reaction to it. If it simply covers us, as most programs naturally do because we are the easiest to control, and lets broad areas of the price structure and the pay structure escape through exemptions, then I would say I would rather have the jungle than a system in which the government itself mandates restraint by some and licenses for others.

* * *

WE URGED THE CREATION of a central government purchasing authority to take the role of dealing with governmental cartels out of the hands of private corporations that were themselves partners and tools and transmission belts of that cartel. We thought the integrity of our country called for that. We felt that those who engaged in these transactions in the purchasing and acquisition of this oil ought to represent the interests of the people of the United States.

It was an expression of our extreme discomfort at the condition of being represented in those transactions by private corporations dealing in the name of America with foreign governments. It was impossible to ascertain which interest was uppermost in the minds of those corporations, and we felt that by this method there were a number of options that might be open to be explored, one being blind bidding. I think we felt at the time that we should not just supinely succumb to the power of the cartel, but we should make an effort to crack it, and blind bidding was one approach.

The other was that it gave us an objective method in the national interest of defining the quantity and the pace at which we wished to ratchet down our imports objectively and then, following the corollaries, allocations and rationing if necessary. That was our position then, and it remains our position. Unfortunately, I regret to say we have made no sale.

* * *

THERE IS A TENDENCY on the part of, I suppose any interest group including ourselves, that when there is a ship leaving port, to try to get as much of your cargo on board it as you can. And I suggest to you that this magic shibboleth of budget balance is another one of those pieces of cargo that are loaded aboard a public mood, or a drift of opinion that is seen to be favorable to it, but it is an objective that is holy in certain quarters year in and year out.

Now, I have no antagonism to a balanced budget. A balanced budget is very nice. I would like to see it balanced at a considerably higher level than the President's budget. We had extensive discussions with the Administration during the period of formulation of this budget, and I will say, in all candor, that we were not satisfied. We thought it was excessively stringent, failed to meet a number of serious problem areas and had some cuts that adversely affected a good many of our members, including, for example, the trigger point on the extended unemployment compensation benefits and other areas. We made some points on other aspects of it, the housing area. And the net—recognizing the prevailing mood this side of town—I guess we are willing to swallow it reluctantly.

But the significant question to me is not whether it is balanced or unbalanced, but at what level in relation to the needs of the country and the programs that we are vitally concerned with.

Secondly, if I believed that a balanced budget was the key, or in any strong way contributed to a real resolution of this very serious inflation problem that we face, I would be far more receptive. I am just not able to go from here to there in my reasoning. I do not believe that it is a cure. I do not believe that it will have any significant impact on the kind of inflation that we have today. I think the drive to deal with that problem through this symbolic budget balancing is an exercise in escapism—an escape from responsibility, not the assumption of it.

* * *

PRODUCTIVITY HAS GROWN in this country, and we have been remarkably fortunate in having it, not only through our natural resources, but because we have had cheap and abundant energy which adds horsepower to the manpower, and we have had cheap and abundant capital. And those, I suggest, are the primary sources of productivity improvement in this country.

If you make capital more and more expensive—and there are capital-intensive industries where the cost of hiring money far exceeds the cost of hiring labor: utilities is one, housing another—if you keep raising the cost of money relative to the cost of hiring labor, you are going to have declines in productivity, and you are going to have a stagnant and declining economy.

* * *

I FULLY RECOGNIZE the mood in the Congress, and I hope it is not the case, but you might well be right that in the cold, gray dawn of the morning there will be a balanced budget. In the cold, gray dawn on the next morning, all the same problems are still going to be with us in spades.

In the cold, gray dawn of that next morning all the inflation problems are still going to be there, and there are going to be a lot more people hurt and a lot more people suffering and a lot more programs thrown over the side that we all fought for together.

It may be that there is an element of mania, or panic in the situation. I frankly do not see it quite that severely in the country. I think it tends to be accentuated or magnified by the time it gets to this place.

Maybe we are fighting a rear-guard action in trying to stem what we regard as a misguided campaign. If we are, we would like to fight in that action with our friends with us, and not on the other side. It would make me feel much better.

* * *

I THINK IT IS IRONIC that calls for austerity should be coupled with pleas for exemption from it. I think it is incompatible with appeals to the public to exercise restraint and to suffer austerity and to then turn to one element of society and say, "We are going to give you money," particularly when that element of society has enjoyed the largesse of our way of life in far greater measure than most of their compatriots. That is not to say that in the context of a total re-examination of our revenue system, and in the context of equity, that we are not prepared to examine the impact of the revenue system on investment.

I would suggest there are already in the tax system any number of incentives to investment. After two or three enhancements, the accelerated depreciation allowance and the investment tax credit are on the books and they are indiscriminate in their application. You get them if you shut down a plant in Norwalk, Conn., and move it to Raleigh, N.C. Now, what is the net benefit to our economy and to the people?

I would suggest that we examine retroactively some of those credits and incorporate provisos that insure that they fulfill the objective of meeting the national need where that need exists. I would tend to look rather kindly in this kind of a context on a proviso that says you can get tax breaks if you will build your plant in the South Bronx.

* * *

PARTICULARLY AT A TIME when the economy and its components have been in a period of such dynamic change, there is probably no set of figures that is less reliable than the productivity figures. There has been a massive shift in this country from the manufacture of goods to the provision of services, and the measure of productivity in many service areas is exceedingly difficult.

I do not know how you measure, or what conclusions you draw from, let us say, the productivity of a motel on an interstate highway. It depends on occupancy. I suggest that $2 a gallon gasoline has a profound effect on the occupancy, and the availability of gasoline will have a profound effect on the productivity of that motel. It is a passive structure there waiting for customers. If the customers do not come, there is a plummet, a free-fall drop in the productivity. Now, how is that reflected in these overall statistics? I do not know.

There has also been built into our system prior to the rising concern about the energy situation, a public perception of a desire for improvements, the dedication of gains in productivity and growth to improvements in the quality of life.

When you clean up a river or the air over a city, you are not producing anything, but you are improving life, and it takes manhours, and it takes investment, and it takes work, and it is no net addition to productivity except to the extent that they count the scrubbers that are produced in some plant.

In broad terms, I repeat what I said earlier. I know of no sure and more certain a way to drive productivity down than to increase the price and reduce the supply of energy. I know of no better way to destroy rising productivity than to increase the price and reduce the supply of capital. We have both of those happening in the most dramatic degree, and a surer formula for the drastic declines in productivity could not possibly be found.

Bills Shifted to Patient:

'Cheap' Health Plans Fail to Reduce Costs

Health insurance plans that combine low costs and low benefits can mean substantially higher medical bills for workers and their families, the AFL-CIO warned at Senate hearings.

A bill being considered by a Senate Finance subcommittee would provide a rebate to a worker who chose the least costly health plan offered by his employer and would penalize through higher income taxes a worker whose employer provided comprehensive benefits costing more than a specified ceiling.

The bill, introduced by Sen. David Durenberger (R-Minn.), is similar to several that were the subject of House hearings earlier this year. Their avowed intent is to bring down health care costs by promoting "competition" among the various health plans.

AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman told the Senate panel that such legislation ignores the key fact that "doctors, not patients, control the demand for health services" and decide on costly or less costly treatment.

The Durenberger bill and its counterparts, Seidman noted, would not require employers to provide health coverage for their workers. But if they did, either through negotiation or unilaterally, they could not make available the best in comprehensive health care.

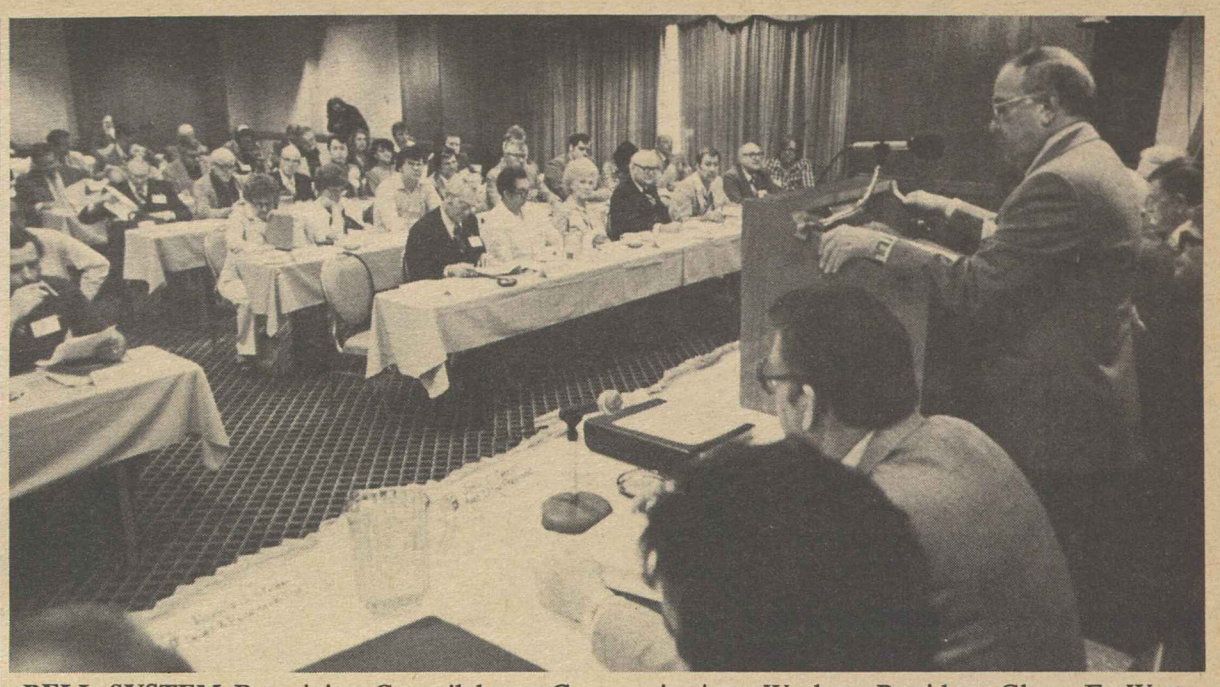
Currently, employers can deduct health insurance premiums paid for their workers as a business expense and the value of the benefit is not considered taxable income. Under the Durenberger bill, payments in excess of the national average for health maintenance organizations would bar a tax-exempt status and require workers to count the "excess" amount as taxable income.

The bill would require employers with 25 or more workers who provide health insurance benefits to offer their workers a choice of three plans and pay the same dollar amount toward all three. The only requirement is that they provide protection against "catastrophic" medical expenses and other minimum benefit levels. Workers who chose a plan costing less than the employer's agreed payment would get a cash rebate.

Seidman said a "cheap" plan with high deductibles might appeal "to young and healthy employees" but would not lower the total cost of health care, which is the ostensible goal of the legislation. Further, it would discourage preventive medical care which minimizes the likelihood of eventual "catastrophic" expenses.

The bill would require coverage for illness costing more than $3,500 in out-of-pocket expenses. But Seidman commented that for most families, "the $3,500 would, in itself, be catastrophic."

High deductibles and co-insurance don't lower health care costs, Seidman stressed. "They only shift the cost of paying for health services from prepaid premiums to out-of-pocket expenses paid by the consumer at the time health services are rendered."



BELL SYSTEM Bargaining Council hears Communications Workers President Glenn E. Watts discuss the union's goals in negotiations that will get under way in June.

CWA Draws Up Bargaining Goals For Bell System Contract Talks

The Communications Workers will seek a "substantial" wage increase to reflect increased worker productivity and living costs in its negotiations with the Bell System this summer.

At a press conference to announce goals drawn up by the union's Bell System Bargaining Council, CWA President Glenn E. Watts said high priority will also be given to pension improvements, job security, and job pressures in the talks that get under way on June 4.

Contracts covering 525,000 Bell workers represented by the CWA and 176,000 workers represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the unaffiliated Telecommunications International Union expire on Aug. 9. IBEW represents 62,000 employees at the various telephone companies within the Bell System, and 54,000 at Western Electric, Bell's manufacturing arm. Telecommunications represents 60,000 phone workers.

After wage increases, Watts said that the union considers its cost-of-living clause the most critical item in the talks. "If there's anything that will cause a strike on Aug. 9," he said, it would be management "trying to do away" with the COL provision.

Watts said that the COL formula should be improved to recover 100 percent of any decline in real wages caused by inflation, up from the current 80 percent.

The union's goal of a substantial wage increase will be supported by data on the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. showing steady increases throughout the 1970s in the company's net income, earnings per share, and rate of return, Watts said. The union leader also noted that annual productivity gains in the telephone industry have averaged 6.7 percent from 1970 to 1978, compared to 1.7 percent in the overall private sector.

Watts, an alternate labor member of President Carter's Pay Advisory Committee, said that he thought a new settlement could be reached within the voluntary guidelines proposed by the panel for 1980.

In setting specific goals, the Bell System Bargaining Council said it "took into consideration many factors: the general economic climate, gains made in the 1977 agreement, productivity, the company's financial ability to meet our demands, last year's major settlements, and the need for a living wage."

The council called for an increase in the pension formula to provide 1.5 percent of earnings per year of service, based on the worker's highest three years. The current formula provides 1.2 percent for service before age 52 and is based on the highest five years.

The minimum monthly benefit for any retiree should be $370, up from the current range of $200-$275, the council said.

The union also will seek additional health benefits, including coverage for hearing aids and eye care, prescription drug coverage and improved insurance coverage for pensioners.

Another key objective is to ease job pressures arising from excessive workloads. It proposed expansion of flextime scheduling, removal of disciplinary references from personnel files after one year, and elimination of monitoring.

Job security will be an important issue because "jobs literally disappear before our eyes," Watts said. Non-economic goals include provision of fully-paid local CWA officers and neutrality clauses in organizing new units.

Meanwhile, CWA announced it had reached tentative agreement on a new three-year contract with General Telephone of California providing a 30 percent increase in wages and benefits for more than 20,000 workers.

The company is the largest independent telephone firm under CWA contract. A ratification vote is expected to be completed by April 12.

Constitutional Ceiling On Spending Rejected

(Continued from Page 1)

After a subcommittee endorsed the amendment by a 5-2 vote, the AFL-CIO worked to bring about its defeat in the full Judiciary Committee. Legislative Director Ray Denison wrote committee members that a balanced budget amendment would demean the Constitution "by using it as a vehicle for making a political statement."

Voting against the proposed amendment were Republican Charles M. Mathias (Md.) and eight Democrats: Birch Bayh (Ind.), Max Baucus (Mont.), Joseph R. Biden (Del.), Robert C. Byrd (W. Va.), John C. Culver (Iowa), Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.), Patrick J. Leahy (Vt.), and Howard M. Metzenbaum (Ohio).

Supporting the amendment were Democrats DeConcini and Howell Heflin (Ala.), and Republicans Thad Cochran (Miss.), Robert Dole (Kan.), Orrin G. Hatch (Utah), Paul Laxalt (Nev.), Strom Thurmond (S.C.), and Alan K. Simpson (Wyo.).

Right-wing groups have made achievement of a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution a major cause, and some 30 states have passed resolutions seeking a constitutional convention to initiate such an amendment. The convention procedure has never been used but could be compelled by the request of 34 states.

While thwarted on the constitutional route, supporters of spending restrictions are hoping to win a vote tentatively set for the week of Mar. 24.

It will come on a bill introduced by Sen. William V. Roth, Jr. (R-Del.) with 43 cosponsors on a bill that would limit federal spending in the fiscal year starting next October to 21 percent of the nation's gross national product—the value of goods and services produced during a year. The vote was scheduled after supporters of the bill threatened to filibuster other legislation if the Roth proposal were sent to committee or otherwise sidetracked.

There was at least an embryonic filibuster working to block an immediate Senate vote on final approval of the windfall oil profits tax bill—a revenue measure designed to bring in at least $227.3 billion over the next decade.

The House approved a House-Senate conference agreement, 302-107, and Senate passage will clear it for President Carter's signature.

When the conference agreement came to the Senate floor, however, Republican leaders refused to agree on a time for a vote. Sen. Henry Bellmon (R-Okla.) is leading efforts by hard-core oil industry allies to kill the bill even though the levies on profits resulting from decontrol are substantially less than the Administration had initially sought.

There was a stalemate also in a House-Senate conference committee which has been meeting on legislation needed to keep the Federal Trade Commission alive. The controversy had been largely over how to restrict the consumer-oriented agency.

Meanwhile, the agency has run out of funds and employees will just get half-pay on their next checks unless Congress agrees to emergency legislation.

Striking Oil Workers Reach Accord with Gulf

(Continued from Page 1)

coverage by $18.50 in the first year, bringing the total to $120.50, and by $18 in the second year. The increase for unmarried workers would be $6 a month each year.

The proposal also includes a dental plan under which the employer would pay $15.50 a month for family coverage and $4 a month for individual coverage. The agreement also provides a sixth week of vacation after 30 years of service.

The terms of the agreement came close to what the union had sought, and Goss described the pact as "an adequate settlement." The union had asked for a wage increase of 5 percent plus 55 cents an hour; employer contributions of $125 a month for health-care coverage and $20 a month for dental care coverage.

"These negotiations have not been easy," Goss said, adding that the strike proved to the oil industry that their hourly employees, "despite obvious sacrifices, are willing to stay on the picket line as long as it takes to win much needed wage increases, health-care benefits, and vacation improvements."

Goss said also that, because of the high productivity of refinery workers, the settlement would not have an inflationary impact on the nation's economy "and will not result in higher prices."

The union, which represents some 55,000 oil workers across the country, struck the industry on Jan. 8.

Newport News Shipyard Pact Put to Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

withheld until the rank-and-file meeting at the Hampton Coliseum. At that time, union members will be briefed on the proposed settlement and furnished a complete text along with a summary of highlights.

USWA President Lloyd McBride said that Local 8888 negotiators received full support from the international during the bargaining. USWA District 35 Director Bruce Thrasher of Atlanta was chief negotiator during the talks and worked closely with Local 8888 President Eddie Coppedge.

The negotiations began on Nov. 4, 1979, and capped a nearly three-year campaign by the Steelworkers to organize the giant complex. The union won a National Labor Relations Board representation election at the plant in January 1978 by a substantial margin but the shipyard refused to bargain.

Instead, the company charged that voting irregularities had occurred and appealed the election results. A year after the election, the union struck the company. It called off the strike three months later to await the outcome of the protracted litigation.

The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals subsequently ruled that no voting irregularities took place during the election and upheld the NLRB's certification of the Steelworkers as collective bargaining representative.

Unions Hail Benefits:

Safety Law Termed Life-and-Death Issue

A strong and effective Occupational Safety & Health Administration is a life-and-death issue to American workers, union witnesses told the Senate Labor & Human Resources Committee.

Representatives of the Painters and the Molders unions were among the opening-day witnesses at the start of "oversight" hearings on the functioning of the 10-year-old job safety and health law.

When the oversight hearings end, the committee is expected to turn to consideration of a labor-opposed bill that would drastically curtail OSHA inspections. The measure, introduced by Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) and co-sponsored by Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and others, would exempt from inspection an estimated 90 percent of workplaces —until a serious accident occurs.

The oversight hearings opened on a relatively non-controversial note, with praise by all witnesses for OSHA's "New Directions" program of grants to help unions, employers and other groups establish training programs on safety and health problems.

Francis X. Burkhardt, research director of the Painters, told how his union has matched its own funds with OSHA grants for projects that included last year 63,000 hours of health and safety seminars for 9,000 tradesworkers.

He told the committee that painters are regularly exposed to toxic chemicals, are three-to-five times more likely to develop lung cancer than other groups, and have a life expectancy 11 years below the national average.

Painters forced manufacturers to change their products because union drywall tapers refused to work with spackle containing asbestos after discovering the extent of the health hazard, Burkhardt testified.

Over the past four years, he said. the union has spent $1.2 million on occupational health and safety education, with half that amount coming from OSHA grants. But he said the potential savings to the industry "could easily be $500 million a year now lost in health costs, insurance premiums, lost wages and lowered productivity."

James E. Wolfe, research and education director of the Molders, said members of his union consider the job safety law "the most important piece of labor legislation to be enacted in this century."

In the foundries, where a substantial number of the union's members work, "respiratory diseases of all kinds cripple and kill."

Because there are so many small shops in the foundry industry, Wolfe said, the union has conducted OSHA-funded training programs for foremen and supervisors as well as union shop stewards.

"The foundry industry is still a high risk industry," Wolfe stressed. But accidents and disease can be prevented and OSHA programs are working, he testified.

While the committee is not scheduled to hear testimony on the Schweiker bill until after it completes the oversight hearings, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) expressed concern at the attacks on OSHA.

He welcomed the oversight hearings as a way to put complaints about OSHA in perspective. As it now reads, Javits said, the Schweiker bill amounts to "an unworkable and one-sided weakening of worker protections under the cover of helping small business."

Javits was not a sponsor of the Schweiker bill, but earlier this year Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) withdrew as a sponsor after concluding that the legislation would delay safety measures until it was too late.

Expanded Mass Transit Called Vital to Nation

An expanded mass transit program is essential to energy conservation and can help revitalize America's cities, union witnesses testified.

Walter J. Bierwagen, vice president of the Amalgamated Transit Union, presented labor's position at hearings by a Senate subcommittee. He spoke also for the Transport Workers Union and was joined by AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth Meiklejohn.

The Senate panel is considering the basic public transportation legislation, and Bierwagen urged the maximum expansion of existing federal assistance programs.

Transportation uses more than half of the 18 million barrels of petroleum the United States consumes each day, Bierwagen noted —"and nearly 2 million barrels of that is used for commuting."

The heart of a conservation program "must be efforts to improve and expand public transportation and to reduce our almost total dependence on the private automobile as a major means of rush-hour travel," Bierwagen testified.

As one step, he urged continuation of test programs in several cities of no-fare transit. Bierwagen quoted estimates that 10 percent of the nation's foreign oil imports could be saved by adoption of such a program nationwide.

To meet the expanded needs of urban travel as the energy crisis worsens, production of transit vehicles will have to at least triple, Bierwagen testified.

He urged the committee to include in legislation renewing the urban mass transit program authorization for direct purchase of transit vehicles by the federal government and establishment of a "ready reserve" of buses. The use of mass transit should more than triple by 1990, Bierwagen said.

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BAYARD RUSTIN, honored on his 70th birthday as a champion of human rights, is congratulated by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and Norman Hill of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

Rustin Cited for Role As Rights Champion

New York—Bayard Rustin was saluted as a brilliant leader in the civil rights struggle and a champion of human rights for all people at an enthusiastic 70th birthday tribute here.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and other longtime associates of Rustin cited especially his awareness of the importance of achieving full employment and progressive economic change to enable the black community to reap the full benefits of civil rights victories.

Rustin's approach "holds out to young blacks the hope of full and complete emancipation from the shackles of the past," Kirkland said.

The birthday anniversary tribute was attended by nearly 1,000 admirers of Rustin, who is chairman of the A. Philip Randolph Institute that carries on the work of Rustin's close friend and mentor in the civil rights movement. Kirkland and Vernon Jordan, executive director of the National Urban League, were co-chairmen of the dinner.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall recalled for the audience Rustin's key role in organizing the 1963 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, which brought 250,000 people to the nation's capital and helped achieve the civil rights breakthrough in Congress.

Marshall and other speakers cited Rustin's continuing participation in struggles for justice, including his recent championship of the cause of Indochinese "boat people" and Cambodian refugees.

"We are here tonight to repledge our commitment to the causes that Bayard Rustin has fought for throughout the years," Marshall said.

Kirkland told the gathering that "unlike the political meteorites of recent years," Rustin's commitment is "for the long haul." And Rustin's example, he said, has led the civil rights movement to extend its concerns "to all areas of human struggle."

Jordan spoke of Rustin's role as "the wise man, the master tactician" of the civil rights movement, and of his insistence on "an interracial approach."

To his colleagues in the civil rights movement, Rustin "is universally respected because of his integrity," Jordan said. "He won't say one thing and later act as if he had never said it."

Randolph Institute President Norman Hill was master of ceremonies; Msgr. George G. Higgins of the U.S. Catholic Conference and Dorothy Height of the National Council of Negro Women, made a birthday presentation on behalf of Rustin's friends, and the guest of honor gave a moving response.

Rustin spoke of his debt to A. Philip Randolph, the man who inspired him to join the movement against racial segregation and economic injustice.

"Mr. Randolph had a deep love for those who suffer," Rustin recalled. "He could hold no indifference for any human being, and he believed in the sacredness of every human personality."

Randolph's example, he told the audience, inspired him to seek to approach problems in a democratic, nonviolent and hopeful way.

"We are a people of hope," he said. "Discouraged people can do nothing for themselves. The ability to win improvement in the human condition depends on faith and hope."

House Votes Gold Medal Honoring Phil Randolph

The House voted to issue a gold medal honoring the late A. Philip Randolph for his "lifelong advocacy of peaceful change on behalf of workers and minorities."

It passed and sent to the Senate a bill authorizing the President to present the medal "in the name of Congress" to the A. Philip Randolph Institute, which carries on the work Randolph began in his twin role as a trade union and civil rights leader.

The bill was taken up under a no-amendment procedure which requires a two-thirds vote. Rep. John Rousselot (R-Calif.) led an effort to defeat the bill but it passed with bipartisan support on a 333-61 rollcall.

During the debate, both Democrats and Republicans spoke in admiration of the profound impact that Randolph had on his times.

Benefit Plans Held Justified By Job Losses

Federally funded income maintenance programs that go beyond normal unemployment insurance are fully justified when jobs have been permanently destroyed by government decisions or national policies, the AFL-CIO said.

Legislative Director Ray Denison stressed in a statement submitted to the House Ways & Means Committee that American workers would rather have jobs than compensation for lost jobs.

But when jobs can't be saved, the displaced workers are entitled to special assistance, he maintained.

A General Accounting Office report to Congress was critical of the various federally funded income programs such as trade adjustment assistance, help for workers displaced by removal of redwood forests from commercial lumbering, guarantees for railroad workers hurt by mergers, and comparable laws for several other groups.

The programs provide some combination of cash benefits, training payments, relocation expenses, health, pension and insurance maintenance, compensation for losses in home sales and other items. No single program provides all these features however.

Especially in view of the inadequacy of state unemployment insurance protections, the AFL-CIO contended, the need for special programs continues.

"We believe the higher benefit levels to be justifiable compensation for career loss due to government actions," Denison told the panel.

Duration of benefits beyond normal unemployment compensation recognizes special difficulties in a job search when a segment of an industry is destroyed, he said. And relocation allowances are an incentive to seek jobs where the opportunities exist.

Benefits and their duration should be tailored to the particular needs of the workers affected, the AFL-CIO urged, rather than have a standard set of benefits that may be of only limited value to some groups of workers.

Workers who are required to sacrifice their careers to national policy considerations are entitled to programs geared to their needs, the federation said.

Illinois Vote Sets Congress Lineup

Labor-endorsed Sec. of State Alan Dixon was nominated by Illinois Democrats for the Senate seat held by Adlai Stevenson, who is retiring. Lt. Gov. David O'Neal won the Republican nomination to oppose Dixon in November.

One incumbent congressman, Democrat Bennett Stewart, was defeated for renomination by State Sen. Harold Washington.

In other Illinois congressional districts, Gus Savage was nominated by the Democrats for the seat from which Rep. Morgan Murphy is retiring and a rematch of the January special election was set up when Democrat Robert A. Weinberger was nominated to oppose Republican Rep. John Porter.

Republicans nominated State Sen. Lynn Martin over conservative Don Lyon for the seat Rep. John Anderson gave up to run for President.

The Illinois primary was the nation's first for a full slate of state and federal offices after seven for presidential preference only.

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Real Wages Drop 7.3%, Price Surge Continues

Anti-Inflation Focus Urged On Key Costs

The AFL-CIO proposed a targeted anti-inflation program to Congress as an alternative to restrictive economic policies that would plunge the nation into a deep recession.

Runaway inflation and recession are twin dangers, not alternatives, "and we want effective action to deal with both," AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

OSWALD VOICED the AFL-CIO's strong disagreement with President Carter's sudden call for a balanced budget and with congressional budget-slashing proposals that would compel even more drastic retrenchment.

Instead, he urged, anti-inflation measures should focus on holding down costs of energy, food, health care, shelter and interest charges—"the most serious problem areas."

Balancing the federal budget would have only minimal impact on inflation, Oswald stressed. But it would "seriously weaken" programs to hold down unemployment, provide opportunities for the disadvantaged and maintain services.

"We shall do all that we can to make sure the war against inflation is not waged at the expense of those least able to afford new and unfair sacrifices," he said.

Oswald welcomed the Administration's decision to use credit controls as an anti-inflation device, but saw only limited value in the new regulations to curb credit card use and restrict money market funds.

SELECTIVE CREDIT regulation should be regarded as "a key weapon in the fight against inflation," Oswald stressed. He urged that it be used to channel available credit into "productive" uses such as housing and loans to family farmers. But credit should be restrained for "non-productive investments such as corporate acquisitions, gambling casinos and currency speculation," he said.

Oswald reiterated the AFL-CIO's past proposals for specific measures to hold down energy prices, including establishing the federal government as the sole agency to import oil.

He called for curbs on commodity market speculation and limiting price supports to family farmers. As a step short of national health insurance, labor supports hospital cost containment legislation and control of professional fees for heatlh care. And government housing programs should be expanded "to increase the housing supply and reduce inflation in housing prices and rents," Oswald urged.

Oswald told the committee that labor was prepared to support the "austere" budget the President proposed just two months ago, although considering it "inadequate" to the nation's needs.

He termed the Administration retreat on the budget a "sacrifice to expediency, congressional election-year posturing and the demands of the financial community."



TRADE UNIONISTS demonstrate at Kentucky's capitol in Frankfort over the state legislature's anti-worker measures. Leonard S. Smith, executive secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky AFL-CIO, in the center near the American flag, addresses the rally of some 15,000 persons. **(Story, Page 6.)**

Buying Power Down Sharply In Past Year

By James M. Shevis

Workers' buying power plummeted to a level 7.3 percent below a year ago as consumer prices rose another seasonally adjusted 1.4 percent in February for the second month in a row, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Rising energy and home ownership costs accounted for more than two-thirds of the increase in the government's consumer price index last month, BLS said. Gasoline prices have risen 68 percent over the past year.

THE FEBRUARY CPI rise—16.8 percent at an annual rate before compounding—was higher than any monthly jump in the index last year. The one bright spot in the report was in the food and beverage category where prices remained unchanged after January's slim rise of two-tenths of 1 percent.

"Except for a moderation in food prices, the overall rate of inflation would be substantially worse," AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald observed. "The February figures continue to show the heavy impact of energy price changes and high interest rates, with the inflation spreading to other elements in the index.

"The very high rate for the last three months reflects a substantial worsening in the rate of inflation," Oswald said.

THE ROARING price surge, combined with a drop in the number of hours worked, overpowered a modest five-tenths of 1 percent rise in hourly earnings to bring about a sharp 1.4 percent decrease in workers' real spendable earnings.

Spendable earnings are wages left over

(Continued on Page 7)

In House, Senate

Budget Slashes Imperil Labor-Backed Programs

By David L. Perlman

Bone-deep slashes in labor-supported programs have been proposed by the House Budget Committee to achieve the balanced budget that President Carter now wants Congress to adopt.

The Senate, meanwhile, voted to direct its Budget Committee to come up with a no-deficit budget and only narrowly defeated a Republican attempt to impose even tighter spending limitations.

While the Administration has not yet made public the cuts it wants made in the "austere" budget the President proposed just two months ago, Carter has said they will be "at least as stringent" as the House Budget Committee version.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE proposed to slash spending more than $17 billion from the program levels of the January budget, although changing assumptions make exact dollar comparisons difficult.

Its projected budget "savings" require elimination of 50,000 public service jobs in communities suffering high unemployment, scrapping anti-recession aid to cities and ending revenue-sharing grants to states.

Other proposed cuts would defer funding of the new youth education and training program, put off child health assistance and postpone welfare reform measures.

Federally funded construction would be cut back on an array of programs at substantial cost in jobs, less funds would be available for fuel subsidies to low-income households, Saturday mail service would be dropped, youth conservation programs would be ended, food stamp eligibility would be further curtailed, and both retired federal workers and the military would have to wait longer for cost-of-living adjustments in their pensions.

SOME LIBERAL Democrats on the committee balked at the extent of the proposed cuts but Committee Chairman Robert N. Giaimo (D-Conn.) prevailed on each test with solid support from the Republican side. He acknowledged the dissenting views with the comment, "It isn't the kind of budget that liberals and city people can vote for. I understand that."

(Continued on Page 8)

Carter Pledges to Oppose Civil Service Fund Merger

President Carter has assured government employees that he will reject any proposal to cut benefits of retired federal workers or those eligible to retire and will fight any move to merge the Civil Service Retirement Fund into the social security system.

The President's position was set forth in a letter to President Kenneth Blaylock of the American Federation of Government Employees just a week before the issuance of a report by the Universal Social Security Coverage Study Group. That group was set up by Congress in 1977 to examine proposals to extend social security coverage to government workers at all levels.

RELEASE OF the report by the study group, which was headed by Boston attorney Joseph W. Bartlett, also drew an appeal from President William H. McClennan of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. that Congress give it a "thoughtful and cautious review" and refrain from taking any actions based on the report "without first considering the views and recommendations" of unions representing federal, state and local government workers.

"Based on previous studies of this sort and our own experience," McClennan said, "we just don't see how mandatory social security coverage of public employees can be accomplished without hurting the workers."

AT ITS WINTER meeting last month, the AFL-CIO Executive Council reaffirmed the federation's opposition to the extension of social security coverage to government workers until these conditions are met:

- Assurance that there will be no re-

(Continued on Page 7)

Union Questions Firestone's Plan To Close Plants

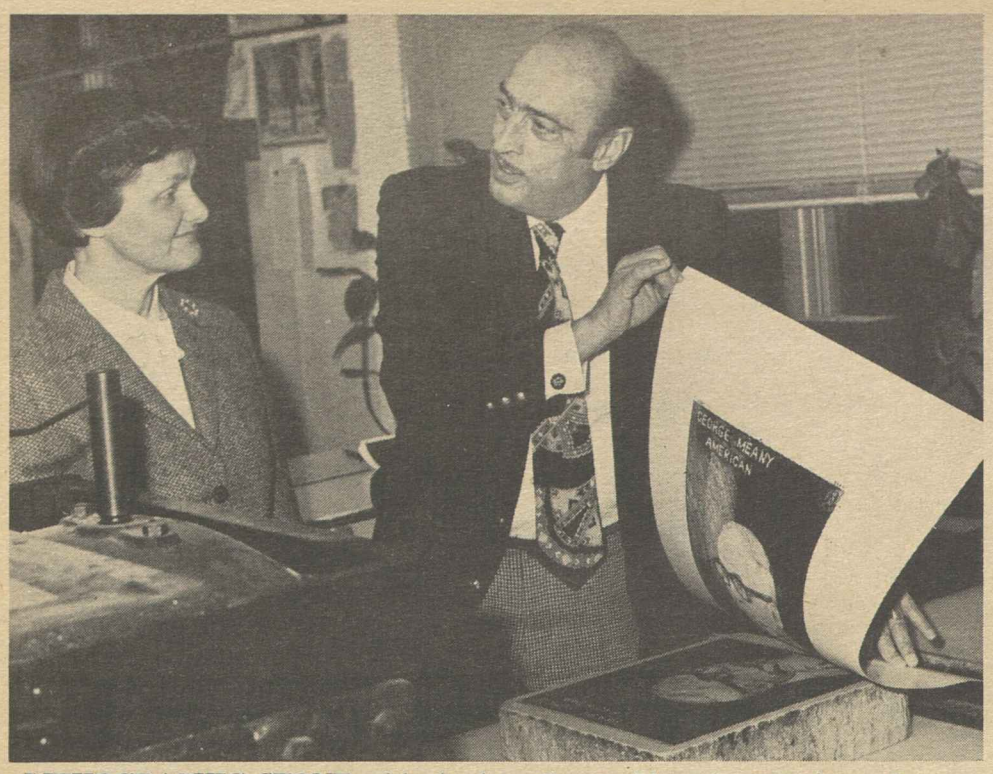
Akron, Ohio—The Rubber Workers called on Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. executives to explain the company's plans to shut down five of its U.S. tire facilities and a latex manufacturing plant employing nearly 8,900 workers.

During a two-hour meeting here, URW President Peter Bommarito and other union officials sought answers to a number of questions surrounding the proposed closing, including why the company announced its decision without prior notice to the URW.

UNDER THE union's 1979 contract with the nation's No. 2 tire maker, Firestone must negotiate with the URW over the closings. It must give at least six months notice before the plants may be shut down, and it must work with the union to try to avert the closings.

Firestone said the planned action ties in with the restructuring of its North American tire operations and is slated for

(Continued on Page 6)



LITHOGRAPHIC STONE with the late George Meany's portrait on it was presented to the Labor Studies Center that bears his name. On hand for the presentation were Genevieve Lutz, daughter of the late AFL-CIO president, and President Kenneth J. Brown of the Graphic Arts International Union, which created the image for the 1976 Bicentennial folk festival in Washington.

Windfall Tax Bill Passes Final Congressional Hurdle

Congress cleared the windfall oil profits tax bill for President Carter's signature as a Senate filibuster collapsed.

The tax will bring in more than $227 billion over the next decade, skimming some of the cream from the huge additional profits oil companies will take in by selling domestic oil at the artificially high world price set by the OPEC countries. The added bill to consumers over the period is estimated at $1 trillion.

Carter had asked for a bigger windfall tax last year, when he announced that he was phasing out price controls on domestic crude oil to encourage conservation and give the industry an extra incentive for additional production. But both the House and Senate cut back the tax proposal to allow oil producers to retain a bigger share of the windfall profits.

DESPITE THESE concessions, the oil industry's hard-core allies in the Senate made a last-minute effort to scuttle a House-Senate conference agreement. But after the mini-filibuster had run for a week, Senate leaders set in motion the procedure for invoking cloture and the opponents agreed to allow a final vote.

The Senate then voted down an attempt to send the legislation back to committee and passed it, 66 to 31.

Meanwhile, House-Senate conferees continued to struggle to reach agreement on two other major segments of the Administration's energy program.

Conference committees have been meeting at intervals since last December to reconcile differences on legislation to create an Energy Mobilization Board to cut red tape holding up construction of non-nuclear energy projects and on bills authorizing some $20 billion for synthetic fuels development and additional sums for other "alternative" energy sources.

IN ANOTHER ARENA, the House voted down a proposal to break up its Commerce Committee and establish a separate Energy Committee. It would be formed primarily out of the present Subcommittee on Energy & Power, with some added jurisdiction. The AFL-CIO opposed the resolution as worsening the "legislative bramble" on energy issues rather than simplifying matters.

The House rejected the new committee proposal by a 282-125 vote and then approved a labor-endorsed substitute that designates the Commerce Committee as the "lead" committee on energy legislation and changes its name to the Commerce & Energy Committee.

Youth Programs For Jobs Called Urgently Needed

The AFL-CIO pressed Congress to enact the new "youth initiative" proposed by President Carter and to shield existing youth employment and training programs from "misguided" budget-slashing.

Associate Legislative Director Robert McGlotten told a House Education & Labor subcommittee that the AFL-CIO supports an expanded effort to help disadvantaged youngsters acquire the basic education and work skills they need to get and keep a job.

The proposed legislation builds on the 1977 Youth Employment & Demonstration Projects Act and would involve only modest additional "planning money" in its first years.

MEANWHILE, McGlotten stressed, it is important that existing youth job and training programs "be maintained at least at current levels." Otherwise the problem the new legislation is designed to correct would be made worse.

McGlotten's statement, which was presented by AFL-CIO Economist Markley Roberts, said the Administration bill "will improve education, training and employment opportunities for disadvantaged youth."

Its assistance for both vocational and basic education will provide for students not planning to attend college additional resources comparable to those available to college-bound students, the AFL-CIO said.

While vocational education can give youngsters a realistic insight into the world of work, it shouldn't encourage them "to leave school at an early age for low-skill, low-paid jobs," McGlotten said. And work experience "should not be an excuse to pay subminimum wages or undermine established working conditions."

The AFL-CIO testimony welcomed the thrust of a youth employment bill sponsored by Subcommittee Chairman Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.) and the chairman of the full Education & Labor Committee, Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.).

Protests Bring Release Of Tunisian Unionist

Worldwide labor protests helped bring about the release from prison of a prominent Tunisian union leader, the International Metalworkers Federation announced.

Ismail Sahbani, general secretary of the Tunisian Metalworkers Union and a member of the IMF executive committee, had been in prison since a general strike in January 1978.

The IMF, which includes U.S. affiliates, kept up free world pressure for his release and is continuing to seek freedom for the assistant general secretary of the Tunisian union, Mohamed Chakroun, who is still in prison.

Safety Program Stressed

Three Mile Island Pact Set on Recovery Work

Harrisburg, Pa.—A broad new labor agreement to speed the recovery of the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant while assuring maximum safety for the workers involved has been reached by construction unions with the plant's operator and major construction companies.

The agreement becomes effective Mar. 31 and covers work at both units of the power plant until they are restored to operation or until all or part of the station is decommissioned. It applies to recovery, maintenance, modification and new construction work at the facility.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall commented at the signing ceremony here that the accord "provides for carefully devised, efficient work operations at the least possible cost, while simultaneously assuring maximum protection of the workers involved. Indeed, this agreement debunks the idea that there is an inherent conflict between the level of productivity and the degree of health and safety protection afforded the worker."

ALSO PRESENT at the ceremony, in addition to management representatives of the Metropolitan Edison Co., operator of the plant, were President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the heads of some of the 15 construction unions that are parties to the agreement: Presidents Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipefitters, John H. Lyons of the Ironworkers, William Konyha of the Carpenters, Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Angelo Fosco of the Laborers. The Teamsters are also among the unions signing the pact, which was negotiated by a team of senior representatives from each of the unions headed by BCTD Sec.-Treas. Joseph F. Maloney.

Among the construction companies involved are the Bechtel Power Corp. of Gaithersburg, Md., Catalytic, Inc., and Hirshman of Philadelphia, Modesto Co. and H. P. Alexander Co., of Harrisburg.

The agreement followed several months of bargaining and initially covers about 450 members of building trades unions currently working at the site. Several thousand additional workers will be covered as work progresses over the next several years to rehabilitate the facility. It was disabled by equipment failures at one of the twin reactors and was shut down last March in a major accident involving the commercial use of nuclear power.

Metropolitan Edison has asked the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for permission to restart the undamaged reactor as soon as possible.

A key provision of the new building trades agreement is that any craftsman who reaches the maximum allowable radiation exposure will be offered alternative employment in non-radiation areas for an extended period.

TO FACILITATE cleanup efforts, management is given the option of scheduling work on the basis of alternating periods of four ten-hour days rather than the standard five-day workweek. At the end of each four-day shift, a new shift would start, enabling work to proceed on every calendar day except for recognized holidays.

A joint labor-management-owner committee is set up to interpret the accord, and the parties agree that there will be no strikes or lockouts, including picketing over jurisdictional issues. Pay and fringe benefits will conform to local union contracts.

The agreement confirms that the unions will be the primary source of workers through their legal job-referral systems, while recognizing the right of the company to employ its own workers in the initial cleanup, decontamination efforts and radioactive waste processing.

Georgine said that "both labor and management at Three Mile Island have a firm commitment to establish an environment and work schedule that will allow skilled work of high quality to be done safely, efficiently and at proper staffing levels without disrupting other construction projects in the area."

He said the building trades "are firmly committed to nuclear power as a significant part of our national effort to reduce dependence on foreign oil."

THE PROVISION for alternative job assignments for a worker who reaches maximum allowable radiation exposure, Georgine said, "will provide a leveling of manpower and will serve as a means for insuring some degree of employment stability and longevity."

Robert C. Arnold, senior vice president of Metropolitan Edison, stressed that "all parties to the agreement recognized that the amount of work required in radiation areas will demand special attention to insure safety of the workforce and employment stability."

Studies Center Schedule

Five institutes and workshops will be offered in April by the George Meany Center for Labor Studies at its Silver Spring, Md., campus. The programs are open to officers and staff members of AFL-CIO unions. Three federation affiliates, one department and the American Institute for Free Labor Development will run their own training programs on campus during the month. The schedule:

Advanced Organizing Techniques, Apr. 13-18—An institute for union organizers working with large units. Topics include budgeting and campaign administration, staff functions including the use of specialists, selecting and developing winning issues, and strategy and timing.

New Developments in Collective Bargaining, Apr. 13-18—A review of recent developments in contract negotiations including group legal services, the laws of equal opportunity, reduced working hours, and pensions.

Public Communications for Public Employee Unions, Apr. 13-18—A workshop of techniques for dealing with the media, both print and electronic, and on effective methods of communicating with members and the community.

Effective Union Action for Civil Rights, Apr. 20-24—The center's annual program for civil rights designees of AFL-CIO unions. Speakers will deal with employment, education, voter participation, community coalitions and union responsibilities for civil rights and women's rights.

Basic Skills for Union Leaders, Apr. 20-25—A workshop on reading, writing, time management and parliamentary procedure.

The Clothing & Textile Workers Union concludes its collective bargaining seminar Apr. 4. The Carpenters bring its newly elected business representatives to the campus Apr. 27-May 3, and the Graphic Arts International Union sponsors a seminar for its Canadian staff, Apr. 21-24. The AIFLD concludes one of its six-week programs for Latin American trade union leaders Apr. 4 and opens another on Apr. 14.

More information on these and other labor studies programs may be obtained from Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director, George Meany Center, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Phone 301/431-6400.

Public Employee Dept. Hits Funding Cutback As Recession-Breeder

Unions in the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. joined forces to resist federal budget slashes that would force curtailment of state and local services as well as cuts in direct federal programs.

PED President William H. McClennan branded the Administration's anti-inflation policies a "pro-recession program" and urged 300 participants in the department's annual legislative conference to "make our voices heard" on Capitol Hill.

The delegates, from 30 affiliated unions, included visits with House and Senate members on the agenda of their two-day conference.

A CONFERENCE PANEL, chaired by President Kenneth T. Blaylock of the American Federation of Government Employees, spotlighted the most urgent legislative concerns of public workers.

Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers, warned of the "disastrous" impact of the budget cuts that are being proposed on needed assistance to cities and states.

Letter Carriers President Vincent R. Sombrotto discussed attempts to bring all public workers under social security and to cut back on the cost-of-living adjustments in civil service pensions, which he termed "another example of workers bearing the brunt of the inflation battle."

On the issue of state and local taxation, Dean Tipps of Citizens for Tax Justice warned of continuing efforts to impose severe tax and spending limitations.

Several presidential candidates who had been invited to the conference sent "surrogates" to speak for them. Thus, Assistant Sec. of Labor William B. Hobgood spoke for President Carter and former Rep. James O'Hara of Michigan spoke for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy. On the Republican side, Rep. John H. Buchanan, Jr., of Alabama spoke for George Bush.

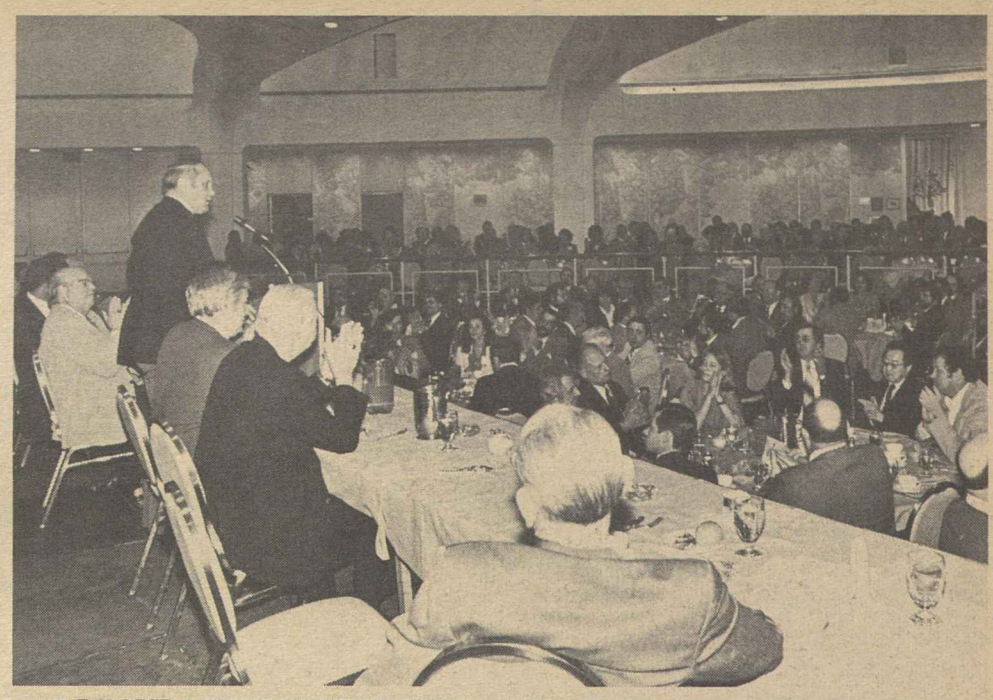
Sen. John Culver (D-Iowa) spoke for himself and for other liberal Democratic senators who have been targeted for defeat by a free-spending "new right" operation.

Culver said he is "proud" of his record of support for labor-backed programs but warned that if he is beaten this year, following the defeat of his Democratic colleague, Dick Clark, in the 1978 election, it will be a long time before Iowa again has a friend of workers in the Senate.

NATIONAL COPE Director Al Barkan reinforced the warning about a conservative Republican takeover of the Senate and said labor must be as concerned at the makeup of Congress as it is with "who sits in the White House."

McClennan's address to the conference warned that the cuts in the public sector that would be forced by a wave of budget reductions would add to unemployment in the private sector as well.

Inflation must be fought "through a genuine program of equality of sacrifice," McClennan insisted. He urged representatives of the unions participating in the legislative conference to work for "adequate and fair programs for America in the 1980s. So far, the Administration hasn't offered them to us," he said.



AT LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., Sen. John C. Culver (D-Iowa) warns that labor's goals are threatened by a big-spending "new right" campaign to defeat liberal senators up for re-election. The two-day meeting, which included time out for visits to congressional offices, drew participants from 30 affiliated unions.

Marine Engineers Ask Action To Revitalize Merchant Fleet

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—A renewed call for the building of a merchant marine that can meet the military and trade needs of the nation in the 1980s was issued at the 96th biennial convention of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association.

President Jesse M. Calhoon, in his report to the three-day meeting, noted the "sad fact" that supporters of a "revitalized" American merchant marine see their efforts "smothered by the colossal indifference of the President, much of the federal government, much of the Congress and practically all of the journalism media."

CALHOON OBSERVED that MEBA's ability to achieve new gains and benefits for its members has been "remarkable considering the state into which our government has permitted the merchant marine to sink."

The convention noted that the passage of the Export Administration Act of 1979, which strengthens and extends restrictions on the export of petroleum from the Alaskan North Slope was an important victory for the union and contrbiuted to the saving of many West Coast maritime jobs.

A convention resolution urged strong support for an ocean seabed mining bill that would require the use of U.S.-flag ships for deep sea mining operations and the use of American processing facilities. Such a program might produce as many as 5,000 new jobs for Amreican maritime workers in the next 20 years and would also give the nation "valuable control over strategic raw materials," the resolution said.

The delegates voiced concern over the severe decline of the American shipbuliding industry, in which orders for new vessels have been "reduced to a trickle." It noted that only six vessels have been delivered under the U.S. shipbuilding subsidy program and, "to make matters worse, the Navy has sharply cut back" its own shipbuilding schedule.

THE UNION urged "far stronger action" than has yet been proposed to remove Amreican vulnerability to "sudden disruptions" of oil imports. "It is wrong to wait until a further disaster strikes," the convention declared.

MEBA's energy proposals include rapid elimination of oil imports from OPEC nations, gasoline rationing, maximum use of U.S. coal reserves, full-scale development and use of "all available and feasible domestic energy alternatives" and steps to end profiteering by oil companies and dependence on multinational firms for development of alternative energy systems.

A number of convention statements called for steps to lengthen the shipping season on the Great Lakes and to develop American-flag shipping trade from the Great Lakes to foreign ports. The union opposed additional increases in St. Lawrence Seaway tolls that would discourage American flag ships from using the facility for travel to and from the Great Lakes.

The convention heard one guest speaker, Frank Drozak, who has been serving as acting president of the Seafarers during the illness of SIU President Paul Hall. Drozak recently succeeded Hall as president of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

Congress Urged to Reject 1-House Veto of FTC Rules

The AFL-CIO asked members of a deadlocked House-Senate conference committee to reject a "one-house veto" of Federal Trade Commission regulations and preserve as much as possible the agency's ability to protect consumers against fraud in the marketplace.

A House-passed bill would allow an FTC regulation to be overturned by a resolution of disapproval passed by either the House or the Senate.

The Senate-passed version, sometimes called a "two-house veto," is much less damaging, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison wrote the conferees. It would require a resolution passed by both the House and Senate, subject to presidential veto, to void an FTC regulation.

DENISON EXPRESSED concern that the precedent of a one-house veto would spread to other government programs and encourage special interests to take "pot-shots" at regulations they didn't like.

In other areas of House-Senate differences, Denison urged rejection of Senate provisions to block the FTC from making rules governing the setting of product standards by industry associations and barring the agency from continuing its investigation of the insurance industry. He also asked the conference to drop a House amendment to prohibit any FTC requirement for price disclosure of funeral costs.

Denison wrote members of the conference committee that the issues before them affect the pockbooks and the health and safety of workers and consumers.

STANDARDS SET by private groups resulted in faulty safety equipment and inadequate health protection, an AFL-CIO position paper sent to the conferees noted.

Meanwhile, the House approved an emergency transfer of funds to allow the FTC to continue to operate while the legislation remained tied up in committee.

An earlier attempt to provide funds to let the FTC meet its next payroll was blocked by a budget technicality. But the House agreed, 216-201, to a procedure allowing money to be transferred from other government functions to tide the agency over. Senate approval was expected.

Fire Fighters Win Settlement In Kansas City

Kansas City—Members of Fire Fighters Local 42 returned to their stations after voting to accept a 15 percent salary increase over two years.

The 850 fire fighters ended a six-day strike Mar. 22, hours after ratifying the new agreement. Under the old contract, fire fighters earned between $12,132 and $17,982 a year.

City officials also agreed to rehire 42 fire fighters who had been dismissed earlier for their activities during the dispute. The men were fired by City Manager Robert Kipp when they refused to work overtime during the 1979 Christmas holiday.

Meanwhile, 71 other fire fighters who were jailed in mid-March over a court order barring a walkout were released after being pardoned by Gov. Joseph P. Teasdale. Teasdale issued the pardon after the IAFF local ratified the agreement.

The fire fighters had worked without a contract since Apr. 30, 1979, when their old agreement expired. The no-strike order had been issued during the fire fighters' slowdown in December, the same action that led to the dismissals.

IAFF President William H. McClennan praised Teasdale for intervening in the dispute. Without the governor's efforts, McClennan said, a settlement could not be reached.

U.S., Italian Labor Score Soviet Moves

Rome—The predatory actions of the Soviet Union are "the major obstacles" to solution of the world's pressing economic and social problems as well as to the achievement and preservation of human freedom, AFL-CIO Vice President J. C. Turner declared in an address to the Union of Italian Workers (UIL).

Turner cited the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan, its maneuvers in the Caribbean and Central America, its intervention in Africa and Asia, and said these threats demand "vigilance and preparedness" on the part of free world countries and their workers.

Or, he said, "we can overlook these realities and repeat what was so shamefully said at Munich in another time."

TURNER'S REMARKS were presented at the 30th anniversary meeting of the 118-member UIL executive board led by General Sec. Georgi Benvenuto. Also in the U.S. delegation were Ernest Lee, AFL-CIO director of international affairs; Howard Molisani, secretary-treasurer of the New York State AFL-CIO, and Frank Longo and Santo Periconi of the Italian-American Labor Council, which Molisani heads.

While in Rome, the group also visited the Italian Confederation of Labor (CISL) and held working meetings with a CISL delegation headed by Sec. Gen. Pierre Carniti. The AFL-CIO delegation also visited the CISL Study Center in Florence.

The UIL and the CISL are Italy's two democratic labor centers, counterparts of the AFL-CIO in the United States.

A statement summarizing the UIL talks reported that the two organizations have reaffirmed their condemnation of the Afghanistan invasion and their concern over the destabilized international political scene. Discussions also centered on problems growing out of soaring oil prices, the international monetary situation, trade policies, the SALT treaty and the forthcoming summit meeting of the heads of the major industrialized nations.

THE MEETINGS with the CISL representatives also focused on the international situation and called for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. A joint statement stressed that "the right of all peoples all over the world to self-determination and freedom from external interference must always be respected" and pledged that both organizations will "work for the defense and the development of human rights" throughout the world.

On economic issues, the statement said "there was full agreement on the need for a closer cooperation by the unions from the industrialized countries to cope with the problems posed by world recession" and its impact on workers and their unions.

Nurturing Peace

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt was marked this week. The courage and vision which prompted the two countries to embark on the road to peace is one of the few positive developments on the international scene.

The role of the United States in nurturing the process has been positive and commendable. This support should continue with vigor and conviction, especially in the face of attacks and pressure from quarters attempting to obstruct, undermine and destroy the spirit, structure and substance of the achievement of Camp David.

IN UNDERTAKING the obligations of the peace treaty, Israel has put her faith in a process which removes the vast Sinai strategic defense space, between herself and Egypt, as well as relinquishing the only source of oil under its own control. Egypt, by pioneering the peace option with Israel, has defied the Arab hardliners and their Soviet supporters for whom chaos and hatred are preferable to the settlement of disputes through negotiation.

Only by expanding on the Camp David agreement is there hope for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. This beginning merits the nation's unwavering support and strong advocacy abroad.

A Test of Values

"BUT THE EMPEROR has no clothes. . . ." Those words spoken by a child allowed the people of the storybook kingdom to say out loud what their eyes and common sense told them must be true.

It is time for responsible members of Congress to speak out with equal honesty against the myth that balancing the federal budget will diminish inflation to any measurable degree.

Even conservative economists claim no more than a "psychological" value in cutting what just two months ago had been widely perceived as a belt-tightening, austere federal budget. Their only argument is that the cuts would be seen as a symbol of a determination to overcome inflation.

Let there be bold voices in the House and Senate to insist that the balanced budget is a political catch-phrase and that it will not bring down prices or make paychecks stretch further.

It will, however, diminish the already shrunken standard of living of those who have been most hurt by the soaring costs of food, fuel and shelter.

It will throw men and women out of work and deny opportunity and training to the young.

It will compel a cruel and unnecessary choice between a militarily strong America and the needs of its people for housing and health care.

For those who already have much, there is no sacrifice in the budget cuts that are being projected. It is those who have least who are being told they must do with less.

Something has been terribly turned around in terms of the nation's values since Franklin D. Roosevelt said so eloquently, "The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little."

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'My Compliments to the Chef!'



'Frivolous' Theory Put Down

Survey Finds No Correlation Between Inflation and Budgets

By Gus Tyler

STEPHEN SOLARZ, a Democrat from Brooklyn, is a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who is deeply concerned with domestic affairs as well. In a recent bit of testimony before the House Rules Committee, he skillfully interwove his dual interests to come up with a revealing design about the relationship between inflation and government spending.

Right now it is faddish to say that inflation is brought on by government spending. The proposed cure is simple: cut spending.

To test this notion, Solarz decided to run a small experiment using nothing less than the whole world as his laboratory. He concentrated on the industrial nations from Japan to the United States.

His hypothesis (to use one of those very scientific terms) was elementary: if high government expenditures cause inflation then the countries with big budgets (as percentage of their total output) should be suffering from inflation, and countries with little budgets should be enjoying stable prices.

Of the industrial countries, he found that the Netherlands had the highest level and that Japan had the lowest level of government expenditures. But, in terms of inflation rates, there was no difference at all: in both nations the rate was low.

Now let's look at two countries with very high inflation rates: Spain and Ireland. In Spain, government expenditures are very low; in Ireland, they are very high. No matter—in both nations, inflation runs rampant.

Now let's take two countries where government expenditures are almost identical: the United Kingdom and West Germany. In the former, 44.5 percent of its national product goes for government expenditures; in the latter, the government eats up 44 percent. But in the United Kingdom, the rate of inflation is 16 percent while in West Germany it is only 4.6 percent.

To make his point, Solarz presented a chart to the committee in which he listed 18 different countries showing the percentage of their national output they put into government expenditures and the rates of inflation. The chart looks like a non-chart, just randomly scattered dots, because there just is no relationship between government expenditures and price increases.

Having made this point, Solarz then went on to prove that there is also no correlation between expenditures and the general health of a nation's economy. He takes the examples of Germany and Japan because "they are held up as models of productivity and high investment."

A look at how much of their national product they put into government expenditures reveals that these two nations are quite unlike each other. Japan spends 10 percent less of its product through government than does the United States; while Germany spends 9 percent more.

Solarz concludes that "inflationary times give rise to frivolous theories about the causes of inflation and equally counterproductive prescriptions for its cure. And the proposal that we limit federal expenditures to a percentage of GNP is one of those counterproductive solutions."

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No Rest for HRDI As Economy Sags

The AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute has established itself as one of the best employment and training programs in the country. But HRDI cannot rest on its laurels.

Our value to the labor movement and to the federal government now will come from helping the labor movement become more effective in the employment and training system.

We will continue to serve the disadvantaged directly in many ways, including job development.

Our tasks become harder and more demanding as the economy gets worse. We will need all of our skill to ensure that scarce dollars are used wisely.

We are expected to perform well. For HRDI, the standards have always been higher, the tolerances lower and the demands greater.

—HRDI President Alan Kistler at national staff training conference, Anaheim, Calif.

Building on Strength

Next Decade Holds Prospect Of Substantial Union Growth

The following is excerpted from an article by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland in the current issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine.

ACADEMIC ANALYSTS and journalistic pulse-takers who have adopted the decline of the labor movement as their thesis are not exactly treading new ground.

Since the founding in 1881 of the national trade union center which has evolved into the AFL-CIO, such observers have alternately predicted either its imminent demise or its eventual withering away.

As always, the messengers of doom have an eager audience among those employers who look for signs and portents that the day is at hand when workers will abandon the principle of self-help and entrust their destiny to the "Christian gentlemen in whose hands God has placed the country's property interests."

Despite the charts, tables and opinion polls that attempt to prove otherwise, that day is not at hand nor do I believe it will ever come.

On the contrary, I look instead for substantial gains in union membership over the next decade, for continued growth in fields in which unions have been gaining members and for expansion in industries and geographic areas in which progress has been slow.

There are many reasons for this, few of them readily reducible to statistical analysis, which is not the most useful tool for gauging the way people perceive their own needs, goals and common interests.

Does the fact that there were 135 unions in the AFL-CIO at the time of the merger and only 105 today mean that labor's base is narrowing?

Far from it. The number will almost certainly shrink more rapidly in the future, and that will be all to the good.

Unions are not economic institutions competing for market shares. They have no independent life of their own apart from their members, as corporations have. They are not instruments of industry but of people, to be made, unmade or changed as the interests of those people may dictate.

There was a time when unions disappeared as industries did. The Cornice Workers, the Horse-Collar Makers, the Umbrella & Walking-Stick Dressers closed up shop and surrendered their charters, as the Bill Posters and the Broom & Whisk Makers did later. These unions served the workers who needed them as long as they needed them, then vanished. Their members did not vanish. They looked for new ways to make a living and new unions to represent them.

Today, for the most part, workers in declining industries keep their unions as merged segments of larger organizations which are better able to serve them, and every merger broadens and strengthens the entire labor movement. The trend is toward fewer, stronger and more diversified unions, and the AFL-CIO encourages that trend.

The numbers that indicate a decline in AFL-CIO membership are deceptive enough to need a little examination.

In 1955 the affiliates of the newly merged federation paid per capita taxes on behalf of 14,031,000 members; in 1979 the figure was 13,621,000, a loss of 410,000.

But during the same period the AFL-CIO expelled three of its affiliated unions, including its largest, and the second-largest later disaffiliated. What that means is that the remaining unions actually increased their membership by 3.5 million, about a third, over those 24 years.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that all American unions, in and out of the federation, have about 22 million members among a total workforce of 104 million. The first figure is highly conservative; the second highly unrealistic.

The "total workforce" includes everybody who earns a living in any way at all and everybody who would like to. It includes public office holders, corporate directors and bankers, high school students who want part-time jobs and the unemployed, both hard-core and temporary, as well as people who sell on commission, doctors, lawyers, farmers, and supervisors at every level.

In the past 20 years, production employment in the construction industry has grown by 48 percent, from 2.5 million jobs to 3.7 million, but nonproduction employment grew 121 percent, from 432,000 to 959,000.

In manufacturing over the same period, production jobs increased by 18 percent, from 12.5 million to 14.9 million, but nonproduction jobs by 46 percent, from 4.1 million to 6 million.

IT IS, OF COURSE, the supervised who produce the goods and do the work of the world, not the supervisors who stand and watch, and the proliferation of watchers seems to me an ominous and unhealthy development.

Those who criticize the productivity of American workers, it seems to me, take insufficient account of the growing number of supernumeraries workers carry on their backs.

Excluding the unemployed, the self-employed and supervisors who are ineligible for union membership, the maximum number of potential union members is roughly 78 million, which includes 16 million on federal, state and local government payrolls and 15 million who work only on a part-time or temporary basis. At a guess, unions can realistically hope to reach only half of the latter two groups, which leaves about 63 million, full-time, permanent workers who can be, and should be, a part of the labor movement.

If there are 22 million union members—and some of the "professional associations" that are unions in everything but name ought to be added to that number—unions have reached a third of their potential.

Throughout its history the American labor movement has never included a significantly higher proportion of the workforce than that, and most of the time it has been much smaller.

All in all, the prophets of doom have badly misread both the present strength and the future prospects of trade unionism in America, and I think my view is shared by America's union-busting business leaders. If unions were dead or dying, they would save their energy and money.

Budget-Balancing Scheme

Cut in Social Security Benefits Would Add to Burdens of Poor

A ROLLBACK of social security benefits in the name of budget-cutting would work a severe hardship on millions of Americans who are already at the low end of the economic ladder, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman declared on Labor News Conference.

Social security benefits would be among the worst places to cut the budget, Seidman said, stressing that "the overwhelming majority of the people who depend on social security are in the low-income groups."

Seidman said on the network radio interview that the budget-balancing fever is running strong and it is conceivable that social security might be affected.

Taxing 50 percent of social security benefits and raising the retirement age are among the cutback proposals that have been suggested, Seidman said. Both the taxation and retirement age schemes would clearly mean across-the-board benefit reductions that would have a harsh impact on retired workers, widows and young children of deceased workers and workers who are disabled.

He scored the cuts of disability benefits already approved by the House and Senate. "To reduce the benefits of people who are disabled and no longer able to work is just plain wrong —unconscionable," he declared.

Reporters questioning Seidman on the program were Diane Brockett of the Washington Star and David Prosten of Press Associates, Inc.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

CONSIDER SOME COMPARISONS suggested by two events unfolding in the nation's capital.

One is the race between the Carter Administration and the Congress to balance the budget by cutting upwards of $16 billion in federal spending.

What lies ahead are "savings" of $800 million by eliminating Saturday mail deliveries; $400 million in food stamp cuts; $1 billion by knocking 50,000 people out of public service jobs; $50 million by cutting legal services for the poor; $900 million in aid for distressed cities. School lunches and child nutrition programs also would be cut back.

To "save" $1.7 billion, the budget-cutters aim to eliminate the state share of revenue-sharing. Many states pass on all or a major portion to counties, cities and towns. It goes for police and fire services, transportation, recreation and public works. About 18 states use all or most of it for schools. Thirteen states use all or some of it for services to the elderly, the mentally ill, family services and medical care for the poor. All worthy purposes.

In contrast, the second event taking place in Washington represents what may be the biggest giveaway in American history—the "windfall profits" tax.

When the President decided last year to decontrol domestic oil and let prices rise to world levels, he proposed the "windfall profits" tax as a matter of equity and to promote conservation and energy development.

But the legislation was mangled in the congressional meat-grinder and reshaped to favor business and the oil industry, in particular. The outstanding feature of the tax is that it's so small.

The Joint Committee on Taxation estimated that oil industry revenues would rise by more than $1 trillion ($1,000 billion) during the next decade with no windfall tax. As a basis of comparison, the total revenues of the 25 biggest oil companies over the past decade were $1.5 trillion and the nation's total gross product last year was about $2.4 trillion.

As the Democratic Study Group pointed out, the windfall tax will raise about $227 billion, or about 23 percent of the $1 trillion in additional income going to the oil companies under decontrol.

THE WINDFALL TAX bill itself falls short on both the equity and energy grounds. Congress recommended that 60 percent of the revenue goes for future income tax cuts, 25 percent to aid low-income groups hit by rising fuel bills and only 15 percent for mass transit and energy programs.

A portion of the windfall revenues has been earmarked for energy purposes. About $8.3 billion will be set aside for business tax incentives, most of it in energy tax credits. But residential energy tax credits amount to a mere $600 million. It was also recommended that some $3 billion be used to aid low-income families—those under $11,600 for a family of four.

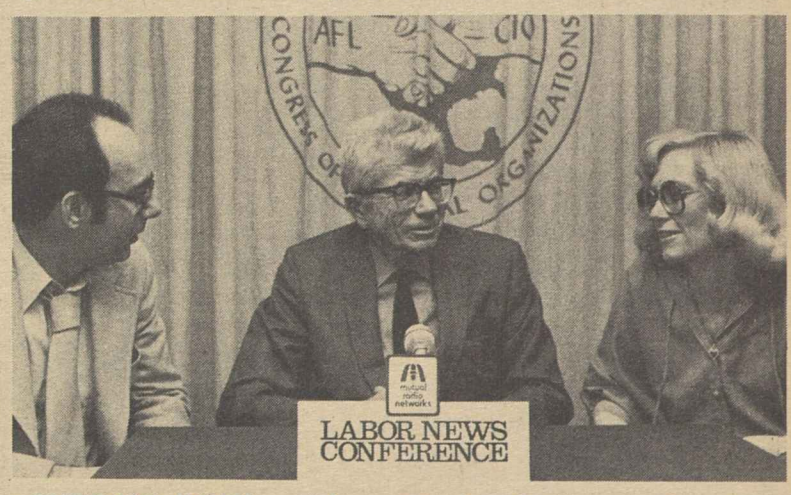
However, the windfall revenues will go into the general fund and the recommended allocations are still subject to change during the budgetary process.

So it is ironic in the current context of budget-cutting frenzy that an already rich industry stands to gain still more billions.

In a special report, the House Democratic Study Group noted that U.S. oil company profits last year were the highest in history and represented the greatest one-year increase on record. Overall, the 20 largest oil companies reported profits exceeding $22 billion —a 64 percent rise—and a return on equity of 23 percent, nearly double that in each of the previous years.

As one expert observes, the consumer can expect to suffer more than higher fuel costs as decontrol proceeds. The "ripple effect" could add up to additional billions of dollars in higher food, shelter and other prices as energy costs spread throug the economy.

These two events—balancing the budget and enacting a "windfall" profits tax—may say something about the nation's priorities today. For they represent a "takeaway" in people programs and a "giveaway" to the oil companies.



CUTTING BACK social security benefits in an attempt to balance the budget would work severe hardship on millions of elderly Americans, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, said on Labor News Conference. Seidman was questioned by David Prosten of Press Associates, Inc. and Diane Brockett of the Washington Star. The program, produced as a public service by the AFL-CIO, is aired weekly on Mutual radio.



THRONGS OF WORKERS protest at the Kentucky state capitol, calling on the legislature to restore proposed cuts in social insurance and other programs benefitting workers and their families.

15,000 March on Capitol

Kentucky Rally Protests Anti-Worker Legislation

Frankfort, Ky.—Hundreds of buses, trucks, pickups, vans and cars packed with working men and women from all parts of Kentucky streamed into the state capital here Mar. 19 to protest the anti-labor, pro-business direction of the 1980 session of the legislature.

Capitol officials described the union-organized demonstration as the biggest crowd—estimated at 12,000 to 15,000 persons—ever to turn out on any issue, inauguration or other event. The message they brought to the representatives and senators was clear: "We're mad as hell and we're not going to take it anymore."

THE FOCUS of the demonstration and march on the Kentucky capitol was the legislature's attack on a number of basic worker protections. Bills moving through the House and Senate would narrow the scope of the state's prevailing wage law, slash worker compensation provisions, shrink unemployment insurance benefits and put prisoners to work at civilian jobs.

Leaders of the Kentucky AFL-CIO, the State Building & Construction Trades Council, the Mine Workers, Teamsters and UAW, who organized the demonstration, said that they also expect that an attempt will be made to saddle the state with a so-called right-to-work law.

As part of the protest, the participants conducted a mock funeral for "Kentucky A. Worker—Victim of the 1980 Kentucky Legislature." Marchers bore "worker's" casket into the capitol, placed it in the rotunda, held a brief service and then spread out to buttonhole senators and representatives to let them know how they and their fellow workers back home feel about the anti-worker measures in the legislature.

ABOUT MID-DAY, Gov. John Y. Brown, Jr., who was elected last fall with solid union backing, sent word that he wanted to meet with demonstration representatives. But instead of addressing all the anti-worker bills they were protesting, the governor concentrated on worker compensation and his determination to cut benefits and reduce premiums. He asked that labor "go along" for now and come back in two years to press for restoration of the benefits.

The unions didn't buy the governor's proposal, Executive Sec.-Treas. Leonard S. Smith of the State AFL-CIO said.

"Workers won't compromise on their position," Smith told Brown. "We're not going to go along with your kind of proposition, where the employers' premiums are reduced, the insurance companies' profits are boosted and the workers lose."

The meeting ended without resolution of the dispute.

"But one thing is for sure," declared Jerry Hammond, executive secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky building trades council and a principal organizer of the demonstration: "They know now—after today—that we're up here speaking for workers, not just speaking about them."

Workers Vote on Contract At Newport News Shipyard

Newport News, Va.—Steelworkers officials expected workers at the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. here to vote overwhelming acceptance of a new 43-month contract.

Balloting on the pact took place on Mar. 26 and 27, with the vote count due to be completed Mar. 28 after the AFL-CIO News went to press.

THE AGREEMENT with the giant shipyard, a Tenneco Inc. subsidiary, marked a breakthrough for organized labor. The Steelworkers defeated a "company" union in a National Labor Relations Board election in January 1978, but had to overcome several legal challenges by the firm before management would bargain with it.

Details of the settlement were outlined to the yard's 16,500 production and maintenance workers at a membership meeting in the Hampton Coliseum on Mar. 23.

UNDER THE CONTRACT, mechanics and specialists would receive a $1 hourly pay increase and handymen and helpers an 80-cent hourly hike, retroactive to Mar. 1. All employees would receive increases of 55 cents an hour in August 1981 and 50 cents an hour in October 1982.

In addition, cost-of-living raises of 10 cents an hour would be payable in March 1982 and April 1983. The average hourly wage currently is $6.23.

The company also agreed to introduce a new seven-step automatic progression scale for handymen and helpers. The hourly rate of a third-class helper would rise over the life of the contract from $5.08 to $8.12. Additional increases for mechanics and specialists would continue to be determined by wage reviews of an employee's skill and ability.

PENSION BENEFITS under the agreement would rise from $11 to $12 a month multiplied by years of service for the years 1969 to 1977. For years of service after 1977, the amount would remain at $14. A surviving spouse provision also was negotiated.

Life insurance coverage would rise from $10,000 to $15,000, and hospitalization coverage would be increased from 120 to 180 days. The company would immediately pick up the full cost of sickness and accident benefits. Duration of sickness and accident benefits would rise from 13 to 18 weeks immediately and to 26 weeks in 1981.

Other improvements include a funeral leave provision calling for three days, a 13th (floating) paid holiday in 1982, and an expedited arbitration procedure.

More Oil Firms Reach Agreement Based on Pattern

Denver—A trend toward settling the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers' 12-week nationwide strike against the petroleum industry gained momentum as other firms moved to match the pattern agreement set earlier with Gulf Oil Corp. and Cities Service.

OCAW members ratified accords with Sun, Getty, BP, Shell, Union, and Standard of Ohio. Meanwhile, the union has received offers from about two dozen other firms affecting some 50,000 oil workers.

Not all of the offers have followed the Gulf and Cities Service pattern, however, and OCAW President Robert Goss charged that some companies "are still trying to chisel on their workers." Among the big companies yet to meet the contract terms are Amoco, Atlantic-Richfield, Texaco, Mobil, Ashland, Phillips, Conoco, and Chevron.

GOSS SAID that variations are cropping up in the health care plan provisions as the individual companies present their offers. Under the pattern agreement, first signed by Gulf, the employer agrees to increase its monthly contribution to family health care coverage by $18.50 in the first year, bringing the total to $20.50, and by $18 in the second year. The increase for unmarried workers is $6 a month each year.

The Gulf contract also provides an immediate 52-cent hourly pay raise, in addition to the 5 percent increase guaranteed under the contract concluded in January 1979 and 10.5 percent in the second year. A new dental plan and a sixth week of vacation after 30 years of service round out the pact.

Nearly 60,000 OCAW members went on strike Jan. 8 after negotiations reached an impasse in a wage reopener allowed in the 1979 agreement.

Winn-Dixie Charged On Bar to Unions

The Food & Commercial Workers filed an unfair labor practice charge against Winn-Dixie Stores, challenging the company's sweeping "no solicitation" rule.

The union asked the National Labor Relations Board to void, as an abridgement of workers' rights to organize, the company's chilling warning to its 50,000 workers.

"No person will be allowed to carry on union organizing activities on the job," the bulletin board notice begins. "Anyone who does and who thereby neglects his own work or interferes with the work of others will be subject to discharge."

The Winn-Dixie chain has been the target of a boycott by labor, civil rights groups and others protesting the company's record of labor law and civil rights violations.

The latest episode points up the attitude that brought on the boycott, President Robert F. Harbrant of the AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept. said.

Rubber Workers Challenge Firestone on Plant Closings

(Continued from Page 1)

completion before the end of October.

Bommarito said he was shocked that Firestone would take such action without first asking the union for help. "Once again, the worker is the victim of a situation beyond his control," he said. Bommarito blamed the planned closings on increased imports of autos and tires as well as rising energy costs.

RICHARD RILEY, chairman and chief executive officer of Firestone, said the realignment is intended to meet changing market conditions by "eliminating unneeded capacity" that has been used mainly for the production of bias-ply tires. Bias-ply tires have been increasingly displaced by radial tires.

Announcement of the closings followed heavy losses by the company last year resulting largely from the recall of its Firestone 500 radial tire.

The company said it intends to discontinue production at tire plants in Dayton and Barberton, Ohio; Los Angeles, Salinas, Calif., and Pottstown, Pa. The latex plant that will be closed is in Akron. Employment at the six plants includes 5,190 hourly workers and 2,200 salaried workers. Another 1,500 hourly workers are currently on indefinite layoff from the plants and would be discharged under the company's plans.

Citing the impact of job-destroying imports, Bommarito said he wished the American people would raise their voices in support of a "fair trade" policy for the nation.

MEANWHILE, the Labor Dept. threatened to cancel some $12 million in annual government contracts with Firestone for alleged failure to adhere to equal employment standards for women and minorities at the company's Orange, Tex., plant.

The department charged that Firestone has not correctly identified areas where female and minority workers are underrepresented in relation to their availability in the workforce. It also alleged that Firestone failed to establish goals and timetables to correct the situation.

With Bommarito at the union's meeting with Firestone officials were the presidents of the six URW locals affected by the announced closings.



GOOD WISHES are exchanged as Fernand Spaak calls on AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland as he prepares to wind up his assignment as head of the delegation that represents the Commission of the European Communities—the Common Market—in the United States. Spaak is returning to Belgium.

Buying Power Down Sharply In Past Year

(Continued from Page 1)

after social security and federal income taxes have been deducted, and the impact of inflation since 1972 has been accounted for. In February, a married worker with three dependents averaged real spendable earnings of $84.85 a week, a drop of $2.23 since January and a decrease of $6.81 from a year earlier.

THE FEBRUARY fall-off in spendable earnings was the ninth consecutive monthly decline, and dropped purchasing power 7.3 percent below the year-earlier level. The dramatic decline means that workers and their families will have increasing difficulty in maintaining their standards of living.

The steady loss of purchasing power also portends a possible quickening in the nation's slide toward recession. Unable to maintain current living standards, consumers would have to cut back on their spending. Consumer spending to a large degree is what has given the economy its buoyancy, and staved off the long-expected downturn.

Last month's 1.4 percent jump in the CPI figures out at an almost 18 percent compounded annual rate. If prices were to increase at the February rate, the nation would have the highest inflation level since 1946, when World War II price controls were lifted.

February consumer prices were 14.2 percent higher than 12 months ago, and compared with a 13.4 percent inflation rate for the year 1979. The Carter Administration has said that it expects retail prices to rise about 11.75 percent for all of 1980.

THE LARGEST PRICE increases last month were for gasoline, which rose 7.3 percent, almost identical to January's 7.2 percent jump. BLS said that higher gas prices accounted for almost four-fifths of the monthly increase in the CPI's transportation component.

Prices in the transportation sector were up 2.8 percent over the month. Prices for new cars increased 1.2 percent, following a 1.4 percent rise in January. Automobile financing charges continued to increase sharply—up 1.5 percent—and auto insurance costs rose 1.2 percent.

The housing component continued to rise substantially—1.4 percent over the month—as mortgage interest rates and household fuel prices soared higher. Mortgage interest rates rose 2.7 percent in February, and were 30.4 percent higher than a year earlier.

Home heating oil prices were up 4.9 percent for the month and 65.5 percent for the year. Natural gas and electricity charges were up 2 percent for the month and 15.6 percent over the year. The rate of increase in house prices slowed to three-tenths of 1 percent, reflecting the difficulties in obtaining financing.



NATIONAL STAFF CONFERENCE of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute drew 160 representatives from HRDI's offices around the country. The institute, which has received an $8.8 million grant renewal from the Labor Dept., set goals for developing jobs and training programs for the nation's unemployed, underemployed, and disadvantaged. Above, Assistant Labor Sec. Ernest Green addresses a session at the week-long meeting.

Faltering National Economy Poses Crucial Test of HRDI Jobs Mission

Anaheim, Calif.—The problems created by a beleaguered national economy pose the greatest challenge yet for the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute as it enters its 12th year of operations.

That was the focus of a week-long national staff conference here for some 160 HRDI representatives from offices throughout the country.

Topping HRDI's list of goals for the 1980s will be stepped-up technical assistance to labor organizations under a new $8.8 million contract with the Labor Dept. The new grant will permit HRDI to make staffing changes in the field and at the national level to strengthen its technical services aimed at increasing participation of organized labor in employment and training programs.

AT THE SAME time, HRDI will continue its job development and placement work for the disadvantaged, unemployed and underemployed with a goal of developing 14,000 jobs this year.

Institute President Alan Kistler said in his opening address that HRDI "has established itself as one of the best, if not the best, employment and training programs in the country."

During the conference sessions and workshops on various aspects of HRDI's role staff members were addressed by Assistant Labor Sec. Ernest G. Green, AFL-CIO COPE Director Al Barkan, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald, Administrator Lamond Godwin of the Labor Dept.'s Office of National Programs; William J. Kolberg, president of the National Alliance of Business; Evelyn Dubrow, vice president and legislative director of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and Robert Jones, administrator for the Labor Dept.'s Office of Management Assistance.

HRDI Executive Director Michael M. Arnold teamed with Kistler in kicking off the conference and setting its tone. Arnold told the HRDI staffers they are charting a "dramatic new course in meeting our responsibilities to the labor movement, the disadvantaged, our communities and the entire employment and training system."

ARNOLD, MARKING his first year as director, noted that HRDI has moved into a number of new areas with special emphasis on the private sector initiatives program, demonstration youth programs, the new apprenticeship opportunity center in Houston and the native-American apprenticeship outreach programs.

"These, of course, are not the only innovations of the past year but they represent the thrust of our organization—an evolving, changing, adapting organization," he said.

In reviewing other HRDI accomplishments in the last year he noted that the handicapped placement program placed more than 800 disabled individuals in jobs at an average starting wage of over $4.25 an hour. He also pointed to the 600 Navajo men and women HRDI has proposed for apprenticeships in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

THE OUTREACH programs administered by HRDI are of vital assistance to minorities and females who wish to enter the apprenticeable trades, Arnold said.

"The unquestioned number one priority of HRDI is now technical assistance and training," he emphasized. He announced the creation of a task force of HRDI staff members to review the total HRDI reporting and documentation process.

Kistler warned, as did Barkan, of the effect the economy is having and will continue to have on social programs.

"CONGRESS IS clearly working toward spending less on social programs, which means that while the demands on the CETA system grow greater as the economy worsens, that system is likely to be less capable of meeting the needs," Kistler asserted, adding:

"We have to employ all our skills and keep developing them to insure that the scarce dollars are used wisely and well. The labor movement must be in a position to use maximum influence to guide the CETA system in the proper direction, and our job—more than ever—is to see that labor is in the position to do that."

Green, in lauding HRDI's record, said, "helping to find jobs and to provide training for well over a quarter-million of America's disadvantaged, unemployed and underemployed workers has taken a lot of resourcefulness and you have done particularly well in serving the neediest groups, including young people, minorities, women, ex-offenders, the handicapped and veterans."

He urged greater and more active participation of labor and business in Private Industry Councils (PICs). To receive Labor Dept. funds for private sector training programs, state and local governments must establish PICs to represent the private sector in planning and implementing the programs.

JONES ISSUED a strong challenge to local union leaders to actively serve on the councils "where the action and the money is."

"If labor and business amalgamate they would have authority over the money (currently some $400 million) to find the right areas in which to train people and to find the best possible jobs," he said.

He said that the federal government, Congress and the local political systems "have got to be looking to the labor movement as legitimate and equal partners in the employment delivery system."

"That's what CETA is—a labor market system, not a program. But to fully succeed in delivering services it must have the cooperation of labor, the private sector and government."

Carter Rejects Merger of Pension Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

duction in the level of pension benefits now available to government workers.

- No increase in the cost to public employees "without a commensurate adjustment in benefits."
- Maintenance of the identity of current public employee retirement systems.
- No diminution of the opportunity for public employees to improve their retirement systems.

In his letter to Blaylock, besides rejecting any cuts in current or prospective benefits, Carter said he "would insist that the Civil Service Retirement system continue to operate as a separate, independently funded system" and that it not be merged into social security.

THE MONEY in the fund, the President said, "must continue to be used exclusively to pay benefits to federal employees, retirees, and their survivors."

Blaylock noted that the President's letter represented the first public stand on the issue by the White House. He characterized Carter's response as a firm commitment to the principle of protection while keeping program options open.

AFGE HAS joined with other unions representing federal and postal employees to establish the Fund Assuring an Independent Retirement to fight attempts to merge the Civil Service Retirement Fund with the social security system.

Bartlett, in commenting on the study group's report at a news conference, said that nothing in the report "suggests a merger" of the two retirement systems. In fact, the report made no specific recommendations, but instead set forth a series of options to deal with the issue. As chairman, Bartlett was the only citizen member of the study group, which was staffed by federal officials.

In a letter to Sec. Patricia Harris of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, Bartlett expressed his personal view favoring social security coverage for federal workers "in the near future," with local and state government workers phased in gradually.

Besides the 2.8 million federal workers, about 3 million local and state government employees remain outside the social security system.

The Bartlett report suggested that if social security were integrated with federal, state and local government retirement systems, savings of up to $6 billion annually could be realized in lower payroll taxes and benefit costs.

IT FOCUSED particularly on what it called "windfall benefits" that occur when a government employee works for a time in private industry and becomes eligible for social security benefits as well as a government pension. The study contends that in such cases the minimum social security payment is higher than the worker's payroll contributions would warrent.

The report also suggests that social security coverage would provide better protection in certain benefit areas—disability, widows' benefits and Medicare.

Arbitration Caseload Set Record in 1979

New York—The American Arbitration Association reported that a record 16.669 labor disputes were registered with its 24 regional offices last year.

The total is the highest number of labor filings in the organization's 54-year-old history, and compared with 16,437 cases filed in 1978, the AAA said.

Nearly twice as many labor claims, 10,-847, were filed from the private sector as from the public sector, 5,822.

Union Witnesses Point To 'Preventive' Value Of Federal Safety Law

By Rex Hardesty

The nation's basic federal safety and health law has great value as "preventive medicine," union witnesses told the Senate Labor & Human Resources Committee, and it has worked far better to protect workers in recent years than it did earlier in its first decade.

Representatives of the Machinists, Teamsters and a panel from unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept. testified in the second session of "oversight" hearings on the Occupational Safety & Health Act. That overall picture of OSHA is scheduled to be followed by hearings before the same committee on changes in the law proposed by Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.).

BUT THAT DIDN'T keep the Schweiker amendments from intruding into the oversight hearings—largely on questions and statements from Schweiker himself. The bill is co-sponsored by Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), but after several references to "our bill" in the Mar. 21 hearings, Schweiker turned to Williams to ask if it were now more proper "to call it my bill?" He got no answer.

Previously, Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) had publicly withdrawn his support from the Schweiker proposals, which would exempt some 90 percent of the nation's workplaces from inspection until a serious accident occurs. And the second-ranking Republican on the committee, Sen. Jacob Javits of New York, called Schweiker's proposal unworkable and one-sided against workers.

The value of OSHA inspections in overall workplace safety and health was summarized by Mike Tiner, legislative representative of the Food & Commercial Workers. He cited a UFCW record of 200 worker complaints of which 194 were corrected quickly through management cooperation with the union's normal contract enforcement channels and six went as far as an OSHA complaint.

"But without the six, we can't get the 194 corrected," Tiner told Schweiker.

SIMILARLY, Machinists' Safety Director George Robinson traced just two months of IAM cases that are still open because the employer has contested the penalties imposed. They involved enforcing the lead standard in Philadelphia, potential explosions from the use of arc welders in a rubber plant in Indiana, mercury contamination in Ohio and toxic fumes in paint tanks in Illinois.

"Without the support of the act and the assistance of increasingly competent inspectors, we would continue to be limited in the changes we could bring about," Robinson said. He noted that OSHA is far more effective today than in the early days of the law when enforcement was "under the leadership of an assistant secretary whose sole dedication was to the re-election of Richard Nixon."

Basil Whiting, a deputy assistant secretary of labor in the current OSHA administration, traced in detail the history of enforcement, including the recent turning away from "the haphazard targeting and undue emphasis on the number of inspections," which in those years earned OSHA inspectors "justified criticism for citing minor violations."

BUT HE did note that even prior to 1974, OSHA didn't spend as much time with coat hooks and split toilet seats as the national notoriety made it appear.

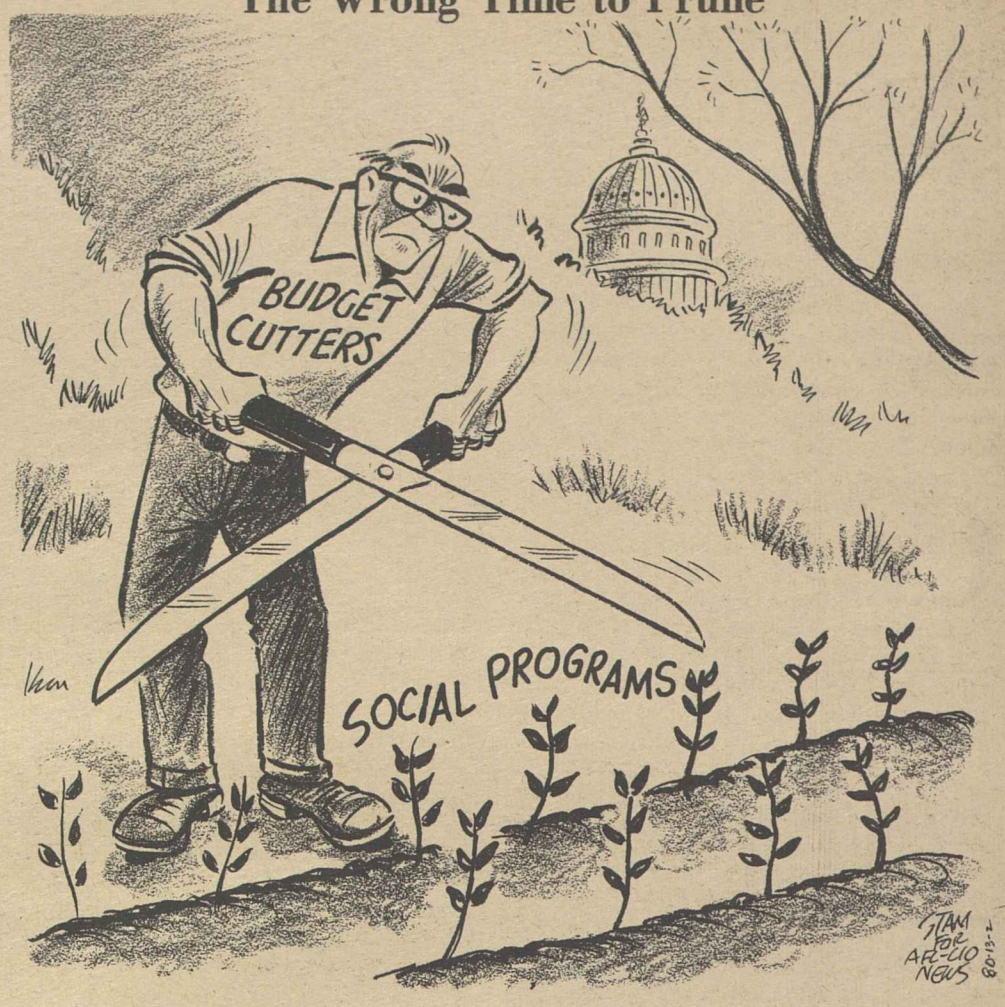
Several union witnesses pointed to the excessive reliance of workers on OSHA's general duty clause—which requires employers to provide a worksite free of hazards—in the absence of clear standards on various hazardous substances. That concern is growing, they said, because administrative law judges are denying workers protection from real dangers through technical interpretations of what the general duty clause should cover.

The most graphic of those stories is the case of workers in the nation's grain elevators, said Robert Harbrant, president of the Food & Beverage Trades Dept. "It's only recently that grain elevator workers received a degree of public attention, and this only due to massive loss of life. At the end of 1977, in the short span of two months, seven elevators exploded, killing 62 workers and seriously injuring 54," he said.

A targeting by OSHA made possible a combination of increased inspections and worker education about the hazards which "has undoubtedly prevented any tragic loss of life like that of 1977," he said.

Almost all of the improvements were made in spite of employer obstructions, Harbrant said, and he noted the particular problems occurred in a largely rural, non-union atmosphere.

The Wrong Time to Prune



Key Programs Endangered By Cuts to Balance Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

The House Budget Committee projected a surplus based on some additional taxes—even without including in its estimate the $10 billion oil import fee that President Carter wants Congress to shift into a new gasoline tax. But the jumble of revenue estimates got so complex that Republican committee members were threatening to back off from their commitment to support the budget resolution when it reached the floor of the House.

MEANWHILE, some liberal Democrats who had initially made what they thought was a politically wise jump on the balanced budget bandwagon were having some second thoughts as the implications of the proposed slashes stirred constituent groups.

The House Democratic leadership decided not to bring the budget resolution to the floor until after the Easter recess, which will give members a chance to measure back-home reaction to the issue.

In the senate, Democrats seized on the balanced budget as a means of staving off a resolution introduced by Sen. William V. Roth, Jr. (R-Del.) to set a spending limit for fiscal 1981 of 21 percent of the nation's gross national product, down from an estimated 22.4 percent this year.

That would have required a spending slash of $27.8 billion more than the House Budget Committee proposed to achieve its balanced budget.

To head off its passage, the Senate Democratic leadership threw its support to a substitute sponsored by Senate Budget Committee Chairman Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.). It put the Senate on record as favoring a balanced budget and declared that any surplus should be divided between tax cuts for business to spur productivity and to offset a scheduled rise in the social security payroll tax rate. It also asked the committee to estimate the additional cuts that would be necessary to get under the spending limitations proposed by Roth.

REPUBLICANS SOUGHT to table the Muskie substitute in order to get to a vote on the original Roth resolution but failed, 52-45. The Muskie substitute then passed, 56-41, with all Democrats voting for it and all Republicans opposed.

The rhetoric sometimes got heated. During the debate, Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.) called the Roth proposal "straight out of the school of Herbert Hoover." And Roth termed the Muskie substitute a "cup of poison."

But even after the Roth proposal was beaten back, liberals were in no position to send up more than the faintest half-cheer since the Democratic alternative implied the type of program-gutting cutbacks that the House Budget Committee adopted.

Child Labor Barred in Sprayed Fields

A federal appeals court has struck down Labor Dept. waivers permitting growers to employ 10- and 11-year-old workers to harvest farm crops that have been sprayed with pesticides.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia overturned a lower court in ruling that the Labor Dept. may not grant waivers of its child labor regulations until it can show conclusively that the children will not be harmed by the pesticides.

The court granted a preliminary injunction prohibiting such waivers "in the interests of justice—if not plain decency" and said the injunction would remain in effect "long enough to permit the completion of appropriate notice and comment rulemaking by the department."

AS A RESULT, the three-member appeals court panel said, no further waivers may be granted until the issue of the effects of the pesticides on children is decided and formal rulemaking procedures have been followed.

Under the 1977 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, which governs the use of child labor, Congress directed the Labor Dept., over vigorous trade union opposition, to establish rules permitting waivers for the employment on farms of 10- and 11-year-old workers. The department was specifically required to rely on "objective data" to determine whether certain pesticides used on crops are safe for children in that age group.

The department commissioned a study by an outside consulting firm after it was advised by the Environmental Protection Agency that all available scientific data on the pesticides applied only to their effects on adults. Even the consulting firm acknowledged that it had no information on the effect of the pesticide exposure on children.

NEVERTHELESS the Labor Dept. went ahead with the publication of several lists of "approved" pesticides that it said could be used where children were employed if "pre-harvest intervals" were observed before the children entered the fields. Under these rules, the department last fall granted about 25 applications for waivers of the child labor limitations.

In granting the injunction against further waivers, the appeals court found that the department's regulations violated both procedural standards and the requirement that "objective data" be used to determine the safety of the pesticides and their effect on the health and well-being of the children involved.

The injunction was sought by the National Association of Farmworkers Organizations, an umbrella group embracing several anti-poverty and social welfare programs set up to aid farmworkers and their families.

IN A PARALLEL case, berry growers in Washington and Oregon succeeded in temporarily blocking a Labor Dept. ban on two pesticides—Captan and Benomyl—where children are employed to harvest crops. Captan has been found to be a cancer-causing agent and Benomyl to have serious and persistent toxic effects on genes and human fetuses.

The U.S. District court in Tacoma, Wash., ruled in favor of the growers in that case, but the Labor Dept. has asked for a review by the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco before the 1980 harvest season.

3/29/80

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Labor Dept. to Name Building for Perkins

The headquarters of the U.S. Dept. of Labor will be renamed the Frances Perkins Building at an Apr. 10 ceremony on the 100th anniversary of her birth.

Perkins headed the Labor Dept. throughout the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration—from 1933 to 1945, longer than any other Secretary of Labor. She was the first woman to hold a Cabinet post.

An exhibit on the life and times of Perkins will be displayed in the building lobby and a 15-cent stamp commemorating Perkins will be put on sale that day.

Construction Trades Vow Drive to Preserve Jobs

By John R. Oravec

Construction workers served notice that they aren't willing to pay with their jobs for a merely symbolic attack on an inflation that has already slashed the buying power of their paychecks.

Three thousand delegates came to Washington at the call of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. for a legislative conference that focused on bread-and-butter economic issues and political attacks on the labor movement. They knocked on congressional doors, speaking for some 4 million members of 15 affiliated unions.

In opening the three-day meeting, BCTD President Robert A. Georgine declared that construction workers fully intend to have a voice in economic decisions that affect their livelihoods.

AMERICAN CONSTRUCTION workers are prepared to support the decisions of the President and Congress, "but that support will come only if economic sacrifice falls fairly upon all members of society," Georgine stressed.

The continued climb in interest rates, now at the 20 percent level, "is not acceptable to us," he declared.

"Rising interest rates will have a particularly cruel impact on the residential market," he noted. "It means that home ownership is fast becoming an impossible dream for most Americans. And along with that dream go thousands of construction jobs.

"Jobs must not be the cost of fighting inflation," Georgine said, "because in the end, it is no solution at all."

He also pointed out that budget-slashing proposals in Congress to chop away needed federal construction grants, building projects, revenue sharing and loan guarantees would plunge the construction industry further into recession and inflate the jobless rate of building trades members.

Georgine told the delegates to relay the message to their senators and congressmen during Capitol Hill visits that the proposed budget cuts will not solve the nation's economic ills and that a trade-off of jobs in the inflation fight is no workable answer.

AFL-CIO PRESIDENT Lane Kirkland reinforced that point in his address to the BCTD conference, noting that 500,000 jobs—including about 100,000 in the construction trades—would be eliminated by attempts of the Administration and Congress to balance the federal budget.

"Policies that increase unemployment

(Continued on Page 2)

Coalition Battles Budget Slash

AFL-CIO News

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Broad Alliance Condemns Cutback of Key Programs

By David L. Perlman

A national coalition, which the AFL-CIO helped organize, has called on Congress to reject proposed budget slashes that would fall hardest on those who already have the least and leave untouched the "real causes" of inflation.

Its leaders joined in a statement protesting unemployment-breeding program cuts that have been demanded by congressional budget committees and the Administration in order to achieve a balanced budget.

"The fight against inflation must be shared by all," the coalition declared, "not carried by workers, the poor, minority groups and the urban areas where they live."

THE NEW BUDGET coalition embraces some 150 civil rights, women, consumer, religious, health, elderly, education and housing groups. It includes the UAW, Teamsters and Mine Workers, as well as AFL-CIO affiliates. Leaders of a cross-section of participating groups joined AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland at a news conference in the federation's headquarters to declare their strong opposition to the budget resolutions that will be put before the House and Senate after the Easter recess.

Taking part in the news conference were Maudine R. Cooper, representing the National Urban League; UAW President Douglas A. Fraser; Judy Goldsmith, executive vice president of the National Organization of Women; Executive Director John J. Gunther of the U.S. Conference of Mayors; League of Women Voters President Ruth J. Hinerfeld; Executive Director William R. Hutton of the National Council of Senior Citizens; Floyd Hyde, from the executive committee of the National Urban Coalition.

Also, Bishop Thomas C. Kelly, general secretary of the U.S. Catholic Conference and the National Conference of Catholic Bishops; Executive Director Kathleen O'Reilly of the Consumer Federation of America; Leon Shull, national director of Americans for Democratic Action, and Althea T. H. Simmons, director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP.

THEY MADE clear that they are not opposed to the goal of a balanced budget and noted that the "austere" budget President Carter submitted earlier this year would have been very close to a balance between spending and revenues if the unemployment rate stayed at 6 percent.

(Continued on Page 3)



LEGISLATIVE CHANGES are not needed in the nation's basic job safety law to improve its performance, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland told the Senate Labor Committee. He was accompanied at the OSHA oversight hearing by Legislative Director Ray Denison, left, and Safety Director George H. R. Taylor.

Kirkland Bids Congress To Keep OSHA Intact

By Rex Hardesty

No new legislation is needed on the nation's basic federal job safety and health law, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland told the Senate committee conducting oversight hearings on the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

What needs to be done can be handled administratively, Kirkland testified before the Senate Labor & Human Resources Committee, and everyone would benefit from a halt in business and right-wing horror stories about the law.

"HONEST MISTAKES, not of subversion but of mundane incompetence, created situations where untrained inspectors enforced irrelevant standards which employers found unreasonable and the media held up to ridicule," Kirkland said. "None of this advanced the cause of safe and healthful working conditions."

But the cause has been served by the overall 10-year history of OSHA and its enforcement, Kirkland said, noting that on-job fatalities have decreased 10 percent during the program's history and total injuries have declined 15 percent.

He said that record was even more remarkable since the agency's first seven years were marred by an administration so "destructive and distasteful" as to border on sabotage.

"THE AFL-CIO is pleased with the significant changes made under Sec. of Labor Marshall and Dr. Eula Bingham," Kirkland said. "Once OSHA focused only on problems of worker safety. Today the program has moved out of the dark ages to address complex occupational health problems."

In both health and safety, he said, the agency has made more progress under Bingham than in all its previous years.

(Continued on Page 7)

Interest Rates Soar to 20%, Slump Widens

By James M. Shevis

Outlines of a possibly severe recession later this year emerged more clearly as the government issued a spate of statistics showing a weakening economy and the banking industry lifted its key prime lending rate to a historic level of 20 percent.

The dubious distinction of being first to hit the 20 percent mark went to Chemical Bank of New York, which jumped the interest rate it charges its most creditworthy corporate customers by one-half percent. Within hours, more than a score of other banks—including the nation's largest, Bank of America—followed suit.

WHILE THE COST of consumer loans is not tied directly to the prime, it generally moves in the same direction. Home mortgage interest rates, for example, recently have risen to a 15-17 percent range.

Chemical's boost marked the eleventh increase in the prime rate this year. Banks have raised the rate because the Federal Reserve Board has tightened and restricted credit, making the cost of money more expensive.

The Fed's purpose in reining in credit ostensibly is to slow the nation's soaring rate of inflation. Thus far, the central bank's policies have worked only to increase the price spiral as the higher interest rates infiltrate the economy's structure.

INFLATION, paced by the soaring cost of both money and energy, is speeding forward at an 18 percent annual clip in 1980, severely eroding workers' purchasing power. In the year ending February, the inflation rate topped 14 percent.

(Continued on Page 2)

Unions to Help Rally Relief for Cambodians

The American labor movement's leadership is "crucial" in the effort to provide relief for the thousands of Cambodian people who face virtual extinction unless quick action is taken, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and Rev. Theodore Hesburgh declared in urging top union officials to involve their organizations in the drive.

Father Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, and Kirkland co-chair the National Cambodia Crisis Committee, along with Walter Haas, Jr., chairman of Levi-Strauss & Co., and Jean Young, who heads the International Year of the Child.

In a joint letter to presidents of all AFL-CIO unions, federation regional directors, and presidents and secretaries of state and local central bodies, Hesburgh and Kirkland said "the importance of time and collective action cannot be overemphasized.

"Cambodians want to return to a normal life in their country," they said. "If we help them now, they can do it."

FORMED TWO MONTHS ago with Mrs. Rosalynn Carter's help, the National Cambodian Crisis Committee seeks to raise $100 million in contributions from private organizations and individuals from mid-April through early June. Labor can help by informing its members about the Cambodian situation through union publications, by organizing public support for Cambodian relief, and by initiating or joining local fund drives, Kirkland said.

ONE HUNDRED prominent Americans —among them 14 union presidents—serve on the committee. The committee's administrative arm, the Cambodia Crisis Center, will furnish unions with materials. It is situated at 1523 L St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

The AFL-CIO is committed to aiding the Cambodian refugees, left homeless by Communist attacks and pillaging. Delegates to the federation's 1979 convention unanimously adopted a resolution backing a national fund-raising campaign in their behalf.

Interest Rates Soar to 20%, Slump Widens

(Continued from Page 1)

Meanwhile, unemployment stood at 6 percent in February and was expected to move higher in March. If the economy were to enter a major slump, as many analysts predict, it would be starting from a much higher level of joblessness than the 4.9 percent that preceded the 1974-75 recession, the nation's deepest postwar recession.

"The prognosis is for the worst of both worlds: high inflation and high unemployment," said AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald. "And the President's budget cuts would aggravate the recession." Carter wants Congress to balance the fiscal 1981 budget by eliminating or reducing many labor-backed programs.

IN LIGHT OF the steep price spiral during the first quarter of the year, the Carter Administration this week revised its estimate of inflation upward for the second time since January. It forecast a 12.8 percent increase in consumer prices from the fourth quarter of 1979 to the fourth quarter of 1980 instead of the 10.7 percent jump originally estimated. Only three weeks ago, Administration economists were talking of an 11.75 percent rise over the same period.

As inflation and interest rates have soared, the construction industry—traditionally the first sector of the economy to suffer in a recession—has begun to sag. The rate of new housing starts has dropped 22 percent since last October. The National Association of Homebuilders predicts that new starts will total only about one million this year and that the annual rate will average only about 875,000 in the fourth quarter.

In addition to the housing downturn, virtually every other economic statistic released in the past two weeks points to a weak economic performance.

Sales of autos made in the United States fell 16 percent in mid-March. New orders for non-defense capital goods were down sharply in February, falling by $2 billion, or 8.2 percent.

AND THE GOVERNMENT reported its largest monthly trade deficit on record—$5.6 billion—in February, surpassing the previous record of $5.2 billion in February 1978. The major reason for the huge deficit was a significant rise in imported oil and automobiles.

Perhaps the strongest signal that a recession is imminent, however, emanated from the Commerce Dept., which reported that its index of leading economic indicators declined two-tenths of 1 percent in February, the fifth consecutive monthly drop in this closely watched measure. The index is designed to foreshadow the direction of the economy.



SHORTSIGHTED economic policies and budget cutbacks could plunge the construction industry into a deep recession, President Robert A. Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. warned at the department's annual legislative conference in Washington. He said BCTD members will have to pay for these policies with their jobs.

NLRB Upholds Union's Victory At Stevens Plant

The National Labor Relations Board has certified the Clothing & Textile Workers as bargaining agent for 126 employees at J. P. Stevens & Co.'s High Point, N.C., plant.

The history of the board's action dates from last October, when the union won an NLRB-conducted representation election by a vote of 68 to 48. The textile firm filed 11 objections, accusing ACTWU of irregularities and misconduct in its organizing drive.

The NLRB regional director in Winston-Salem, N.C., ruled on Nov. 30 that the company's objections were "without merit." Now, the full labor board has upheld that decision.

Meanwhile, an NLRB hearing officer in Winston-Salem issued a similar ruling in connection with ACTWU's election victory at the Stevens plant in Allendale, S.C. He found that all of the company's objections to the conduct of that election also "without merit," and recommended that the union be certified as bargaining agent.

NLRB regional hearing officer Earl P. Pfeffer said in his decision that the votes cast for the union in an NLRB-conducted election last Nov. 1 were a majority of the valid votes cast, and that the union should be the representative of the plant's 120 employees. ACTWU won the election by a vote of 57 to 54. Within days of the election, Stevens filed charges seeking to have the result set aside.

The ballots of seven challenged voters were counted by mutual consent and brought the final tally to 61 to 57 in favor of ACTWU. Stevens then challenged the finding.

Building Trades Vow Fight Against Destruction of Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

and rob wages of their buying power are a formula for economic disaster," Kirkland said. "What workers seek, and what we have been repeatedly and falsely promised, is a rejection of unemployment as an instrument of national policy."

When the National Accord was negotiated between the Administration and the labor movement, "we were assured it contained a commitment that the jobs of workers would not be used as cannon fodder in the fight against inflation," he asserted.

"BUT RECENT events have cast profound doubt on the strength and the length and the sincerity of that commitment."

Kirkland said it is unfortunate that Republicans have apparently convinced Democrats that the best way to cure the nation's ills is through tax cuts for corporations and sacrifices by workers.

"That's what the so-called balanced-budget approach is all about," he said. "It is simply a prelude and a staging ground for more tax handouts to big business."

Kirkland also cited the possibility that the Democratic Party is becoming "a clone of orthodox Republican economic policy," while repudiating its historic concern for workers, the poor and the disadvantaged.

"If the Democratic Party is to mouth Hooverite Republican slogans, we in the labor movement will find it very hard indeed to maintain our political enthusiasm," Kirkland warned.

PRESIDENT CARTER, after giving delegates an updated report on the hostage situation in Iran, said in addressing domestic issues that there are no easy answers in the fight against inflation. He insisted that the Administration's economic policies and efforts to balance the federal budget are based on equity and fairness.

Carter urged unions to show continued restraint in the 1980 contract negotiations, and in return, "I pledge a tough monitoring program to come down hard on unjust price increases."

Carter drew applause from delegates when he reaffirmed support of labor law reform and comon site picketing legislation and promised to repel any new attacks on the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage law.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd told the conference that workers would be big losers if Republicans take control of the Senate as a result of the 1980 elections. Byrd said that reactionary and anti-labor forces are determined to defeat several Democrats who have outstanding pro-labor voting records in the Senate.

"YOU CAN'T afford to hand over the destiny of the U.S. labor movement to those forces," Byrd said in reiterating Georgine's warning that a number of key committee chairmanships would go to Republicans who have the worst labor voting records on Capitol Hill.

Georgine pointed out that a GOP takeover of the Senate would mean that such labor foes as Jesse Helms of North Carolina, Jake Garn of Utah, Strom Thurmond of South Carolina and Orrin Hatch of Utah would be in line for top committee posts.

In making their rounds on Capitol Hill, delegates concentrated on immediate legislative issues affecting building trades members, pressing for defeat of the Schweiker amendment that would drastically curb federal job safety protections and for passage of needed improvements in the law governing multiemployer pension plans.

LABOR SEC. Ray Marshall also alerted delegates to a proposal now before Congress that would outlaw certain picket line activity in an amendment to the federal criminal code.

"This law would only apply to unions, not company managers or strikebreakers," Marshall noted. If enacted, Marshall said, "a union member could be investigated by the FBI and the Justice Dept. and punished by up to 20 years in prison."

Appeals Court Voids Fine, Cites AFL-CIO's Good Faith

A federal appellate court concluded that a technical violation of the Federal Election Campaign Act by the AFL-CIO was unintentional and understandable, and cancelled a $10,000 fine that had been levied by a district court judge in 1978.

The unanimous decision by a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit was the aftermath of a suit brought by the Federal Election Commission against the AFL-CIO.

IT STEMMED from a past practice of allowing voluntary political funds to be loaned to the dues-supported COPE Education Fund when not immediately needed, to be used for non-partisan voter registration drives and other permitted uses. The funds were always repaid to the political account for use in partisan campaigns, and the transactions were regularly and fully reported.

After a complaint brought by the National Right to Work Committee, the FEC ruled that the fund transfers were illegal and filed a suit in federal district court, although agreeing that there was no "malfeasance" on the part of the AFL-CIO.

U.S. District Judge George Hart, Jr., who heard the case, allowed the AFL-CIO to put the two accounts in order but levied a $10,000 fine for past technical offenses.

THE APPEALS COURT, however, said the fine was not justified because the law had clearly been breached by an "understandable" mistake, "there was no intentional wrongdoing," no attempt to conceal the transactions and the AFL-CIO agreed readily to change its system when it was ruled improper.

It noted that past audits by the General Accounting Office had raised no question about the fund transfer policy.

"The fact that the AFL-CIO was routinely reporting the interfund transfers to the very agency charged with enforcement of the Act is persuasive evidence of a lack of intent to violate the Act's prohibitions," the appellate court said.

James Mitchell Heads Apprenticeship Bureau

James P. Mitchell has been named administrator of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training to succeed Robert J. McConnon, who has retired.

Mitchell, who comes out of the Molders and apprenticed as a coremaker, served as deputy administrator of the bureau for the past nine years. He has been with the bureau since 1950.

Memphis Strike Battles Hard-Line Furniture Firm

Memphis, Tenn.—A strike against the Memphis Furniture Co. by nearly 1,200 members of Furniture Workers Local 282 entered its fourth week as management continued its hard-line stance towards resolution of the contract dispute that led to the walkout.

UFWA President Carl Scarbrough charged that the company provoked the strike by insisting on take-away proposals that would weaken the union and the buying power of the workers it represents.

The company wants to drop the union insurance program, do away with dues check-off, and exempt all incentive work rates from union grievance and arbitration procedures, he said.

The workers won union representation two years ago after a hard-fought battle, and negotiated a first contract. The bargaining unit is predominantly black and female, and the average hourly wage is less than $4.

When the initial contract expired on Mar. 13 and the company made it clear that it aimed to destroy the new union, the workers voted to strike by an overwhelming margin.

New Coalition Battles Program Cuts

Broad Alliance Condemns Balanced-Budget Inequities

(Continued from Page 1)

"But the Administration has scuttled this budget," the coalition charged, and has given in to pressures "for deep cuts in programs that organizations represented in this coalition have worked so hard over the years to create."

By jumping on the balanced budget bandwagon, the coalition said, the Administration and key congressional committees "have chosen to drive up unemployment while at the same time slashing and postponing programs desperately needed by those in our society who must look to government for assistance."

EARLIER IN the week, when President Carter formally submitted his revised budget proposals to Congress, top Administration officials said the cuts were needed because an anticipated recession was slow in arriving.

James T. McIntyre, Jr., director of the President's Office of Management & Budget, told reporters that the initial budget proposals were intended to provide "for those who would face the greatest hardships as the economy slowed."

But unemployment didn't rise as predicted, he said, and consumer demand and business investment were higher than expected. The revised budget, he said, assumes that the present 6 percent jobless rate will rise to 7.2 percent by the end of this year and creep up to 7.3 percent in 1981. It has been hovering around the 6 percent level.

MANY OF THE budget cuts proposed by the Administration and by the House and Senate Budget Committees would assure a direct rise in unemployment, even without a ripple effect on other sectors of the economy. Thus, more than 50,000 public service jobs would be eliminated, some 20,000 federal jobs would be abolished over the next six months and cuts in funding for states, cities, the U.S. Postal Service and almost every other government program would inevitably translate into fewer jobs.

Administration officials had sat in with congressional budget-drafters in shaping spending limitations, so it was not surprising that the President's plan was not greatly dissimilar from the House Budget Committee recommendations.

The Administration did, however, propose a $500 million program of "transitional" assistance to local governments hard hit by recession to compensate for abolition of the $1 billion anti-recession program. Both the Administration and congressional plans would cut out all revenue-sharing to states.

THE HOUSE Budget Committee in effect dictated abolition of Saturday mail service and faster postage rate increases by a cut of more than $800 million, while the Administration asked only a $250 million reduction.

The Administration proposed to adjust food stamps and federal pensions only once a year for inflation's impact, instead of the present twice-a-year adjustments, but it chose to continue twice-yearly inflation adjustments for dairy price supports.

Ironically, both the Administration and House committee budgets would produce substantial surpluses if the economic assumptions prove valid, as the result of revenue proposals including a new gasoline tax and tax withholding on dividends and bank interest payments. Both bodies set out to achieve a balanced budget through program cuts, rather than additional taxes.

THE ADMINISTRATION proposals would cut program spending for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1, 1980, by $15 billion from the January budget in outlays and by more than $16 billion in spending authority. While the spending cut alone would balance the budget, the projected increase in revenue would leave a $16.5 billion budget surplus, which would be the largest in the nation's history.

McIntyre said the surplus amounted to insurance that the budget would not get out of balance if the Administration's economic assumptions prove wrong.

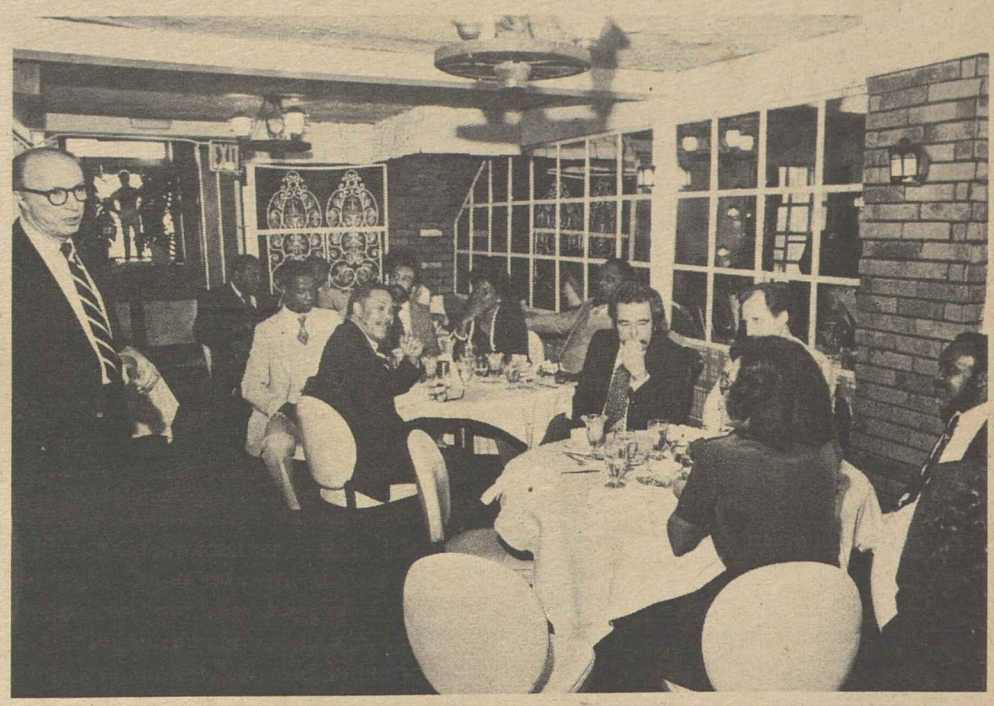
The Senate Budget Committee, meanwhile, split sharply over the shape of the new budget. It had not completed its recommendations as the AFL-CIO News went to press, but one change adopted by a close 10-8 vote would raise the defense budget $8.4 billion above the level set by the House committee and $5.2 billion more than the President's proposal. It also added funds for waterways and harbors, with votes for the increase coming from a number of senators who earlier had proposed a massive slash in overall budget spending that the committee first adopted but then changed.

To compensate for its additions, the committee took the axe to social programs and voted to eliminate all 200,000 public service jobs, cut back mass transit operating subsidies, reduce some social security benefits and slash $800 million from the food stamp program.

IN DEFENDING the Administration's proposed cutbacks, OMB Director McIntyre conceded that "turning a $16 billion deficit into an equal surplus in a $2.5 trillion economy cannot, by itself, significantly lower the inflation rate." But he said the cuts are necessary to "convince the American people" that the Administration "will discipline its own spending."

The coalition opposed to the budget slashes agreed that it is "nonsense" to think that a balanced budget will cure inflation.

Instead of looking for symbolism, the coalition suggested, the Administration and Congress should deal with the "root causes" of inflation. These, it said, include "high energy prices, punishing interest rates, ever-increasing levels of medical and hospital fees and profiteering by commodity speculators."



TRADE UNION INTERN PROGRAM graduates hear an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue in New York. The program is coordinated by the A. Philip Randolph Institute and sponsored by six labor organizations: the Steelworkers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Communications Workers, Operating Engineers, Clothing & Textile Workers, and the Georgia State AFL-CIO. This year's graduates will be placed with these or other labor organizations.

Bargaining Resumes in Effort To Solve N.Y. Transit Strike

New York—New efforts to resolve the citywide bus and subway strike were launched here on the third day of the walkout, which centered primarily on wages but involved other issues as well.

Members of the Transport Workers and the Amalgamated Transit Union also seek better cost-of-living protection, improved pensions, and expanded health and welfare benefits. What union negotiators found most galling in their talks with the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, however, was a series of "productivity" measures proposed by the city.

THESE PROPOSALS, which the unions regarded as "give-backs," involved work rules and practices, reduction of extra pay for work at night, cutting down on coffee breaks, and extensive use of part-time workers.

The strike, the first in 14 years to affect the city's entire transit system, began on Apr. 1 at about 2 a.m., following expiration of the unions' contracts with the MTA. Four hours later, seven operating unions on the busy Long Island Rail Road struck the line, halting virtually all commuter traffic into the city.

The LIRR workers ended their strike the next day, however, acceding to the request of a federal mediator while talks resumed with MTA, the state agency that oversees the operation of the railroad.

MEANWHILE, after meeting with mediators, the parties in the transit strike went back to the bargaining table on Apr. 3 as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

TWU Local 100 represents 31,000 bus and subway workers. Two ATU locals bargain for some 2,000 Transit Authority bus drivers on Staten Island and the outer reaches of Queens.

The unions' last proposals before the strike began sought wage increases of 15 percent for the first year and 10 percent for the second year of a two-year contract. The transportation authority in turn proposed a 12 percent boost over two years but also demanded reductions in existing benefits and conditions. A mediation panel in the dispute recommended an 8 percent raise each year, which the authority accepted but the unions turned down.

More than a dozen local and international TWU and ATU leaders faced possible contempt-of-court charges for violating two State Supreme Court orders enjoining the strike. Penalties under the state's notorious Taylor law forbidding strikes by public employees include fines or imprisonment for union leaders, fines against the striking unions, loss of the dues checkoff privilege, and loss of two days pay by each worker for every day on strike.

IN THE LIRR dispute, MTA's insistence that the seven operating unions accept an agreement approved by the line's 10 nonoperating unions during a seven-day strike last December provoked the latest walkout. The seven unions seek larger wage boosts than those provided by that pact.

The striking unions represent more than 4,000 of the railroad's 6,500 employees. They are the United Transportation Union, Teamsters, Locomotive Engineers, Signalmen, Yardmasters, Carmen, and the Police Benevolent Association.

President Carter halted the December strike under provisions of the federal Railway Labor Act. He ordered a 60-day cooling-off period that expired on Feb. 14. On Jan. 13, a presidential emergency board recommended a 7 percent increase in the first year and a 2.5 percent raise in the second and third years, plus a cost-of-living increase. Both sides rejected the proposal.

A THIRD STRIKE by TWU Local 252 was averted when the union reached tentative agreement on a new three-year contract covering 641 drivers and mechanics of the public bus line in Nassau County. The accord with the Metropolitan Suburban Bus Authority provides a 7.48 percent wage increase in the first year.

In the second and third years, the wage boosts will go to bus drivers nine months after pay is increased for New York City bus drivers by the same percentages that result from the current negotiations between the MTA and the city transit workers.

Steelworkers Ratify First Shipyard Pact

Newport News, Va.—Member of the Steelworkers at the big Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. here ratified a 43-month contract by a three to one margin, to end one of the stormiest union organizing campaigns in the South.

The pact, covering some 16,500 production and maintenance employees, in the first agreement negotiated by the Steelworkers for the shipyard employees. It culminated a drive begun in August 1977 when the union set out to challenge the unaffiliated Peninsula Shipbuilders Association for the right to represent the yard's workers.

USWA PRESIDENT Lloyd McBride paid tribute to the workers' "persistence and remarkable courage" during the negotiations.

Once again, he observed, "the capacity of working people to join together to secure economic justice and personal dignity in the workplace" had been affirmed.

Members of USWA Local 8888 approved the contract package by a vote of 4,939 to 1,646.

"This will enable our people to build good ships while making a decent living and having security," Local President Edward Coppedge said in announcing the vote tally.

The agreement gives the union its first major contract in the shipbuilding industry. The facility is the nation's largest private shipyard. McBride noted that Local 8888 —the union's largest local in the South and the second largest in the country—is expected to grow as increased defense spending and employment come to the Virginia Tidewater area.

The contract calls for increasing salaries $2.05 to $2.25 an hour over three and a half years, including immediate raises of 80 cents to $1 an hour retroactive to Mar. 1.

Other improvements include an automatic seven-step progression scale for handyman and helpers, a 13th paid holiday in 1982, expedited arbitration, improved medical benefits starting in 1982, upgraded life insurance and pension benefits, and an end to worker contributions to sickness and accident insurance coverage.

THE UNION WON bargaining rights at the shipyard in January 1978 in a representation election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. The employer appealed the outcome, however, dragging the case out for the next 20 months. It was resolved last October when the 4th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals upheld the Steelworkers' election victory.

The two sides began bargaining last Nov. 4 and reached settlement on Mar. 13.

Measuring OSHA's Success

THE OCCUPATIONAL Safety & Health Act has provided fundamental improvements in the lives of working men and women.

The past 10 years have demonstrated that there is a clear need for a federal role in the field of occupational safety and health.

The identification of hazards, particularly health hazards, is a task of such proportion that it can only be accomplished with the resources and authority of the federal government. Uniform nationwide standards are essential to forestall industry from seeking a competitive advantage by moving plants to areas of the country with less protection in the workplace.

EARLIER ADMINISTRATIONS had little commitment to OSHA. Also, honest mistakes, not of subversion but of mundane incompetence, created situations where untrained inspectors enforced irrelevant standards which employers found unreasonable and the media held up to ridicule. None of this advanced the cause of safe and healthful working conditions.

Further complicating its very early history, OSHA was picked out by right-wing groups and business associations as a symbol of big government's interference with laissez-faire business practices. This committee discovered that most small businessmen's fears of OSHA were not the result of their experience, but were based on the threat of horrors under OSHA described in some leaflet.

Indeed, for the first seven years of its history, OSHA was a law that had not been given a chance. In only the past three years have our unions and their members worked with a Labor Dept. administration which believes in the law and is doing its best to make it work.

CRITICS OF OSHA suggest that despite forward strides made by the current administration, the program remains ineffective, improperly focused and that therefore a new improved course must be charted through changes in the law.

Such criticisms seem to ignore some basic facts about OSHA—that fatalities have decreased 10 percent during the program's history; that means the lives of thousands of workers have been saved. Similarly, thousands of workers have been spared serious injuries with a 15-percent overall decline in total injuries during the program's history. Declines in high-hazard industries such as construction and metal manufacturing, where OSHA targets its efforts, are even greater.

But reviews of injury statistics and other similar direct measures miss perhaps the biggest measure of OSHA success—the impact the agency and the Act have had on worker and employer actions and attitudes concerning occupational safety and health.

BEFORE 1970, on-the-job health and safety protections were a benefit provided by a few benevolent employers. Provisions in collective bargaining contracts relating to health and safety were effective in direct proportion to the strength of the union and the obvious seriousness of the health and safety issue.

For years workers were brainwashed by management to believe that workplace hazards were all part of the job. Now workers are learning that hazardous conditions are a violation of the law and are taking steps to get them corrected.

—From testimony by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland at Senate hearings.

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First Line of Defense



The Friedman Gospel

Hong Kong Offered as 'Model' Of Total Freedom for Business

By Gus Tyler

HONG KONG IS THE answer. That's what Milton and Rose Friedman say in their best selling tract, "Free to Choose." They point to Hong Kong as a model for America. "It is somewhat ironic," say the Friedmans, "that Hong Kong should be the modern exemplar of free markets and limited government."

The Friedmans, especially Milton, are famous for their avid advocacy of an economic system where the government keeps hands off. They say that this philosophy is as valid today as in the 19th Century.

"It is often maintained," they write, "that while a let-alone, limited government policy was feasible in sparsely settled Nineteenth-Century America, government must play a far larger, indeed dominant, role in a modern urbanized and industrialized society. One hour in Hong Kong will dispose of that view."

ALTHOUGH I WAS eager to spend an hour in Hong Kong, I felt that I ought to seek out a less expensive and time-consuming resource, at least as a preliminary to my embarking for the Orient. I turned to the Manchester Guardian, a highly respected British paper that has been following affairs in Hong Kong, a British Crown colony, for many years. Here's what I found in my preview of Hong Kong.

"Many young workers in Hong Kong," reports the Guardian, "work in cramped, unhygienic and dangerous conditions that would not have surprised Shaftesbury or Dickens.

"There were some 400 factory fires in 1975, claiming the lives of seven people. . . . Unfenced power-driven machines in confined spaces make Hong Kong factories highly dangerous places to work. . . . In the three years to 1975, 142 workers aged 14 or 15 were injured in the manufacture of plastic products and more than 55 aged 16 or 17 were injured. . . . One hospital alone handled 12 cases last year of children as young as 11 who had suffered industrial injuries."

SOME OF THE employers, if not most, are rich corporations—British, American, Japanese. Although they pay somewhat better wages than the small local employers (most of whom are under contract to big corporations), "foreign firms in Hong Kong are there to take advantage of the colony's chief assets: hard work, cheap labor, and few restrictions. 'Why do you think we came to Hong Kong?' the director of one foreign company told a doctor who suggested improved protection for its workers' health."

The Friedmans explain, of course, that such conditions are the result of "voluntary" agreements between workers and their employers. Both parties to the contract are "Free to Choose," the title of the book.

THE GUARDIAN explains the nature of this "freedom" of the workers. "Children and teenagers are driven into factory life by the four forces that shape the lives of most of Hong Kong's 4,400,000 people—poverty, limited and expensive educational opportunities, minimal social welfare provisions, and overcrowded slum housing."

This then is the preview of the model the Friedmans propose for America.

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Destruction of Jobs Won't Cure Inflation

For those of us associated with the construction industry there are several simple, elementary economic truths that we must live with.

First, every new percentage added to the interest rate means less construction activity. For the building trades members, that will mean fewer jobs, fewer hours of work and, eventually, lower take-home pay.

Roughly 4 to 7 percent of the American labor force is made up of construction workers, and we must send the message out that the continued climb in interest rates is not acceptable to us.

Rising interest rates will have a particularly cruel impact on the residential housing market. It means that home ownership is fast becoming an impossible dream for most Americans, and along with the end of that dream go thousands of construction jobs.

Jobs must not be the cost of fighting inflation because, in the end, it is no solution at all.

—President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

How to Buy

Money-Management Program Can Bolster Inflation Defenses

By Esther Margolius

FAMILIES WITH MONEY problems can do much to help themselves as can families who want to get ahead and save, if they review their spending. Scrutinizing all spending is the heart of managing money in these inflationary times.

The most successful spending plan is one tailored to particular needs, not based on an "average" or "typical' budget. No plan will be truly satisfying unless it reflects individual tastes, goals, size of family and life-style.

Even if records are kept for only a short period, they will reveal the spending pattern. Comparisons with the previous month or the same month last year, etc., can reveal leaks and unplanned spending and signal where to cut back.

AFTER ONE factory shutdown, union counselors found that most families who needed help were those with over-indebtedness or high medical expenses. Families with good management habits, who used credit wisely and planned and budgeted, usually were able to weather a crisis.

With almost 50 percent of women working today, "his" and "her" money may become a problem, especially when each tries to push the other into paying bills so he or she can have more money for personal use. One wife banked all her earnings with her husband's approval and then, when an emergency developed, refused to touch "her" money. She wanted her husband to borrow on credit. There must be unanimity of financial goals. The heart of the spending plan is to know where your money goes and make it go where you want, instead of letting it leak away in unnoticed and really unwanted expenses.

Here is a way to develop a money-management plan that works:

1—LIST (AND POOL) INCOME, including any earnings on savings but not temporary income, such as overtime.

Then estimate monthly after-tax income. If paid weekly, multiply the weekly after-tax amount by 4 and 1/3; if biweekly by 2 and 1/6. Include all pay except tax withholdings, even pay withheld for insurance, retirement fund, or other deductions.

2—ESTIMATE MONTHLY EXPENSES. A monthly estimate is preferable to weekly since many expenses are paid monthly, and even some weekly spending, as for food, fluctuates. Be sure to include all expenses. Most people consider only the most prominent items such as housing, food and car expenses. Beyond that their ideas are somewhat vague. Underestimating basic expenses such as medical care often leads families into overcommitting themselves for large purchases.

Also make sure to include one-twelfth of the expenses due annually. Failing to plan for such annual or occasional costs as car license fees, insurance, and property taxes is a frequent cause of small and sometimes large crises.

Some approximating may be necessary until actual expenses are determined. Include in the appropriate expense categories paycheck deductions such as for health and life insurance and installment payments for a car or home furnishings.

3—REVIEW SPENDING. This is the time to have a family discussion, including the older children, for two purposes: to see which expenses can be reduced for the sake of long-range goals and to discuss which really are the family's main goals. A successful money plan usually does not result from finding one big leak, except perhaps in the case of severe personal problems, such as compulsive gambling or drinking.

4—MAKE A MUTUAL SPENDING PLAN. This should include allotments for saving toward long-range goals. Differences in desired goals especially occur among younger couples, but need not become a problem unless more serious difficulties are present.

5—ARRANGE A MONEY-HANDLING SYSTEM. One procedure some families use is based on special bank accounts for specific purposes other than day-to-day needs. Each payday, amounts are deposited on the basis of the monthly spending plan for periodic expenses, such as housing, furnishings, insurance, auto, clothing and gifts. Withdrawals from this account are made when the anticipated expenses come due. Meanwhile, these "set-asides" earn interest and also guard against late penalties or charge account fees often necessary if these needs are not anticipated.

It is also wise to have a second separate bank account for medical-care allotments. It, too, will accumulate and earn interest until needed, or if not can be transferred to other family goals.

Other accounts can be set up for education, home improvement, retirement or whatever long-range allotments the family mutually has decided to set aside.

SOME FAMILIES find it convenient to use budget envelopes for allotments for weekly needs, but only as a supplement to special bank accounts. This system need not be rigid. One could borrow judiciously from one envelope to supplement another, if expenses go over in some category one week, and then catch up in succeeding weeks.

And moderate allowances should be provided for each member, to be spent for personal wants and needs without detailed accounting.

A recent survey found that in the majority of families, wives assume responsibility for food spending and also for most of the family clothing. Husbands usually decide about cars. Couples usually share decisions about life insurance, savings, household equipment, vacations, recreation and children's education.

What is important is that any major buying commitment first be discussed and mutually agreed upon.

In Garment Industry

Sweatshops Flourish Again As Labor Law Policing Lags

THE WORKER EXPLOITATION that marked the sweatshops of 50 years ago has "returned with a vengeance" in segments of the nation's garment industry, Vice President Jay Mazur of the Ladies' Garment Workers declared.

Mazur said that there are well over 500 such sweatshops in the New York City area alone, where workers, mostly undocumented aliens, are forced to work long hours at low wages in crowded, unsanitary conditions. He said such exploitation by unscrupulous employers adds up to wholesale violation of the wage and hour and other labor laws, which goes largely undetected and unenforced.

"These workers live in constant fear of detection, detention and deportation," a threat that the employers use to intimidate them and discourage them from joining a union or complaining about the violations, Mazur asserted on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

Mazur scored the cutback of state funds in New York which forced the re-assignment of a substantial number of enforcement personnel to non-enforcement, non-investigatory activities. He also pointed out that federal funding for enforcement is so inadequate that the Dept. of Labor has only 1,100 enforcement officers to cover the more than five million firms that fall within purview of the federal wage-hour law.

AS A RESULT, he noted, employers know there is only a slight chance that they will be investigated, and even if they are caught, punishment will be little more than a citation and warning. He said there should be "sure penalties," including confiscation of goods manufactured under such conditions.

Mazor was interviewed by Dale McFeatters of Scripps-Howard newspapers and Patrick Gilbert of the Baltimore Evening Sun.



By Press Associates, Inc.

AN INCREASINGLY POPULAR new technology already entrenched in hundreds of thousands of offices across the country is bringing with it a new kind of job health problem.

The technology is that of the video display terminal, or VDT.

The job health problem includes headaches, blurred vision, irritability and countless other ailments. In the background is fear of exposure to low-level radiation.

A VDT—also known as a CRT, for cathode ray tube—is much like a television set. But instead of receiving signals from a far-off broadcasting tower, it receives its input—symbols, numbers and letters—from a nearby keyboard.

The data visible on the VDT screen can be automatically linked to, and ordered retained by, a simple memory bank or more sophisticated computer.

THUS A BUSINESS letter composed on a VDT today can be recalled a year later, electronically edited or updated, and neatly typed out on paper on an accompanying typewriter-like device.

The technology has found widespread application. Many newspaper reporters now type their stories on VDTs directly into a computer. An editor can copyread the story on another VDT, then order the story set into type simply by pushing buttons.

Insurance companies and banks use VDTs to record and store millions of names and numbers; libraries use VDTs to keep track of their collections, and airline reservation counters use them to speed the booking of flights.

The apparent advantages of the system have led to the installation of an estimated 3 million to 5 million of the machines in workplaces across the nation, changing the daily job routine for countless workers.

Some of the changes have been accepted, even welcomed. Many office workers like the novelty of the machines. And the elimination of paper, carbon copies, correction of typing mistakes, the robot-like routine of typing and retyping the same correspondence, file searches and other hassles have been a change for the better.

BUT ACCOMPANYING the good some workers see in the technology has been a countervailing evil. Continuous exposure to the devices has caused noticeable health problems for many.

These are some of the ailments cited by VDT/CRT operators, according to a comprehensive new pamphlet on VDT/CRT and health problems published by the New York Committee for Occupational Safety & Health: soreness, redness, stinging, itching, irritation and general discomfort of the eyes; pains in the neck and back; loss of visual acuity; dizziness and nausea; problems with eyeglasses and contact lenses.

A potentially more serious problem is the possibility of exposure to low-level radiation.

THE NEWSPAPER GUILD has been studying VDTs since the equipment was first introduced in newsrooms, circulation and advertising offices in the early 1970s. At this point the Guild is more concerned with vision, posture and other problems caused by the gear than by radiation.

"We don't say there is no radiation hazard," explains TNG Research & Education Director David Eisen. "We say we don't know. None has been proved" to date. The other woes, he points out, have been clearly documented.

The Guild and other unions are cooperating with investigators from the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health in a study to determine any radiation safety problems. The cooperation was recently expanded to include a study of vision problems.

Few technological advances in the workplace have ever been made without posing some degree of risk to those most affected—the workers who take them that last dramatic step from theory and experimentation to actual day-to-day use. Fortunately, hazards in the workplace are now widely recognized, and workers are increasingly asserting their right to use new technology only to the degree that their health and safety are assured.



SWEATSHOP CONDITIONS have returned with a vengeance in segments of the U.S. garment industry, Vice President Jay Mazur of the Ladies' Garment Workers, center, charged on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Dale McFeatters, left, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Patrick Gilbert of the Baltimore Evening Sun. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.



LABOR-MANAGEMENT SALUTE is made in Denver to Rep. Patricia Schroeder and Sen. Gary Hart, both Colorado Democrats, for their leading roles in passage of a federal law banning loaded guns in airline baggage—a measure long sought by the Air Line Employees. Joining in the ceremony was 11-year-old Bill Kilian Jr., left, whose father, a member of the ALEA, was killed in 1976 when a revolver discharged in baggage he was handling. Others are, from left, Rep. Schroeder; Jake Lamkins, ALEA's Frontier Airlines chairman; Glen L. Ryland, president of the airline; Sen. Hart, and Jack Casey, ALEA regional representative. ALEA is an affiliate of the Air Line Pilots.

Cutback in Housing Viewed As Fuel to Recession's Fire

A cutback in federal housing assistance coming on top of a sharp drop in private housing starts could throw the economy into a tailspin, the AFL-CIO warned at Senate hearings.

AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Director Henry B. Schechter said the entire economy has already been hurt by the tight money and high interest rates that have priced most people out of the housing market.

THE SENSIBLE approach, he urged, would be to increase federal housing and community development programs to help take up the slack. It was the piling of public cuts on top of private cutbacks that made the last recession so devastating, Schechter said.

In the face of budget-balancing demands that would force cuts in housing aid as well as other federal programs, Schechter called on Congress for "courageous action to counter a deep recession."

He urged public housing funding adequate to achieve the 300,000 units sought in the Administration's original legislative proposal and said the government should protect workers who become unemployed against foreclosure of FHA mortgages.

Schechter said additional federal funding is "sorely needed . . . to finance home and rental housing at interest rates that people in need of housing can afford to pay."

SUCH MEASURES would help bring down both unemployment and housing costs, he stressed.

"As a minimum," he urged, the community development block grant and urban development action grant programs of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development should be funded at the levels proposed in the original Administration bill. President Carter's proposed budget revisions would cut them back.

Schechter also urged that HUD be authorized to make temporary mortgage payments on behalf of owners of home financed with FHA-insured mortgages who are in default because of unemployment or other factors beyond their control.

Such protection is especially needed in light of predictions for increased unemployment, Schechter testified.

Unions, ILPA Hit Proposed Slash In Postal Subsidy

Postal unions and the International Labor Press Association have protested budget cut proposals that would sharply reduce the government's public service subsidies to the U.S. Postal Service.

An $836 million cut in the postal service's funding request has been proposed by the House Budget Committee, to be achieved through elimination of Saturday mail services and reduction in subsidies for bulk mail—largely affecting non-profit organizations. The Administration has proposed a somewhat smaller reduction.

LETTER CARRIERS President Vincent R. Sombrotto termed the attempt to end six-day mail delivery "irresponsible" and warned that the projected "savings" would be more than offset by the increased cost of doing business.

The American Postal Workers Union also protested, and President Emmet Andrews called on local unions and members to meet with members of Congress during the Easter recess.

ILPA Sec.-Treas. Allen Y. Zack said union publications would be seriously hurt by both a sharp cut in the non-profit subsidy and elimination of Saturday deliveries.

POSTAGE RATES for non-profit publications have soared many times over the past 10 years, he noted, and further increases are scheduled, even without a budget cut. But elimination of the subsidy for the 1981 fiscal year would mean doubling of rates on Oct. 1, 1980, he stressed.

Zack sent mailgrams to members of key congressional committees stressing the impact of the proposed cuts on non-profit organizations, including religious, charitable, veterans and farm groups as well as unions.

Conference Workshop

Labor Educators Study Use of TV Technology

Dearborn, Mich.—Prospects of unions making use of satellite and cable television services as a tool to broaden communications with members and the public were explored by labor educators here.

The application of new telecommunications technology for labor's programs was among the major workshop topics covered at the AFL-CIO's annual Education Conference which drew 75 union education directors and researchers and some 100 instructors from college and university labor education centers.

Federation Education Director Walter G. Davis, who chaired the weeklong conference, said the new TV technology provides a wide potential for labor organizations for panel discussion programs, labor history projects prepared for school classrooms, as well as an array of other alternatives.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE workshop dealt with continuing efforts of labor to promote a better understanding of unions and workers' concerns in the curricula of elementary and secondary schools.

It focused on a program being developed in Maryland to implement the provisions of a resolution adopted by the state legislature last year. Davis noted that the current emphasis is on providing textbooks and supplemental educational materials to the schools to help prepare students for the world of work.

He reported that through the efforts of other state labor federations, several state legislatures are considering the possibility of labor education programs patterned after the Maryland resolution.

THE DEVELOPMENT of education programs for women and minorities aimed at expanding job opportunities was the topic of another workshop.

The conference also explored the values of union-negotiated paid education leave programs pioneered by the UAW in Canada.

Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, outlined for conference participants the ILGWU's educational program aimed at improving relations between members and their union.

TYLER OBSERVED that since about 50 percent union members had been enrolled under union shop agreements, rather than voting the union in through a representation election, some may hold a resentment toward the union.

To overcome this alienation, Tyler suggested that unions develop a strong shop steward system and implement education programs to better deal with members' concerns.

The conference also addressed the educational needs of small and middle-size unions in cases where organizers lack the support of an adequate staff.

In some instances, participants noted, the organizer carries the responsibility of negotiating the first contract, educating the new members on union affairs and training the new officers on the operations of the local union.

Kirkland Asks Firm Stand Opposing Palestinian State

Nothing would do more to clear the way for a permanent peace between Egypt and Israel than "the unequivocal declaration that America stands against the creation of a Palestinian state dedicated to Israel's destruction," AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland declared.

At a dinner honoring the federation's general counsel, J. Albert Woll, for his service to labor and the community, Kirkland also warned the Carter Administration against weakening its support of Israel in exchange for Middle East oil rights.

"SOME IN THIS country suggest that the United States ought to 'review' its policy toward the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) so as not to offend those whose hands are on the oil spigot," Kirkland told the audience of 500 union officials and labor attorneys at the dinner held in association with the State of Israel Bonds organization.

"If America were willing to betray its most loyal ally for oil," he asked "what would it defend? What would it have that is worth defending?"

Even if Israel did not exist, Kirkland said, establishment of a PLO state would endanger the economic, political, and strategic interests of the United States and the entire Western alliance.

"A PLO state would be a terrorist state, founded on hatred, employing assassins, kidnappers, and bomb-throwers as the administrators and instruments of its foreign policy," he charged. "A Palestinian state would be a pro-Soviet state in the energy heartland of the world.

"To encourage or permit the establishment of such a state in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the continuing Soviet threat to Iran would be an unmixed disaster for the United States. And, therefore, as a matter of self-interest alone, the survival of Israel must remain the keystone of American policy in the Middle East."

KIRKLAND PLEDGED that the American labor movement will continue to do everything in its power to prevent any further erosion of U.S. support for Israel, the only democratic state in the Middle East—"not only for Israel's sake but for our own."

The issues that turn on the survival of Israel are vital to the United States and to free men and women everywhere, he said. "Make no mistake about that. The knife is at the throat of Americans as well as Israelis," he added.



LONG SERVICE to the American labor movement and continued support of Israel were cited in the presentation of the Israeli Prime Minister's Medal to AFL-CIO General Counsel J. Albert Woll by Israeli Ambassador Ephraim Evron, left. Joining in the tribute at a Washington dinner honoring Woll was Federation President Lane Kirkland. Woll has been the federation's general counsel since the 1955 merger of the AFL and the CIO.

Indiana Award Cites Zagrovich's Service

Indianapolis, Ind.—Willis N. Zagrovich, president of the Indiana AFL-CIO, has been presented the Indiana Jefferson Award for outstanding public service in the Hoosier state.

Zagrovich was among the 10 recipients of the 1980 award, which is presented annually by the Indianapolis Star. He has served on a number of state commissions and committees, as well as with public service organizations and veterans groups.

IUD Regional Campaigns Rally Support in Fight To Preserve Safety Law

Milwaukee—A grass-roots crowd of nearly 700 union members from 30 international unions in six midwest states gathered here to rally support for the Occupational Safety & Health Act and demand the scuttling of amendments to undermine its enforcement.

The meeting, the second in a series sponsored by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., was hosted in Milwaukee by the Auto Workers.

The delegates—like those attending an earlier meeting in Pittsburgh—voted to contact senators and congressmen during the Easter recess to express their strong view that OSHA should not be tampered with.

THE SCHWEIKER-WILLIAMS bill would make it easy for some 90 percent of the workplaces in the country to be exempted from inspection by OSHA for safety or health dangers.

IUD President Howard D. Samuel, at the conclusion of the meeting, commented that it had shown the "paramount importance" of OSHA to the U.S. labor movement. "It is clear," he added, that "the working people of America will continue to work hard, doggedly and we hope effectively, to make certain that OSHA is not watered down."

President Dominick D'Ambrosio of the Allied Industrial Workers, which has its headquarters in Milwaukee, emphasized the importance of making the workplace a lot safer than it has been in recent years.

"MORE WORKERS die from occupational disease each year than Americans died fighting the Korean and Vietnam wars," D'Ambrosio said. "The FBI says that 19,000 Americans are killed annually by murder. That's only a few thousand more than we know are killed at the workplace each year.

"Crime in the street seems to get all the headlines, while death in the workplace is hardly mentioned at all."

He said OSHA has provided workers with a tool to help clean up the shops where they are employed. The safety law, he pointed out, has made "our union stewards and our local officers and our union reps and the worker himself far more aware that there may be a safety or health hazard in the shop."

D'AMBROSIO, together with Sec.-Treas. John Riehl of the Wisconsin AFL-CIO and Ray Majerus, regional director of the UAW, expressed regret that Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) had seen fit to co-sponsor the bill when it was first introduced. They praised his "courage" and "wisdom" in taking a closer look and then withdrawing his co-sponsorship.

Nelson said he had not at first recognized the "sweeping" nature of the Schweiker-Williams amendments. He acknowledged that there had been a "dramatic improvement in the administration of OSHA since Assistant Sec. Eula Bingham took over" as OSHA administrator in the Labor Dept.

Bingham, who made a quick trip from Washington to address the group, said that the Schweiker-Williams bill would "rob workers of many of their health and safety rights."

"IT IS DISGUSTING to think that one year's record can be used as the measure of how safe a workplace is," Bingham said in emphasizing the tremendously weakened effectiveness of OSHA enforcement under the proposed bill.

She mentioned a dynamite plant in Ohio which has had five explosions in the past 35 years, with 14 deaths. In 1977 OSHA inspectors found "five serious and three willful violations."

"This is a potentially deadly workplace," Bingham noted. "The Schweiker bill thinks it's safe. OSHA would have been barred from inspecting the plant in the year before the last explosion."

The amendment bill, she said, would deprive 44 million workers of the right to have OSHA inspect their workplace after they have "called for help."

In the light of all the experience, Bingham added, "the pen that writes the Schweiker bill into law will be as deadly as any revolver."

THE DELEGATES heard a detailed analysis of the bill from John Sheehan, legislative director of the Steelworkers; Richard Warden, IUD legislative representative, and Frank Mirer, the UAW's industrial hygienist.

At a series of statewide caucuses, the delegates resolved to support stepped up activity to convince senators and congressmen that the Schweiker-Williams measure should be given early retirement.

The IUD plans additional regional conferences in Los Angeles on Apr. 18 and Houston on May 9.



ATTEMPTS TO GUT the federal job safety law through the Schweiker amendment proposal in the Senate will lessen protections for workers, speakers warned at an AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. regional safety conference in Milwaukee. Flashing that message are IUD President Howard D. Samuel, Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham and UAW Regional Director Ray Majerus, right.

Kirkland Calls on Congress To Rebuff Attack on OSHA

(Continued from Page 1)

IN HEALTH, he noted that long-awaited standards were issued in 1978 on lead and cotton dust exposures, and while labor hasn't agreed with every detail, their issuance was a big stride forward. An example of the previous footdragging, Kirkland said, was coke oven emissions, the subject of a Steelworkers suit in 1971 but with the standard still pending before the Supreme Court in 1980.

Similarly, Kirkland said a cooperative OSHA effort "and the hiring of several highly competent professionals in the safety standards office have resulted in the issuance of more proposed and final safety standards in the past year than in the previous eight years combined."

Overall, the importance of OSHA to American workers was put into perspective by Kirkland's statement that all advances in wages, benefits or working conditions are more valuable if the worker is alive and "in good health and whole body" to enjoy them.

KIRKLAND'S testimony came on the fourth day of the oversight hearings, which were scheduled to precede hearings on changes in OSHA sought by a Senate bill introduced by Sen. Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.). Schweiker's bill seeks to target safety inspections only at high-hazard sites, and since it removes inspection from some 90 to 95 percent of America's workplaces, it is strongly opposed by labor.

The question and answer session after Kirkland's testimony, as for other witnesses, was dominated by questions from Schweiker based on his four-color chart on job fatalities, injuries and lost workdays in the years 1972-78. Schweiker contended OSHA's job safety performance was down in the last two years.

Kirkland told Schweiker all his chart lines could show zero job injuries if there were no jobs, pointing out that the recession some economists predict for later in 1980 would mean U.S. homebuilding could finish grinding to a complete halt. Schweiker's chart showed a sharp drop in job injuries during the deep 1974-75 recession.

STATISTICS IN general are important to an agency that has to make judgments in administering the law, Kirkland said, "and I believe they are important to Congress to oversee the law." He noted that the longer the time frame, the more accurate the data.

"But I can't follow you that last mile, senator, to say they should be written into the law," Kirkland said. It would be a mistake to "jump to new legislation off the two-year record of figures of dubious origin" in targeting high-hazard areas, he said.

In response to a question by Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (D-N.J.) about the backlog of complaints building in OSHA regional offices, Kirkland said "there is no substitute for common sense" in identifying crackpot letters. Certainly, Kirkland said, common sense could not be replaced by "rigid, bureaucratic standards" written into the law.

SIMILARLY, Kirkland told the committee the performance target on job injuries and deaths should be zero, and the law should not force a federal agency into the position of saying some figure like 85 injuries or 5 deaths was about right for this workplace or that industry.

In response to an appeal by Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) for labor-management cooperation in health and safety committees. Kirkland said American unions believe in joint participation "any time the proper disposition of management is present. But if OSHA is an example of management's current attitude," he said he doubted the proper cooperative spirit.

Javits also questioned how anyone ever got the notion that "small business" or workplaces with fewer workers were by definition safer. "We don't feel that way about automobile safety," Javits observed, where one driver is all it takes to jeopardize many lives.

IN HIS TESTIMONY, Kirkland pointed out several steps that would make OSHA more effective, emphasizing that they all could be accomplished without new legislation. The "New Directions" education and training program should be continued and expanded, he said.

Also in need of scrutiny is the enforcement of the section of the law protecting workers from employer recriminations for bringing OSHA complaints. "Workers filing complaints have been fired, laid off, transferred to lower-paid jobs or lost seniority," Kirkland said, with an average of about two years needed to process complaints—"two years of loss of livelihood and earnings simply because they legally participated in the OSHA Act."

He also expressed concern about the habits of the solicitor of labor's office. In order to cut the backlog of cases, Kirkland charged, it has hurried workers and management, without consulting the union, into settlements that might handle that case but ignore the long-range setting of precedents.

Conferees Urged to Reject Cutback in Jobless Benefits

A House-Senate conference committee was urged by the AFL-CIO not to weaken unemployment insurance protection for America's workers at a time when the nation is moving "into a potentially grave recession."

The labor-opposed provisions were added by the Senate last month to a relatively non-controversial House bill that sought to modify a serious inequity in present law.

ONE OF THE Senate amendments would abolish the nationwide "trigger" that makes an additional 13 weeks of unemployment compensation benefits available when the national jobless rate is at recession levels. States could continue to make extended benefits available under a separate state trigger, but would not have to do so.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison urged House conferees not to go along with that cutback and noted that the extended benefits program has already been curtailed through Labor Dept. regulatory changes designed to reduce costs.

Denison also asked the chairman of the House conferees, Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.), to oppose another Senate amendment that would require all states to impose a one-week waiting period on applications for unemployment insurance, Labor's position is that the waiting period should be eliminated, not made mandatory, Denison said.

THE NATIONAL Commission on Unemployment Compensation is scheduled to make recommendations on these and other issues, Denison noted. He urged that Congress await the commission's findings before changing the law.

Denison said the conferees should approve now the portion of the legislation dealing with an existing requirement that unemployment compensation be reduced dollar-for-dollar by the amount of any pensions received by the unemployed worker. That cutback, resulting from a 1976 law, went into effect Apr. 1 of this year after previous postponements by Congress.

The AFL-CIO would prefer that it be repealed outright, Denison said. But if that can't be done now, he said, the conferees should approve modifications adopted by the House and with some differences by the Senate.

THE OFFSET should be changed, Denison said, to apply only to pensions based on employment in the base period that qualified the worker for unemployment compensation. That normally would be his last employer.

Ivar Peterson Dies, Former NLRB Member

Arlington, Va. — Ivar H. Peterson, a member of the National Labor Relations Board during the 1950s who later served as an NLRB administrative law judge, died of cancer Mar. 31.

Peterson, who was 68, also had been general counsel of the Railway & Airline Clerks from 1958 to 1962. He was appointed an NLRB member by President Truman in 1952 and served until 1956.

After leaving BRAC, Peterson joined the NLRB staff and retired earlier this year.

Brown Lung Victims Testify

Benefit Standard Sought For Cotton Dust Disease

With a warning that they "don't have much time left," victims of brown lung disease beseeched a congressional panel to set federal minimum compensation benefit standards for workers disabled on the job.

Five former cotton mill employees told the House Labor Standards subcommittee how workers with the cotton dust-caused respiratory disease have to struggle for years—and often in vain—to win compensation under state laws.

THE WITNESSES, members of the Carolina Brown Lung Association, said the textile industry dominates the economy of their states and its influence is awesome.

They drew a picture of industry control over the medical community, compensation boards and state legislatures.

"Brown lung is not simply a medical problem, it is a political problem, too," declared Paul Cline, president of the association's Greenville, S.C., chapter.

Cline said he was receiving a $22 monthly pension after 40 years in the mills and has 34 percent breathing capacity because of the disease. He said only one man in all of South Carolina ever has received monthly benefits from a brown lung award by the state industrial commission.

OTHER VICTIMS have accepted negotiated settlements in compensation, Cline noted, because they did not have the resources to wait for government action or because they feared they simply would not live long enough to win in the courts.

He said the mill companies know the compensation law in South Carolina "stinks, and they take advantage of that fact."

Subcommittee Chairman Edward P. Beard (D-R.I.) told the witnesses they should work to replace unresponsive state legislators with representatives more sympathetic to the needs of working people.

"We've been trying (to do that) for five years," responded 76-year-old Essie Briggs of Columbia, S.C. "We just don't have the time."

"You have to make the time," responded Beard, telling the woman to "testify in your state, pressure your legislators."

Beard didn't understand, the elderly woman said: "We just don't have the time left" in their lives, because of the disease.

Beard is the sponsor of a proposal to establish federal minimum standards for workers' compensation. While the witnesses favored the concept, they took issue with several sections of the bill.

George Perkel, a consultant on job health and safety to the Clothing & Textile Workers, said the workers' compensation system as it relates to occupational disease is "beyond repair. No amount of tinkering can possibly solve the problem."

PERKEL SAID the textile industry and its insurance carriers regard the denial of a workers' compensation claim by brown lung victims as "a routine business practice."

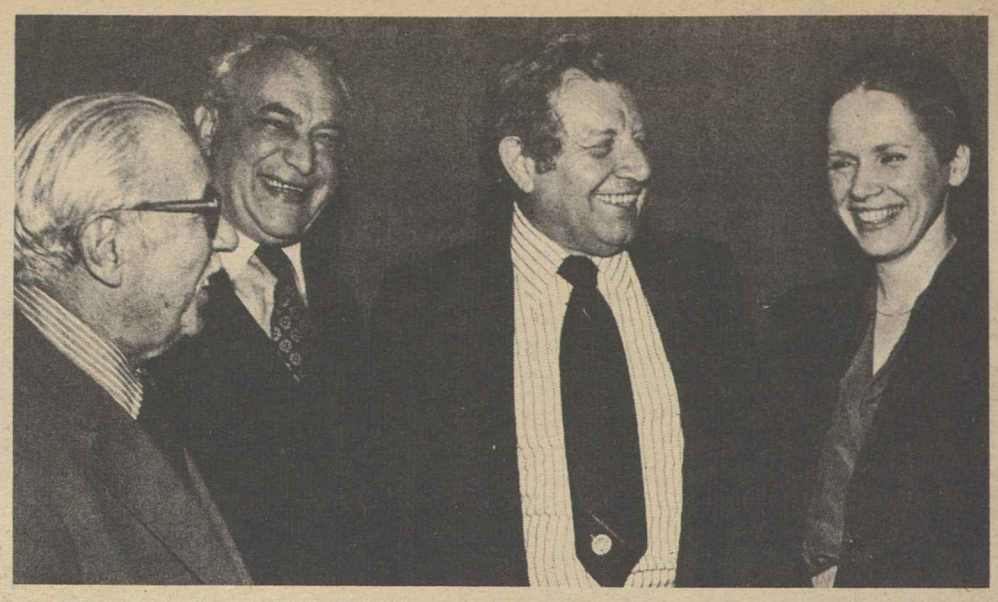
Disabled workers who had been making $4 an hour simply do not have the savings to pursue contested claims and end up settling for much less than they deserve, he explained.

Perkel said the current compensation system is "rigged" to minimize industry's insurance costs. "How else can we explain the fact that about one in twenty severely disabled victims of occupational disease are able to collect any benefits," while for brown lung victims the ratio is "less than one in a hundred," he observed.

He said brown lung victims should be treated similarly to black lung victims—coal miners whose lungs have been scarred by coal dust.

UNDER THE Federal Coal Mine Health & Safety Act, Perkel reminded the panel, any coal miner with a respiratory impairment who had worked in underground coal mines for 15 years is presumed to have black lung disease and is eligible for compensation benefits under the federal black lung compensation program.

"There is no good reason why victims of brown lung—or silicosis, asbestosis, beryllium disease, or any of the occupational diseases which have been identified —should be treated differently," he said.



ACTRESS LIV ULLMANN enjoys a visit with members of the executive board of the Jewish Labor Committee in New York, but her mission was a serious one. She reported on labor-supported efforts to send food and medical supplies to alleviate starvation in Cambodia. Shown are Jules Kolodney, vice president of the American Federation of Teachers; JLC President Donald Slaiman, deputy director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services; Ed Schneider, vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and Ullmann.

Catch-Up Wages Head List Of Copper Contract Goals

Phoenix, Ariz.—A substantial wage increase to lift sagging purchasing power heads the list of bargaining goals drawn up by a 26-union coalition preparing to open negotiations with the nonferrous metals industries.

At a three-day National Nonferrous Industry Conference here, representatives of unions led by the Steelworkers agreed that a rise in real earnings is needed for their members to catch up with inflation and promote economic growth and job opportunities. The 26 unions represent over 180,000 workers in nonferrous metals industries whose contracts expire this year.

TALKS WITH seven major copper firms employing about 39,000 workers will begin early in May here and in Albuquerque, N.M. After a break of about three weeks, the parties will resume talks to reach new contracts by a June 30 deadline. Bargaining on local issues already has begun at some firms.

The seven companies are Kennecott Copper Corp., Phelps Dodge Corp., Asarco Inc., Anaconda Co., Magma Copper Co., Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co., and Cities Service.

While most of the bargaining affects workers in the copper industry, workers in other nonferrous fields also will be involved. After the copper talks, bargaining will shift to the copper and brass fabrication industry where Steelworkers, Machinists, and UAW contracts—mostly in the North and East—expire in September. Lead and zinc agreements expire in December .

USWA SEC.-TREAS. Frank S. McKee is chairman of the National Nonferrous Coordinated Bargaining Committee which will negotiate with the companies. The Steelworkers represent about 80 percent of unionized employees in the industry.

The union coalition has engaged in coordinated bargaining since 1967. Other major unions involved include the Operating Engineers, Machinists, UAW, Painters, Carpenters, Boilermakers, United Transportation Union, and the Teamsters.

Besides a wage increase, the unions will seek an improved cost-of-living adjustment formula. Current contracts provide for an adjustment of one cent an hour for each three-tenths of a point change in the government's consumer price index. The change sought would provide for a one-cent adjustment for each two-tenths of a point change in the CPI.

Other bargaining goals include benefit improvements for pensioners and future retirees, job and income security protection, increased employer contributions to fund Supplemental Unemployment Benefits (SUB), extended vacations, and full payment for any time lost because of plant shutdowns caused by safety hazards.

Let Wage-Price Panel Expire, Congress Urged

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to let the Council on Wage & Price Stability go out of business when its legislative authority expires at the end of this fiscal year, on Sept. 30, 1980.

A House subcommittee, headed by Rep. William S. Moorhead (D-Pa.), is considering legislation to continue the wage-price council, which was set up in 1974 to keep a watch on inflationary pressures following the expiration of the economic controls imposed by the Nixon Administration. President Carter in 1978 assigned it responsibility for the wage-price guidelines program.

AFL-CIO LEGISLATIVE Director Ray Denison wrote Moorhead that the council has largely ignored the chief inflationary pressures on the economy—"energy price increases and the price effects of high interest rates."

He noted the AFL-CIO's voluntary participation in the second year of the wage and price guideline program as part of its National Accord with the Administration, but stressed that 1980 is supposed to be a "transitional year" back to free collective bargaining and market policies.

The tripartite Wage Advisory Committee unanimously took that position earlier this year when it made its pay guidelines recommendations, Denison noted.

HE REITERATED the AFL-CIO's willingness to participate in full economic controls if Congress considers them necessary. But such controls must extend to "every source of income," he insisted, to "profits, dividends, rents, interest rates, executive compensation, professional fees, as well as wages and prices."

The wage-price council's program "is neither fish nor fowl," he said. "It is not a long-term policy that can function without serious distortions upon a free economy."

When the current transition year of voluntary pay standards is over, Denison said, the alternatives should be a free economy or a full and fair controls system "established directly by Congress with the appropriate safeguards for judicial review."

New Banking Law Requires Uniform Reserve Deposits

A compromise banking bill that will lessen some of the differences among the various types of financial institutions and savings associations was signed into law by President Carter following passage by Congress.

One important change, supported by the AFL-CIO, imposes the same reserve requirements for all banks. Whether or not they are members of the Federal Reserve System, banks will have to keep a small portion of their deposits on reserve in non-interest accounts with the Federal Reserve Bank.

STATE-CHARTERED banks don't have to belong to the Federal Reserve System. The Fed originally supported legislation that would allow it to pay interest on reserve deposits so as to make membership more attractive to state-chartered banks.

The "profits" from reserve accounts enable the Fed to turn over to the Treasury several billions of dollars each year, and the AFL-CIO strongly opposed depriving the government of this revenue in order to add to already huge bank profits. The legislation makes one concession to the banks; it provides that if the Fed uses emergency authority to increase its normal reserve requirements, it must pay interest on the additional amounts deposited.

The legislation also affirms the authority for all banks and thrift institutions to set up checking-type accounts and for credit unions to have similar share draft accounts. A court decision had made the legislative authority necessary.

THE NEW LAW raises the interest ceiling on loans made by credit unions from 12 to 15 percent, with authority for the National Credit Union Administration to raise the ceiling further. This was a compromise from an original proposal to jump the ceiling to 18 percent, which the AFL-CIO opposed as excessive.

Congress also included in the legislation other labor-opposed measures phasing out interest-rate controls on passbook savings deposits and eliminating an interest differential for thrift institutions, lifting state ceilings on mortgage rates and allowing savings and loan associations to invest up to 20 percent of their assets in consumer loans, commercial paper and corporate debt securities.

The AFL-CIO's position was that the effect would be to make it more difficult to obtain mortgage financing at affordable rates and contribute to housing inflation.

George O'Brien Dies, Ex-Chief of Carmen

Gulf Port, Fla.—George L. O'Brien, retired president of the Railway Carmen, died of cancer here Mar. 30. He was 77.

O'Brien joined Carmen's Lodge 1323 in Chicago in 1934 and held a number of offices with the international for three decades. He was elected a vice president in 1941 and assistant president in 1956. After serving 10 years in the office, O'Brien was elected president of the Carmen. He retired four years later.

Survivors include his wife, Bertha, one daughter and a grandson. Services were held Apr. 2 in Chicago.

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Jobless Rate Turns Up to 6.2%

Layoffs Signal Recession as Prices Mount

By James M. Shevis

Joblessness and inflation dug in last month as the number of unemployed workers rose from 6 to 6.2 percent of the workforce, and wholesale prices remained outrageously high.

Most of the March rise in unemployment resulted from an increase in the number of workers laid off, as opposed to workers who voluntarily left their jobs, indicating further weakening of the economy and the onset of the recession widely predicted by both government and private economists.

IN THE PRICE area, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that its producer price index for finished goods climbed a steep, seasonally adjusted 1.4 percent in March, only slightly less than increases of 1.5 percent in February and 1.6 percent in January. Energy prices continued to soar, with the annual rate of increase for the three months ended in March reaching almost 110 percent.

Testifying at a congressional Joint Economic Committee hearing on the latest economic developments, BLS Commissioner Janet L. Norwood acknowledged that labor market conditions during the first quarter of 1980 showed a "deterioration" from last year, especially in the construction industry.

"As employment in construction dropped in March, the unemployment rate for construction workers rose 2.5 percentage points, to 13 percent," she observed. Also, the number of hours worked declined in construction and in virtually every manufacturing industry.

IN ITS MONTHLY survey of the employment situation, BLS said that nonfarm payroll jobs—as measured by a sampling of business establishments—dropped by 140,000 to 90.6 million during the month. The decline in construction accounted for 135,000, and was generated by a dropoff in housing starts and rising interest rates, BLS said.

The reduction in building trades jobs was the second consecutive monthly falloff in this industry. Factory jobs were down slightly in March, primarily in the transportation equipment, food processing, and lumber industries.

Total employment—as measured by BLS's monthly survey of households—fell by 297,000 to a seasonally adjusted 97.7 million workers in March. The decrease mostly affected adult men as employment among adult women and teenagers changed little over the month.

EMPLOYMENT growth has been slowing for several months, and the March level was up only 1 million from a year earlier, BLS pointed out. Adult men have experienced almost no employment growth over the past year.

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LEADERS OF a national coalition formed to oppose budget cuts that would fall hardest on the poor and jobless join AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland at a news conference. The 150 founding organizations that responded to the AFL-CIO's call include civil rights, women, consumer, religious, health, elderly, education and housing groups as well as unions in and out of the AFL-CIO. The coalition said the budget-balancing schemes before Congress will not cure inflation.

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Kirkland Stresses Social Justice

Budget-Scuttling Scored As 'Simplistic' Remedy

By David L. Perlman

Social justice is what the congressional budget battle is all about, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland told the nation's newspaper editors.

Kirkland assailed "budget-scuttling" by the Administration and Congress and sharply challenged "simplistic" inflation remedies that push prices even higher and increase unemployment.

"Making prices higher is no solution to the problem of high prices," he told the American Society of Newspaper Editors convention.

Kirkland chided the editors for generally "dismal" coverage of economic issues by daily newspapers and for contributing to the myth of "the healing power of a balanced budget."

In a question period that followed his convention address, Kirkland was in turn challenged by an editor who wanted to know whether his focus on economic policy meant that labor was less concerned about social justice and the underdog in society.

THAT'S JUST the point, Kirkland responded. The cuts that would be made to bring the budget into balance would fall hardest on "the poor, the unemployed and the elderly."

All the legislation and programs to help the poor and the handicapped or to assure equal opportunity are no more than "a fraud" if they are not funded, he stressed.

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EEOC Directive Puts New Stress On Cooperation

Unions that have been working to overcome the effects of past employment discrimination and to develop affirmative action approaches should be regarded as allies and not adversaries, the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission told its staff.

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William E. Pollard welcomed the new EEOC policy statement as responsive to union complaints that the agency has too often regarded both employers and unions as equally at fault even when the unions were seeking remedies at the bargaining table, through grievances and in the courts.

THE NEW POLICY statement, Pollard suggested, will help both the government and the trade union movement focus on the most difficult problem areas.

The EEOC said that "good faith" judgments will be made on a case-by-case basis and that unions and employers will be encouraged to adopt voluntary measures.

A background paper developed by an EEOC task force noted that the Supreme Court decision in the Weber case upheld the right of unions and employers to adopt affirmative action programs without being compelled to do so because of findings of past discrimination. In that landmark case, the Steelworkers and Kaiser Aluminum set

(Continued on Page 7)

Labor Backs New Moves Against Iran

The AFL-CIO called on all Americans and America's allies to support President Carter's latest moves in the effort to win the release of the U.S. hostages held by Iran.

Carter announced on Apr. 7 that the United States had broken diplomatic relations with the Ayatollah Khomeini's regime and planned new economic and political sanctions against Iran.

Federation President Lane Kirkland urged the allies of the United States to follow that lead and immediately join in the sanctions "in a united effort to convince Khomeini and the terrorists holding the innocent diplomats that the free world will not permit the Iranian government to continue its flagrant violation of international law and its disdain for human dignity."

In a statement, Kirkland also called on the nation's citizens to support Carter "in such actions as he may find necessary to show that the security of representatives of the United States abroad cannot be violated without stern reprisal."

THE AFL-CIO has consistently supported Carter's handling of the crisis with Iran. At its biennial convention last fall, the federation praised the President's initial actions following seizure of the hostages.

The convention resolution also condemned Khomeini's acts: "Terrorism has become the policy of his government; the tools of criminals are the instruments of his diplomacy," the resolution said. "Today, the United States is the object of the Ayatollah's hatred. No nation knows if it will be next."

Union Witnesses Cite OSHA's Progress

By Rex Hardesty

There have been problems for labor with the Occupational Safety & Health Act, but it is just now starting to function in the manner envisioned in 1970, a series of union witnesses testified at Senate hearings on the law.

And the details of one facet of OSHA, the new cotton dust standard, provoked a ripple of interested surprise from two senators on the Labor & Human Resources Committee.

The fact they found astounding was that the new cotton dust standard does not require any lowering of the levels in the workplace until 1984, even though it went into effect Mar. 27, 1980.

That effective date was the day before the testimony of Executive Vice President Sol Stetin of the Clothing & Textile Workers. His statement that the "new standard does not even require employers to reduce dust to the permissible levels until 1984" drew close questioning from Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (N.J.) and the ranking Republican, Richard Schweiker (Pa.).

STETIN AND ACTWU health specialist Eric Frumin explained that the senators' misunderstanding of the standard—probably a widely held view—stemmed from the fact it does spell out a series of incremental steps between 1980 and 1984, including the mandatory use of respirators by workers. The standard does set the permissible level of cotton dust, they explained, and employers would be compelled to meet the interim steps so the level can be reached in 1984, but there is no actual requirement for lowering the dust level until then.

Stetin said the 10 years it took to get the standard enacted, including legal actions by the union, would be a joke "were it not for the tragedy of the thousands of workers affected."

Steelworkers' President Lloyd McBride recited a similarly long, frustrating history on the coke oven emission standard.

But both McBride and Stetin had high praise for the law, especially its administration under Eula Bingham. Union witnesses also acclaimed OSHA's "new directions" program which promises breakthroughs in education and training for workers of all kinds.

McBride stressed that the 1970 enactment of the law gave workers their first alternative other than a strike with which to achieve some voice in the conditions under which they work.

In addition to the Steelworkers and

(Continued on Page 7)



AFTER 30-YEAR STRUGGLE to have his name cleared from a McCarthy-era government blacklist, David Lasser displays a letter from President Carter notifying him of his successful effort. Lasser, who retired 12 years ago from the staff of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, was congratulated at a victory reception. From left are Flora Gordon of the IUE staff, Lasser's son Daniel, and IUE President David J. Fitzmaurice.

McCarthy-Era Purge Victim Wins Long Fight for Justice

By John R. Oravec

David Lasser has won a 30-year struggle to clear his name of a McCarthy-era stigma that prevented him from getting a government job.

Lasser, who retired in 1968 after 18 years on the staff of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, was informed of his successful effort in an Apr. 2 letter from President Carter.

In reviewing Lasser's 1950 disqualification from federal employment, Carter noted that the State Dept.'s Agency for International Development recently "concluded that you, like many other Americans during that unfortunate period, were treated unjustly."

AT A SMALL victory celebration in Washington, Lasser said he could not have achieved his goal alone. He cited the support and intervention of a number of persons in and outside the labor movement, including Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, IUE President David Fitzmaurice, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, Senators Alan Cranston and David Pryor, Rep. Phillip Burton, as well as Kenneth Young, Kirkland's executive assistant.

Kirkland pointed out in a letter to Carter last fall that Lasser was not seeking monetary or other compensation—only a review of his case to correct a long injustice. Even more important than the blacklisting was the questioning of Lasser's loyalty to his country, Kirkland stressed.

Lasser, a World War I disabled veteran who is now 78, was blacklisted because of his association with the Workers Alliance of America which he helped form during the 1930s to assist the unemployed during the depression years. He went on to become president of the WAA in 1935.

BUT SOON, Communist-backed Unemployment Councils came into organization under the guise of working with democratic groups to combat Hitlerism. After a number of Socialists pulled out of the alliance, the Communists increased their infiltration and attempted to take control of the organization.

Lasser said he planned to resign as head of the alliance, but was urged by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1939 to stay on in hopes of staving off a Communist takeover. However, when he was unable to further contain the Communist swing of the alliance, he resigned from the WAA in mid-June of 1940.

During the early 1940s, Lasser was on the staff of the Works Progress Administration and War Production Board. He later was labor consultant to Harriman, then Secretary of Commerce.

BUT WHEN Harriman sought to bring Lasser along to Europe after the war to help implement the Marshall Plan, security investigators for the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) said Lasser could not be hired. They contended that the WAA under Lasser was "advocating contrary views" to the United States and its institutions. Although the Justice Dept. subsequently cleared the WAA of the "contrary views" charge up to the time of his 1940 resignation, Lasser himself was not cleared.

After three months of temporary duty in Paris with the ECA—the forerunner of the Agency of International Development—Lasser was let go in January 1949.

The following year, he went to work for the IUE as director of research and economics. He later became assistant to the IUE president for economics and collective bargaining, in addition to serving as steering committee chairman of the Coordinating Committee of GE and Westinghouse Unions.

AFTER RETIRING from the IUE Lasser served as a lecturer with the American Institute for Free Labor Development and stepped up his efforts to have his name cleared.

Lasser said he owed it to himself and all the other Americans who had been "held hostage" for so long by McCarthyism.

"There is a whole generation of people out there who are unaware of the McCarthy era poison" that prevailed in the witch hunts of the 1940s and 1950s, he added.

Lasser said he holds no grudge against those persons responsible for his long ordeal.

"I pity them," he said.

His exoneration also reflects on the greatness of America and its ability to overcome the mentality of the McCarthy era, he said.

"This is an example of what can happen in the United States, even after 30 years of injustice," Lasser stressed.



COMMEMORATIVE STAMP honoring Frances Perkins, the fourth Secretary of Labor and the first woman Cabinet member, has been issued by the Postal Service in conjunction with the dedication of the Labor Dept.'s headquarters in her name.

Catch-Up Wages Top Contract Objectives In Major Bargaining

Collective bargaining in 1980 once again will see union workers struggling to catch up with soaring prices.

Last year, the average American worker lost considerable ground to inflation, and workers under major collective bargaining agreements—those covering 1,000 or more workers—received wage increases averaging 7.4 percent. That was the lowest annual increase since 1973.

In an article in the American Federationist on the leading bargaining trends in 1979, Joe Jaquay notes that again in 1980 the situation facing union negotiators will be one of record-high inflation and a voluntary wage and price guideline program. The Federationist is the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine.

FOR FACTORY workers, both union and nonunion, purchasing power in the private sector declined by 5.3 percent in 1979. In fact, says Jaquay, the 1979-80 research associate in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Economic Research, average hourly earnings adjusted for inflation are now at the same level they were in 1969.

Prices have increased more than 30 percent in the past three years, and for 1979 the inflation rate of 13.4 percent was the highest in 31 years, Jaquay observes.

In addition to catch-up wages and improved cost-of-living protection, union negotiators last year pursued other bargaining goals. Settlements in 1980 will seek to improve on the bargaining gains recorded in 1979.

Plant closing protection, a major issue last year and again this year, loomed large in the coordinated bargaining of 14 unions and the electrical industry in 1979. For more than 125,000 workers at General Electric and Westinghouse, the settlement provides for early retirement at age 50 with 25 years' service and a 50-percent increase in severance pay for workers not eligible for early retirement in the event of a plant closing or production relocation.

IN SETTLEMENTS with B.F. Goodrich, Uniroyal, Firestone, Goodyear, and other rubber companies, a new Rubber Workers' clause requires six months notice of plant closings, the right to negotiate to save the plant, and the right to negotiate the way the plant is closed.

Except for Goodyear, the new contracts also have a neutrality clause pledging that the company will not interfere with URW organizing efforts at their unorganized facilities.

Pension benefits remained an important issue in collective bargaining in 1979 as retired workers on fixed pension benefits found inflation even more harmful than did active workers. Many of last year's contracts provided increases in pension rates and employer contributions to pension funds for future retirees.

ALONG WITH substantial improvements in the pension plan for future retirees, the UAW settlement with Ford and General Motors provided basic pension rate increases for current retirees. Also, increased contributions to pension funds were especially important in the construction industry.

Employer contributions to the Ladies' Garment Workers pension fund were raised over the contract term to 8.75 percent of payroll from the 6.75 percent paid under the old contracts with various employer associations in the Northeast.

Soaring medical costs have greatly increased the need for improved health and welfare benefits. Although health care packages vary considerably, many gains in this area took the form of increased major medical insurance, improved hospitalization coverage, dental plans, and prescription drug plans.

Unions also continued their push for higher limits on life insurance coverage. Time off with pay continued to be a major concern with improved vacation schedules, more holidays and paid personal days off being negotiated in many contracts.

"These bargaining developments represent the leading trends in wages and fringe benefits in 1979," Jaquay observes. "For the most part, these trends have been identified by extracting pace-setting provisions from contracts covering large bargaining situations."

THE TWO LARGEST agreements expiring in 1980 involve nearly 700,000 workers represented by the Communications Workers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with the Bell Telephone System, and 280,000 workers covered by the Steelworkers' multi-company agreement with basic steel bargaining through a coordinating committee.

In all, some 3.7 million workers are in major collective bargaining units with 1980 expiration dates. Besides the telephone and steel industries, the units are in the aluminum, copper, longshore, aerospace, construction, lumber, retail, and services industries.

Al Loewenthal Dies, Held Key AFT Posts

Alfred M. Loewenthal, a union activist for more than 40 years and assistant to President Albert Shanker of the American Federation of Teachers, died Apr. 7 after a brain tumor operation. He would have been 64 next month.

Loewenthal was one of the early leaders of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, served on the staff of IUE District 3, and moved to IUE headquarters in Washington in 1965 as assistant to the president.

He joined the staff of the United Federation of Teachers in New York in 1967 and served as professor of labor history at Rutgers University. He then became public relations director of the national AFT in Washington, D.C., and was named assistant to the president in 1970.

Dept. of Economic Research Established by Staff Merger

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland has announced the formation of a new Dept. of Economic Research in the federation, the result of a merger of the Dept. of Research and the Dept. of Urban Affairs.

Rudolph A. Oswald, director of the former Dept. of Research, will be the director of the new department. Henry B. Schechter, director of the former Dept. of Urban Affairs, will be the deputy director.

Schechter will serve also as director of the Office of Housing & Monetary Policy created in the Dept. of Economic Research. The merged department became effective Apr. 10, 1980. Arnold Cantor will serve as assistant director of the department.

OSWALD HAS served as director of the former Dept. of Research since 1976. He had previously been research director for the Fire Fighters and the Service Employees, an economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and had served as assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Education.

Schechter has been director of the former Dept. of Urban Affairs since 1974. He served previously as an economist with a number of government agencies, director of the Office of Economic & Market Analysis of the U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development and as a senior specialist in housing in the Library of Congress.

The new department will carry on the programs and research activities of both former departments covering all aspects of economic and urban policy.

Kirkland Stresses Social Justice

Budget Slashes Assailed As 'Simplistic' Remedy

(Continued from Page 1)

In this key battle, "labor is on the side of social justice." The labor movement and its coalition allies represent "the only force fighting to keep the money behind these programs and keep them alive."

In both his prepared speech and in reply to questions, Kirkland made clear the AFL-CIO's belief that the Administration's abandonment of the budget it proposed last January breaks faith with a key commitment in the National Accord with the labor movement.

The premise "that we thought we had reached an understanding on" was that sacrifices would be equitable, Kirkland said, and "if any group was to be sheltered from the impact of sacrifice," it was to be those at the bottom of the economic ladder.

AS FOR the average workers, "they are already sacrificing . . . They are driving less; their houses are colder; chicken has replaced beef on the table . . . their standard of living has declined."

Kirkland hammered away at the "political decision" to force interest rates up, thus compounding the inflationary impact of rising energy costs.

The interest rise in just the last three months, he said, has added more to the total cost of a 30-year mortgage on a $45,000 house than the original cost of the house.

"Conservation need not mean reduced economic growth," Kirkland insisted, "It should mean more productive use of available energy supplies," including such steps as "recapturing heat now lost up smokestacks and more energy-efficient construction."

A RATIONING program would "curb excessive use," price controls on oil "would assure fair prices based on U.S. costs, not the avarice of sheiks, and development of alternate sources of energy would increase supplies," he said.

Kirkland reminded the editors that productivity increases historically have come through "cheap and abundant energy adding horsepower to manpower."

But "if the cost of money continues to become more and more expensive relative to the cost of labor . . . there are going to be continued declines in productivity."

If working harder were the solution, as some editors seem to think, "then the building of the pyramids would be the highwater mark for the productivity of mankind," Kirkland suggested.

HE LASHED out especially at the premise that an overheated economy can be cooled by raising unemployment.

"Unemployment is itself inflationary," he stressed. Jobless workers receive unemployment insurance or welfare. But they are not producing any goods or services of value, and this creates "a highly inflationary condition."

Instead of trying to tighten the money supply through high interest rates, Kirkland suggested, the Federal Reserve Board should act to increase reserve requirements and allocate credit to housing and other productive investments.

"It is more productive to provide money for investment in new plants and equipment rather than for buying another company, which does not add new products or jobs," he noted.

KIRKLAND expressed labor's disappointment that some members of Congress who helped enact progressive programs are now "going along" with the balanced budget "myth."

The labor-formed coalition, he said, is "trying before every audience that we can reach" to rally opposition to the cutbacks.



NEW ORGANIZING DIRECTOR of the American Federation of Government Employees, Mary Lynn Walker, opens a training session for recently appointed AFGE organizers at the union's headquarters. She is the first woman to head the organizing staff of a major union.

'Give-Backs' Pose Key Issue In New York Transit Dispute

New York—Bargaining attempts to resolve New York's citywide bus and transit strike resumed as the walkout entered its second week. The talks were the first since the strike began.

Involved in the discussions were the executive boards of the New York locals of the Transport workers and the Amalgamated Transit Union, Metropolitan Transit Authority officials, and members of a mediation panel set up by the city.

Both sides appeared to have hardened their bargaining positions, with the unions firm in their resistance to what management generally calls "productivity demands," and what labor brands as "give-backs."

MEANWHILE, some slight movement toward a settlement was reported by federal mediators in contract talks between the Long Island Rail Road and its seven operating unions. The seven unions joined the bus and subway workers when they left their jobs on Apr. 1, but returned to work the following day while talks resumed with the MTA, the state agency that oversees the operation of the LIRR.

The transit talks were at a critical stage at the AFL-CIO News's press time as the unions faced stiff fines for violating New York state's Taylor Law prohibiting strikes by public employees. Justice John A. Monteleone assessed the unions a total of $1 million in fines in State Supreme Court in Brooklyn, and instructed union officers to order their members back to work.

ATU President Dan V. Maroney, Jr., said he had directed the members of ATU Locals 726 and 1056 to comply with the judge's order. The two locals together represent some 2,000 Transit Authority bus drivers on Staten Island and in Queens.

JOHN E. LAWE, president of TWU Local 100 which represents about 31,000 subway workers, termed the fines against the unions and their officers "unusually harsh," and said he wouldn't order his membership back to work "until we have reached a reasonable contract."

TWU President William Lindner spoke out sharply against the injustices of the Taylor Law.

"The workers have an unbelievable burden of trying to negotiate a contract in the face of laws that are really trying to defeat collective bargaining," he said. "I suppose you could say it's a sort of 'Catch 22': Either accept what the workers consider as slavery or fight and, as you've seen, the result is that the workers are going to fight . . . It's about time the politicians began to focus on the real problems."

THE UNIONS held to their proposal for a 25 percent wage increase over two years while MTA's last offer was a 12 percent raise over the same period. The two sides also were far apart on the "give-back" issue.

Give-backs have been a behind-the-scenes issue from the earliest days of the contract negotiations in early March. The MTA proposes to reduce or eliminate a number of work rules and practices, including wash-up time, coffee breaks, overtime and sick-leave pay, and night-shift differential pay, all of which are provided for in present contracts.

"We will not negotiate in retrogressive fashion," said Lawe.

Delay Scored on Protections In Rock Island Line Layoffs

Lack of legislation providing labor protections for laid-off Rock Island Railroad workers jeopardizes continued rail service to the line's customers, the Railway Labor Executives' Association declared.

RLEA Chairman Fred Kroll told a news conference that unless Congress enacts such protection by Apr. 18 the workers' representatives will be forced to exercise legal means to protect their rights. Kroll, who is president of the Railway & Airline Clerks, also warned of "other actions," including a possible walkout.

RLEA is made up of 20 railway labor organizations.

THE HEART OF the problem is the failure of Congress to approve a bill guaranteeing aid to workers laid off from the bankrupt carrier. The Senate approved a measure in early March, but the House did not complete its bill until Mar. 31, just 48 hours before Congress broke for its Easter recess.

At that point, the legislation became stalled. Most of the Rock Island's service, performed by the Kansas City Terminal line under a service order imposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, ended on Apr. 1. The vast majority of the carrier's 8,800 employees lost their jobs, with only 2,000 former employees hired by the 17 railroads assuming operation of the old Rock Island properties.

This has left over 6,000 workers jobless and without any assured protections, a situation that Kroll described as "intolerable." He warned that "the patience and forebearance of the employees of the Rock Island—indeed that of the railroad employees of the nation as they view the plight of their Rock Island brothers and sisters—are not infinite."

Realistic Penalty Urged to Combat Import Dumping

A realistic anti-dumping penalty that can be enforced is a greater deterrent than a more stringent remedy that is never used, the AFL-CIO told a Senate subcommittee dealing with international trade issues.

Dumping of goods at artificially low prices in order to capture a foreign market is universally recognized as an unfair trade practice, the AFL-CIO statement noted. But it said firms and industries hurt by these practices have no effective remedy under existing law.

While a foreign exporter may be sued for triple damages and punitive damages resulting from dumping, the remedy has proved "unrealistic" because it requires evidence of "intent" to damage a U.S. industry, the AFL-CIO said. Since such evidence involves "what was going on in the mind of a foreign exporter," the federation noted, "the collection of damages does not incur."

THE AFL-CIO statement urged that the law be changed to remove the requirement for proving intent and to provide for "actual" damages as a penalty.

"A finding of dumping under current law should be enough to assure that damages could be assessed under U.S. law," the AFL-CIO told the Senate panel. "If the law actually provided for realistic remedies and actual damages, dumping could be deterred and U.S. jobs and production could be continued."

13,000 Still Out in Oil Workers' Strike

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers continued to wind down their three-month nationwide strike against the petroleum industry, reaching agreement with all but one of the major oil firms.

OCAW President Robert Goss noted, however, that 13,000 of the 55,000 workers who walked out last January still remained on strike—in many instances, even though their employers have settled with the union.

THE WORKERS have refused to go back to work until satisfactory agreements have been reached on disciplinary issues arising from the strike. The biggest number of such workers are employed at Gulf and Texaco refineries in Port Arthur, Tex., and at Amoco's Texas City, Tex., refinery.

Chevron (Standard Oil of California) is the only major company that has yet to accept the pattern agreement set in a settlement with the Gulf Oil Corp. in mid-March.

Goss said that Chevron, "as always, won't meet the pattern as other companies have done and is obviously engaging in surface bargaining similar to J. P. Stevens's stalling tactics." Stevens, the anti-union textile giant, has steadfastly refused to negotiate with the Clothing & Textile Workers even though the union has been certified as the firm's bargaining agent.

OCAW NEGOTIATORS have bargained with Chevron for almost two years, Goss noted. The company is insisting on a no-strike, no-lockout provision and new, expedited arbitration procedures, he said.

The oil industry pattern, reached under a reopener clause in an agreement negotiated in January 1979, extends existing contracts an additional year and calls for pay increases of 5 percent plus 52 cents an hour this year and 10.5 percent in 1981. Employer contributions toward health insurance are increased, dental coverage is introduced, and a sixth week of vacation after 30 years of service is initiated.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the AFL-CIO lodged an official protest with the Carter Administration for describing the Gulf agreement as inflationary. Federation Sec.-Treas. Thomas Donahue, sitting in for AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland at a meeting of the Administration's Pay Advisory Committee, called the criticism an example of "unwarranted and totally irresponsible interference in the collective bargaining process." The criticism was attributed to an unnamed Administration official quoted in the Mar. 26 Wall Street Journal.

The High Interest Fallacy

HIGH INTEREST RATES are a major part of the current problem of inflation, not the solution for it.

The high cost of money is reflected in every price consumers pay. The farmer's cost of borrowing money for spring planting, fertilizer and equipment is part of the cost of food. The manufacturer's cost of borrowing money to build a plant or buy new machinery is part of the cost of the products that are manufactured.

The contractor's cost of borrowing money to build a house is part of the price the buyer pays. And, then, the home buyer pays an additional price for borrowed money, every month in the mortgage payment.

THE BUYER PAYS more than 30 years. In fact, in the past three months, mortgage interest rate increases have added more to the total cost of a 30-year mortgage on a $45,000 house than the original cost of the house. And the home buyer is paying a compounded rate since the original price of the house has been inflated by the cost of money borrowed to build it in the first place.

It seems elemental that making prices higher is no solution to the problem of high prices.

But that is only half of the inflationary problem caused by high interest rates. Economists tell us that high interest rates are supposed to cool an overheated economy by raising unemployment.

BUT UNEMPLOYMENT is inflationary by definition. Because this is a humane society, jobless workers receive unemployment insurance and/or welfare. Society believes that an immediate, total loss of buying power by unemployed workers would be harmful to an economy based on consumer purchasing power. But the unemployed workers are not producing any goods or services of value for their compensation, a highly inflationary condition.

Yet the Federal Reserve continues to pursue its policy of artificially propping up interest rates by raising its discount rate. It is increasing prices and unemployment as a result, thus aggravating the very inflation it says it is trying to cure.

The second great myth in vogue today is the healing power of a balanced budget.

THERE ARE two inherent inconsistencies in the arguments of those who simultaneously support higher interest rates and a balanced budget. The first is the effect of unemployment on the budget deficit. Each one percent of unemployment adds about $20 billion to the deficit, because of higher social costs and lost tax revenue. Increasing unemployment—an inevitable and unavoidable consequence of high interest rates and tight money—can only add to the deficit and should therefore be opposed by supporters of a balanced budget.

Similarly, higher interest rates also add to the cost of servicing the national debt and contribute to unbalancing the budget. Short-changing the cost-of-living payments due social security beneficiaries and federal retirees in order to pay higher cost-of-living payments—in the form of interest—to the wealthy and the banks which hold government bonds, strikes us as both mean and backward.

The federal budget should be based on the needs of the people and the government's responsibility to meet those needs.

—From AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland's address to the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

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Elderly would Bear the Brunt

Move to Tax Social Security Another Gimmick to Cut Costs

By Gus Tyler

THERE'S A MOVE on to tax social security benefits. This means that when a retired person receives one of those small checks from Uncle Sam, that check will be even smaller than usual because of deductions for taxes.

The move to tax the benefit has official endorsement from a body that really ought to know better. It is the Advisory Council on Social Security—a 13-member panel that meets every four years to review the social security system. In its report last December, the fifth advisory council recommended that a portion of social security benefits be taxed. (Ed. Note: The labor members of the advisory council firmly opposed this recommendation.)

This would be bad news for our senior citizens even in the best of times. But it is particularly bad news today when the cost of living is putting heavy pressure on retirees who generally live on a fixed income.

THE SPECIFIC proposal of the advisory council is to tax one-half of the benefit. If this were put into practice, then about 15 million retirees would be subjected to loss of income. Their average tax liability would be about $350 a year.

The money that the federal government would receive as a result would not be ploughed back into the social security system to strengthen it. The funds would go into the general treasury of the government for whatever use it prefers.

To head off such a move to pour salt into the wounds of our elderly, Senators Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) and Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) have introduced a resolution to put the Senate on record as opposing the tax on retirement benefits.

"SOCIAL SECURITY benefits are earned," says Bayh, "not charity. This program is based on the concept that hard work during early life be repaid in later years."

In effect, of course, a tax on benefits simply amounts to a reduction of benefits. "It makes no sense," says Bayh, "for the government to give with one hand and take away with the other, which is what the advisory council's suggestion would do."

Although the proposal to tax was submitted as a sort of casual suggestion, it is really a radical revision of the social security system as practiced since its origin. "Benefits from social security have been exempted from federal taxation for almost four decades," notes Bayh.

The real objections to taxing benefits, however, are less legal, traditional, or ethical, than bread-and-butter. "For those on fixed incomes," Bayh points out, "the benefits paid by the social security system are barely enough to provide a decent living. As the cost of fuel, food, housing, and almost every other necessity escalates, and the buying value of the dollar declines, the living conditions of our retirees deteriorate."

FOR RETIREES, he notes, their pension payments are "like money in the bank." A tax on benefits would, for these people, be the same as someone reaching into their bank accounts and pulling money out against their wishes.

A companion resolution to the Bayh-Nelson bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives.

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Workers Stand Firm In Defense of OSHA

America's working men and women have a fierce attachment to the Occupational Safety & Health Act. I wish members of Congress could have been with me in Pittsburgh or in Milwaukee when hundreds of union members showed up to express support for OSHA and to oppose any weakening of the law.

They spoke with a passion and determination that I have rarely heard during my 30 years as a trade unionist. Political leaders who do not understand the depth of workers' feeling in this connection may be heading into dangerous waters.

Because of ineffective implementation for about three-fourths of its history, the original promise of OSHA has not been met. Nevertheless, OSHA has achieved significant improvements. With greater support from Congress and the Administration, it could still fulfill our early hopes.

—Industrial Union Dept. President Howard D. Samuel at Senate hearings.

Blacks' Stake in OSHA

Safe, Healthful Job Conditions A Civil Right for All Workers

By Norman Hill

President, A. Philip Randolph Institute

YOUNG PEOPLE TODAY might not realize that black workers, even after the elimination of slavery, were frequently treated as expendable pieces of machinery. If a particularly hazardous job needed to be done, employers would seek out black men for the work, even when the survival of the black workers was highly problematical. Morris Davis, the associate director of the labor health program at the University of California, provided a striking example of this disregard for black lives when in a recent article he recalled the "Gauley Bridge Disaster" of 1930.

According to Davis, a contractor hired more than 5,000 workers, the vast majority of them black, to work on a tunnel in West Virginia. The contractor knew in advance that the mountain rock had a very high silica content. He also knew that regular exposure to silica can cause a serious and eventually fatal lung disease known as silicosis. But in the interest of completing the tunnel and amassing a nice profit, the contractor went ahead with the project, giving no thought to the lives of his workers. In the end, 500 black workers went to their graves, including 169 men who dropped dead on the job site and were hastily buried in a nearby field.

THIS TRAGIC STORY, even though it happened 50 years ago, lays bare the common thinking which links yesterday's tunnel contractor with many of today's corporate leaders. The shared idea is clear: protecting the lives of workers costs money, money which supposedly cuts into profits. Thus, whenever an employer confronts the stark trade-off of higher profits versus worker safety, the choice is simple—profits take precedence.

But with the passage of the Occupational Safety & Health Act in 1970, the Congress soundly rejected the corporate argument on worker safety. In short, Congress declared that a worker's right to a safe and healthy work environment is more sacred than the employer's alleged right to operate plants and job sites in a hazardous—but profitable—manner. Now, however, Congress seems to be changing its mind largely because of an intense and well-financed campaign against OSHA.

So far, the corporate attack on worker safety has been ingenious. Rather than calling for the outright repeal of OSHA, business groups and their conservative allies have introduced legislation to "reform" OSHA. But the so-called OSHA Improvements Act of 1980 does no such thing; instead it scuttles existing regulations and exempts 90 percent of employers from most OSHA inspections. In effect, it strips workers of their right to a safe job.

ALL THIS, of course, is done in the name of countering inflation, increasing productivity, and liberating business from "excessive" regulation. But these motives, which sound sensible to many people, are merely decorative; the underlying cause of the anti-OSHA drive is the corporate belief—shared by the tunnel builder in Gauley, W.Va.—that worker health and safety should be subordinated to the pursuit of profit.

Black workers, more than anyone else, have an especially large stake in saving OSHA. According to several reliable studies, black workers, when compared with whites, have a 27 percent greater chance of dying from job-related injuries and diseases, and a 37 percent greater chance of contracting occupational illnesses and suffering from serious industrial accidents. Also, while cancer mortality among whites rose by 5 percent over the last 25 years, the increase among blacks was an astonishing 26 percent, much of it job-related.

MOREOVER, blacks are disproportionately concentrated in dangerous jobs and industries. For instance, 22 percent of the labor force in the steel industry is black, but 91 percent of those blacks work in coke ovens which spew out benzoapyrene, a known cause of cancer. And in the rubber industry, 60 percent of the workers in the mixing and compounding areas are black. These workers, much more than others in rubber manufacturing, are regularly exposed to cancer-causing substances like benzene, asbestos, beta-naphthylamine and nitrosamines.

Unless OSHA survives the business/conservative attack, black workers, especially those in non-union plants, will have little or no protection from life-threatening chemicals and other workplace hazards. To save OSHA, black people and their organizations must tell Congress and political leaders that the right to a safe job is a civil right—a right worth fighting for.

Double Setback for Workers

Health Plan 'Choice' Schemes Would Cut Care, Raise Taxes

SO-CALLED consumer choice health plan bills now before Congress really offer workers higher taxes or inferior health care, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman charged.

Noting that the central feature of the legislation would tax workers for employer contributions to health insurance plans and encourage employers to offer both high and low option coverage, with cash rebates to workers choosing the cheaper protection, Seidman pointed out that workers would also be taxed on the rebates. He warned that the rebate lure could leave many workers with both higher tax bills and inadequate health and hospitalization insurance for their families.

SUCH SCHEMES, he charged, are a "misuse of the tax system" that add up to "a sucker deal for workers."

Seidman said on Labor News Conference that most of the bills spell out catastrophic coverage that would rule out any benefits until a worker's family had paid out more than $3,500 on hospital and doctor bills during the year. This will encourage the highest-cost type of medicine, discourage preventive care, early diagnosis and treatment, and force more health care inflation, he said.

The bills are based on the false assumption that employees are responsible for health care inflation, and that the way to deal with them is to penalize them by raising their taxes and cutting their health care protection, Seidman added.

Actually, "it's the doctor who has the real command of health care costs" by deciding what the patient does, he said, and the way to control those costs is to provide incentives for doctors to reduce those costs. That, he stressed, can best be done through the kind of universal, comprehensive national health insurance that has long been urged by the labor movement.

Seidman said that the United States could learn a lesson from Canada's experience with national health insurance. Canada spent 7.2 percent of its gross national product on health care, for all of its citizens, in 1977. The United States spent 9 percent of its GNP on a private health-care system, and that was with 25 million people excluded from any insurance coverage at all, he said.

"THE LESSON is that with a comprehensive system of health insurance for the entire population, with built-in cost controls—which is the kind of program that the AFL-CIO is advocating—it is possible to restrain the increase in health care costs to a much greater extent than we can do under our present system, where we don't provide health insurance for many people."

Reporters questioning Seidman on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Ben Rathbun of the Bureau of National Affairs, and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The program is broadcast weekly on Mutual radio.



Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

FOR YEARS NOW, the American people have been bombarded with propaganda on how government regulations cost the taxpayer billions, tie up business in red tape, undermine productivity, and fuel inflation.

The so-called cost-benefit approach has stressed the cost in good part because that was more measurable in dollar terms.

Now an exhaustive new look at the benefits of government health, safety and environmental regulation has been published and it appears certain to send anti-regulation forces into a snit.

Regulation doesn't cost Americans money, the new study says—it actually saves billions. And more to the point, declares the report, money isn't the issue. The real issue is lives, and regulation saves thousands of lives every year.

THE REPORT was prepared for the Senate Committee on Government Affairs by the Center for Policy Alternatives at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

It was welcomed by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.), chairman of the Senate panel, with these words:

"At a time of soaring costs and double-digit inflation, people are questioning what government can or should do. In that debate, let's remember the important achievements of federal regulation. That's what the . . . report is all about—it's a reminder that regulation does more than cost money. It saves lives, avoids injuries and protects the public against marketplace failures."

The authors of the study assembled all the known information on the economic achievements of federal health and safety programs. More than 350 documents and reports were examined for the benefits in the areas of air and water pollution, auto safety, consumer product safety, pure food and drugs, and workplace health and safety.

WHILE THE report does take care to address the economics of various regulations, its authors stress that not all regulatory benefits can be reduced to dollars-and-cents terms or measured in any satisfactory way.

Note the authors: "There is no appropriate way to put a dollar value on the costs of pain and suffering endured throughout a lifetime by a child who is the victim of a sleepwear fire." In that case, the authors argue, a cost estimate covering just medical expenses would tell only part of the story.

Perhaps the best example of this philosophy can be found in the study's look at occupational safety and health laws. The report was issued, coincidentally, shortly before the most serious assault on the Occupational Safety & Health Act in its decade of life was scheduled to come in the Senate in the form of the Schweiker "Occupational Health & Safety Improvement Act."

THE MIT REPORT declares that from 40,000 to 60,000 lost workday accidents and 350 deaths were avoided in 1974 and 1975 thanks to OSHA rules on workplace safety—thus reducing the $15 billion which society pays annually for industrial accidents.

But those are day and dollar figures, not lives. Humanizing the figures on workplace health rules yields the following findings:

- Limits on worker exposure to asbestos will prevent from 630 to 2,563 deaths per year.
- Limits on exposure to vinyl chloride will prevent about 2,000 deaths a year.
- Limits on cotton dust exposure will decrease the number of byssinosis—brown lung—cases by about 21,674 annually.
- OSHA's limits on workplace noise will reduce the number of workers with moderate to severe hearing impairment by 1.35 million.

The authors of the MIT report conclude:

"It would not be advisable to adopt a strict cost-benefit approach for federal regulation. . . . The findings of this report strongly suggest that placing too great a reliance on such analyses would not be in the public interest."



WORKERS COULD END UP with inferior health coverage and pay higher taxes too under so-called consumer choice bills now before Congress, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, warned on Labor News Conference. He was interviewed by Ben Rathbun, left, of the Bureau of National Affairs, and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc.

FCC Opposed On Broadcast Deregulation

A Federal Communications Commission proposal to deregulate radio broadcasting would sacrifice the public interest to bring bigger profits for commercial broadcasters, the AFL-CIO Dept. for Professional Employees charged.

The department, whose affiliates include unions with members in all phases of broadcasting, made these points in a statement to the FCC opposing deregulation:

- Limits should be maintained on commercial advertising carried by radio stations. The FCC contends that marketplace pressures are adequate to prevent overcommercialization. The DPE's retort is that "if this is true, no harm would be done by keeping the guidelines."
- The FCC should continue to consider the amounts of non-entertainment programming furnished by broadcasters. Otherwise there would probably be a sharp drop in news and public affairs programs.
- A proposal to eliminate the need for stations to solicit community views on programming would also be a step away from public service.

THE AFL-CIO department said other proposed changes would encourage automation of stations at the cost of a substantial number of jobs, decrease radio's value in times of emergency, and make it more difficult to evaluate a station's performance.

Steps to simplify government regulation would be appropriate, the department told the FCC. But such "sweeping policy changes" as it proposed should be decided on by Congress and not an appointed agency.

The AFL-CIO department noted that commercial radio broadcasting, apart from being extremely profitable, is an important source of information, ideas and entertainment. But the FCC deregulation proposals, it charged, would put commercial concerns ahead of the public interest which broadcasters have an obligation to serve "in return for profiting from use of the public's airwaves."



LABOR'S FLOAT in the National Cherry Blossom parade in Washington, D.C., was sponsored by the Food & Allied Services Trades Council, which represents 48,000 workers in the nation's capital. Sharon Jarrel of Local 25 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees rides the float with two of her children.

Louisiana AFL-CIO Adopts Legislative Program Goals

Baton Rouge, La.—The Louisiana AFL-CIO drafted a legislative agenda at its 25th annual convention to put a high priority on improved workers' benefits, consumer safeguards and needed social programs.

The 680 delegates to the three-day convention also urged the implementation of a postcard voter registration plan to spur greater participation in state and local elections throughout the state. The legislature will convene for an 85-day session Apr. 21.

HIGH ON THE list of legislative goals is increasing benefits for workers injured on the job to levels in proposed federal standards. The convention also called on the legislature to repel attempts by some management groups to wipe out earlier improvements in workers' compensation.

Other key legislative objectives of the state federation are to:

- Provide for the substitution of generic-name drugs for brand-name drugs in prescriptions to lower costs of medicines for consumers.
- Renew subsidies for mass transit programs from the state's general fund.
- Implement a comprehensive public employee collective bargaining statute and guarantee these workers binding arbitration should efforts succeed in the legislature to end their right to strike.
- Provide financial assistance for students in vocational education programs.
- Ratify the Equal Rights Amendment and the District of Columbia congressional representation amendment.

In other action, the convention approved a change in the state federation's bylaws to expand its executive board from 22 to 40 members, including an increase in the number of vice presidents from 19 to 27. Thirteen special representatives serving on the board will be appointed by the president and confirmed by the board. The expansion is designed to increase representation of women and minorities on the board.

Delegates re-elected President Victor Bussie to his 26th one-year term. Sec.-Treas. K. Gordon Flory was also re-elected.

A SPECIAL award was presented to Vee Jenkins, who has been a secretary with the state federation since its founding and earlier with the CIO state council.

Major convention speakers included Louisiana Gov. David C. Treen, Senators Russell B. Long and Bennett Johnston, Lt. Gov. Robert L. Freeman, and Emmitt J. Douglas, president of the state NAACP.

Added Wage Earner Helps 19 Million Families to Cope

More than 19 million American families headed by married couples had two or more members bringing home paychecks in 1979, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Weekly earnings for these multi-earner families averaged nearly $500 for the year and $509 in the final quarter of the year. Average earnings dropped to about $320 a week when just the husband was working and to $150 where the wife was the only breadwinner.

The new BLS series of data showed that almost 60 percent of American couples had two or more wage earners in the family during the fourth quarter of 1979. Often the reason was to shore up purchasing power, which plummeted in February to a level 7.3 percent below a year earlier.

BLS COMMISSIONER Janet L. Norwood said that the bureau decided to release the data on family earnings because "it makes sense to relate information on employment and earnings to the circumstances in which people live. The new data will provide a better understanding of living conditions and of the dramatic changes that have resulted from the entrance of large numbers of women into the workforce."

Other highlights of the report:

- Fifty-three percent of the families in which the husband was unemployed had at least one employed family member, as did 87 percent of the families in which the wife was looking for work.
- The 71 million wage and salary earners employed full-time in 1979 had median weekly earnings of $244. The median is the midpoint, with half of the families earning above that figure and half below. For men, the median was $298; for women, $186. Thirteen percent of men earned $500 or more a week, while only 2 percent of women made that amount.
- Weekly earnings of part-time wage and salary workers averaged $67 in 1979, with men and women earning about the same amount. About one-quarter of all women workers and one-tenth of the men usually work part time, BLS said.
- Within each of the ten major occupational groups surveyed, women earned considerably less than men. In the professional occupations, for example, their earnings were about seven-tenths those of men; in sales, the proportion was about half.

"Such differences are attributable in part to the greater concentration of women in the lower-paying jobs within these occupational fields," BLS said. "Among professional workers, for example, the majority of engineers and college and university teachers are men; the majority of nurses and teachers below the college level are women."

Civil Rights Institute Slated at Studies Center

The 1980 AFL-CIO Civil Rights Institute will be held at the George Meany Center of Labor Studies Apr. 20-24.

The five-day conference, sponsored by the federation's Dept. of Civil Rights, will explore a wide array of issues on employment, education, justice, voter participation, women and minorities. Major speakers scheduled to address participants include Rep. Robert Garcia (D-N.Y.), Executive Director Benjamin Hooks of the NAACP and Chairman Eleanor Holmes Norton of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Pennsylvania Seat Won by Democrat

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Labor-endorsed State Rep. Raphael Musto, a Democrat, won a special congressional election and will serve the rest of the current term of Rep. Daniel Flood (D-Pa.), who resigned earlier this year.

Musto beat a field of six in the nonpartisan election, held two weeks before a total of 10 candidates will compete in the primary for the next full term in the seat. Both Musto and the runner-up in the special election, Republican James Nelligan, will be seeking the nomination of their parties Apr. 22.

Musto has served eight years in the Pennsylvania legislature with strong labor backing. About 120,000 ballots were cast in the election, representing 57 percent of the eligible vote. Musto received about 35,000 votes and defeated Nelligan by more than 4,000.

White House Challenged on Price Policy

The AFL-CIO challenged the underlying assumptions of the Administration's "voluntary" price standard, urging it instead to tackle the problem of "uncontrollable price increases" arising out of basic energy, agriculture, raw materials, and interest rates.

Testifying before the Council on Wage & Price Stability's price advisory committee, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald called for a review of the assumption under which price targets have been tied to prospective wage increases.

THE PANEL MET to consider whether the recently revised pay standard, allowing wage increases in a range of 7.5 to 9.5 percent instead of 7 percent under the old standards, should be allowed to trigger an upward revision in the price standard.

"No such automatic trigger should be permitted," said Oswald. "Rather the committee should seek improved means of abating the impact of costs of all kinds from surging relentlessly throughout the price system."

The large price increases of the past year are not the result of large wage increases, Oswald asserted. Control of inflation will not be accomplished by granting further price increases when workers' buying power is reduced 5 to 7 percent by following the wage guidelines, he said.

"It's time for some sacrifice by the business community to carry out its pricing responsibilities," he said.

RATHER THAN permitting automatic price increases under the price limit standard and automatic cost pass-throughs and markups under the profit margin and other exceptions, the government should base allowable price increases on demonstrated cost increases, with a requirement that some small portion be absorbed, he said.

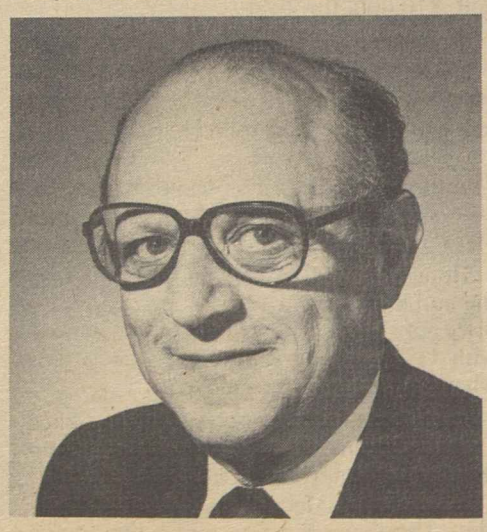
Pollak Named to Top Labor Post In State Dept.

Harry H. Pollak, a career foreign service officer with an extensive background in the trade union movement, has been named special assistant to the Secretary of State and Coordinator of International Labor Affairs for the State Dept. He will also serve as director of the Office of Labor Affairs in the Agency for International Development (AID).

In his new assignments, Pollak will advise State Dept. officials on international labor issues and U.S. labor's concerns and will have a major coordinating role with other federal departments on labor matters affecting U.S. foreign policy.

Pollak was associate international affairs director for the CIO from 1951 to 1955 and after the AFL-CIO merger held a series of key posts with the federation's Dept. of International Affairs.

He was the AFL-CIO's Asian representative from 1958 to 1962, when he entered the foreign service, initially with what was then the U.S. Information Agency. He has been labor editor of the Voice of America and has held State Dept. assignments in Tokyo, Brussels and London.



HARRY H. POLLAK

Five-Year Shift

Job Growth Trend Shows Gain in Western States

Long-term employment patterns during the post-World War II period show extensive growth in the Southeast and Southwest, but more recently the short-term pattern indicates a shift to states west of the Mississippi, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in a new publication.

New data covering the years between 1973 and 1978 reveal stronger job growth in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Northwest areas as well as in the Southwest, BLS said in releasing the publication, Employment and Earnings, States and Areas.

THE 12 STATES with the highest employment growth rates since 1973 are all in the West. Wyoming and Alaska top the list, with annual growth rates of 8.4 percent each. They are followed by Nevada, Idaho, Washington, New Mexico, Utah, Texas, North Dakota, Arizona, Montana, and Oregon.

The first eastern state in the list is New Hampshire, ranked 13th with a 4 percent growth rate. In contrast, Pennsylvania, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and New York all had growth rates of 1 percent or less. New York—the only one of the 50 states with negative employment growth during the five-year period—showed a decline averaging three-tenths of 1 percent a year.

For the 30-year period ending in 1978, employment growth was largest in Nevada, where it grew by 6.5 percent yearly. Southern states in the top 10 between 1948 and 1978 included Florida, with a 5.3 percent annual rate of expansion, and Mississippi, with a 3.3 percent annual growth rate.

THE NORTHEAST states showed sluggish employment growth patterns in both time spans. Besides New York, both Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia posted rates less than 1 percent.

Nevada's employment growth rate, which led all other states since 1948, moved along at an even faster clip in the five-year period ending in 1978. Its 7.4 percent rate compared to 6.5 percent in the 1948-78 period.

States with growth rates above 5 percent since 1973 were Idaho, Washington, and New Mexico. Three states—Texas, North Dakota, and Utah—posted identical 4.8 percent increases in jobs over the five years, while three others—Arizona, Montana, and Oregon each had 4.3 percent growth rates.

Many states in the northeastern and north central regions of the country recorded growth rates between 1 and 2 percent a year since 1948. These included such industrial centers as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan.

The BLS publication is the 14th in a series. It provides revised data on nonfarm employment, hours. and earnings by industry for 246 major labor market areas as well as for all the states.



SPECIAL SHOWING of the film Norma Rae at Georgia State University was accompanied by an address by Crystal Lee Sutton, left, who was introduced by Coretta Scott King as the real Norma Rae on whom the film was based. She is on a tour supporting the Clothing & Textile Workers boycott of J. P. Stevens.

Bargaining Order Upheld Against Soccer League

New Orleans—The U.S. Court of Appeals here has upheld a National Labor Relations Board order requiring the North American Soccer League and its member clubs to bargain with the League Players Association.

The court agreed with the NLRB that the league and its 24 individual clubs are joint employers and that a single collective bargaining unit covering all players in the league is appropriate.

It upheld the NLRB's actions in certifying the NASLPA as sole bargaining agent and in finding that the league had illegally refused to bargain on proposals for an initial contract. The Players Association was certified in 1978 on the basis of an NLRB representation election.

The NASLPA is a branch of the Federation of Professional Athletes chartered by the AFL-CIO last fall.

Ed Garvey, executive director of the federation, called the appeals court ruling "an important step forward because now the unit question has been determined and the employer identified." He said the decision represents a "positive development" in the long battle of the soccer players to win bargaining rights and predicted that the club owners would "come to the bargaining table in a couple of weeks."

Labor Joins Drive to Build Circulation of L.A. Paper

Los Angeles—A labor-endorsed campaign is gearing up to boost the circulation and advertising of the Los Angeles Herald Examiner now that the Printing & Graphic Communications Union has signed a new three-year agreement with the newspaper.

The contract provides for wage increases ranging from 30 to 57 percent over the next 36 months for the newspaper's 670 employees in the production, editorial, commercial, distribution, office and maintenance sections.

THE HER-EX settlement with Local 773 of the Printing & Graphic Communications Union also carries a union shop clause with a dues checkoff arrangement that is expected to bring 97 percent of the newspaper staff into the union by mid-year.

As a part of the promotion campaign announced jointly by Executive Sec.-Treas. William R. Robertson of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO and Her-Ex Publisher Francis Dale, the newspaper will carry the union label on its front page, subject to formal approval of that action now pending before the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council.

The 18-month promotion campaign is aimed at restoring much of the circulation and advertising the Her-Ex lost as the result of an effective labor boycott that ran for several years.

THE HER-EX was put on labor's unfair list after the Newspaper Guild and the Machinists went on strike in 1967 and the newspaper's management locked out all other organized workers. Although the paper continued to publish with imported strikebreakers, the boycott spearheaded by Robertson took its toll. Her-Ex circulation plunged from 750,000 to 350,000 and its advertising lineage dropped proportionately because of the boycott.

Under a special agreement among the 11 unions involved in the long strike and lockout, the IPGCU was given across-the-board jurisdiction to organize all the Her-Ex employees. It signed its first agreement with the newspaper in 1977.

The contract renewal recently ratified by Local 773 also provides for significant improvements in benefits and working conditions.

Anti-Labor Clause Opposed In Merchant Marine Measure

The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. said it will carry to the House floor an attempt to delete a provision of a new merchant marine bill that would weaken the collective bargaining process.

MTD President Frank Drozak said an omnibus bill approved by the House Merchant Marine Committee "in many respects" would help the goal of a stronger U.S. merchant fleet. But he said the measure is seriously marred by a provision that would allow the Secretary of Commerce to "monitor" labor agreements.

DURING THE committee consideration of the bill, Rep. Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.) proposed to delete the labor-opposed provision, but her amendment lost, 18-16.

The controversial clause would direct the Secretary of Commerce to report to Congress any "uneconomical or inefficient practices," including provisions of collective bargaining agreements, and to "take such action as may be appropriate" to eliminate such practices.

The clause has been generally regarded as using the threat of withdrawal of government operating subsidies to require modification of collective bargaining provisions disapproved by the Commerce Dept.

In a letter to all AFL-CIO affiliates as well as the 42 unions in the Maritime Trades Dept., Drozak termed the provision "an unwarranted intrusion into the collective bargaining process" that "clearly violates long-standing national labor policy."

That section of the bill "is anti-union and anti-worker," he said, "and must not be allowed to become the law of the land."

OTHER PORTIONS of the bill would expand the merchant fleet through new construction both in the United States and abroad and under certain conditions allow foreign-flag ships to be brought under the U.S. flag subject to American law. To be eligible for operating subsidies, American vessels would have to agree to operate on routes considered vital to the nation.

The bill would establish a policy of achieving within five years the goal of using American ships for 50 percent of the nation's foreign trade.

The Senate Commerce Committee has approved a more limited bill, dealing primarily with regulatory issues.

OSHA Now on Right Track, Union Witnesses Tell Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

ACTWU, others testifying during the second week of oversight hearings included the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and two AFL-CIO departments, the Building & Construction Trades and the Industrial Union Dept.

For the Oil Workers, Legislative Director Nolan Hancock ridiculed the OSHA penalties of $1,000 for "serious" violations and $10,000 for willful violations by an employer.

IN THE OIL and chemical industry, Hancock said, such a system "simply does not provide an incentive to employers to correct hazards before they maim or kill." The only real weighing of cost will be the cost of litigation in the relatively easy delays an employer can win, he said.

Hancock proposed a method whereby the employer would be forced to place the price of correcting a hazard in escrow, with OSHA giving back the money only when the danger is removed.

The building trades testimony evoked a series of questions from senators about the recent achievements of voluntary programs in job safety at construction sites. Jim Lapping, the department's OSHA director, explained to the senators that one program in California features special powers for a labor-management committee.

"California OSHA endorsed the pilot project and monitors it, but does not conduct regular inspections unless called in by the committee," Lapping said. He stressed that the agreement, between a national contractors association and the California building trades council, on a job by the Bechtel Corp., includes no loss of rights to appeal.

IUD PRESIDENT Howard D. Samuel told the committee that one factor missing in all the testimony it had assembled was the depth of feeling of American workers in their "fierce attachment to OSHA." Samuel reported on recent IUD conferences on OSHA in Pittsburgh and Milwaukee.

"Legislatively, there is nothing wrong, so don't try to fix it," Samuel told the committee. "Because of the ineffective implementation for about three-fourths of its history, the original promise of OSHA has not been met, but OSHA has still achieved a number of significant improvements, and with greater support from Congress and the Administration, it could still fulfill our early hopes."

New EEOC Policy Stresses Cooperation

(Continued from Page 1)

up a training program that allowed equal numbers of blacks and whites to qualify for skilled jobs to overcome a sharp racial imbalance.

Voluntary union-management efforts should be the preferred solution, the EEOC statement made clear.

But if only one party to a collective bargaining agreement "is a willing advocate" of measures to overcome discrimination, the EEOC staff would be expected to recognize the good faith of that party. One way this could be done, the background statement indicated, would be to cooperate with a union that seeks to file charges of discrimination against an employer. Conversely, an employer's voluntary compliance effort would be supported.

The background paper acknowledged that in the past, the EEOC field staff has appeared "disinterested in helping unions effectively challenge discriminatory practices."

Multi-Employer Plans at Stake

Pension Law Revisions Face Congress Deadline

Congress is racing a tight deadline to complete action on pension insurance amendments that unions with members covered by multi-employer retirement programs consider essential.

At issue is the future of more than 2,000 multi-employer pension plans covering some 8 million workers. After May 1, under existing law, multi-employer plans will face sharply higher premium costs. The annual premium for each person covered by a multi-employer plan could jump from 50 cents to $80, the government's insurance corporation has warned.

All parties involved—unions, employers and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp.—support legislation designed to avert a chain reaction of withdrawals by companies unwilling to take on increased costs, further withdrawals by firms concerned they will be left with high liabilities, and possible collapse of normally sound pension plans which would lead to still higher premiums for remaining plans to pay the benefit guarantees.

None of the proposed changes would affect single-employer pension plans, which for the past five years have been fully protected by the benefit insurance program.

Three of the four congressional committees with jurisdiction over the Employment Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) have approved corrective legislation, and action by the Senate Finance Committee is expected shortly. The logistics problem will be to get House and Senate action and a final conference agreement by May 1 or soon thereafter.

BILLS REPORTED by the House and Senate Labor Committees and the House Ways & Means Committee differ in details, but unions that have been tracking the legislation see no insurmountable differences.

To hold the premium cost down, the bills drop the benefit guarantees below the 100 percent level of single-employer plans. But by doing so, the legislation makes it less likely that the pension plans would go under. Normally, multiemployer plans are considered more secure because the bankruptcy of one or two employers would not cause the plan to fold.

The House bills would provide 100 percent guarantee of the first $5 in benefits times years of service, plus 70 percent of the next $15 times service for plans meeting certain funding standards, and 60 percent for plans not funded to standard. The comparable Senate committee guaranty would be 85 and 80 percent.

THE HOUSE version would provide a nine-year gradual rise in premium cost to $2.60, which is the current single-employer rate. The Senate bill would allow the rate to rise to that level in five years if necessary and to reach $3.40 in the tenth year.

All bills would adjust the employer liability obligation in ways designed to make it less risky for an employer to continue in a multi-employer plan and at the same time impose a continuing obligation on an employer who withdraws from a plan.

State Employees Negotiate First Pact in Michigan

Lansing, Mich.—The first labor contract covering Michigan state employees has been negotiated by Michigan Council 25 of the State, County & Municipal Employees and the Office of the State Employer.

The tentative agreement applies to some 10,000 workers, including 8,500 Dept. of Mental Health employees. It establishes statewide policy on working conditions such as seniority, grievance procedures, full union recognition, health and safety, overtime, and shift and transfer procedures.

"Achievement of this contract after 16 months of hard negotiations marks a new era in state employee labor relations," said Michael J. Cain, chief negotiator for the AFSCME state council. "In many areas, this contract will replace civil service regulations which previously existed for several decades."

ALTHOUGH CURRENT civil service policy prohibits bargaining over wages, Gov. William G. Milliken has proposed to the Civil Service Commission that this prohibition be removed.

Over the next month, the union will submit the contract to its members for ratification. The agreement then will be presented to the Civil Service Commission for approval in early May.

The contract is the first to be reached since "meet and confer" bargaining rights were granted state employees in August 1976. AFSCME was certified as the bargaining unit representative in October 1978.

Barbers, Beauticians Okay Merger with Food Workers

Members of the Barbers & Beauticians overwhelmingly ratified merger of their union with the Food & Commercial Workers, a move that is expected to result in greater union organization of the hairdressing industry.

Richard A. Plumb, president of the Barbers & Beauticians, said that a referendum on the merger showed 13,792 in favor and 2,432 against. Under the UFCW constitution, no referendum was necessary.

Of the 370 locals responding to the referendum, 338 approved the merger compared to 32 against, Plum said. The actual merger will take place on Sept. 1.

Plumb termed the decision "a great step forward for both our unions. We believe the larger base afforded by the merger will give tremendous impetus to a nationwide organizing drive among the 1.5 million workers employed in the industry we represent."

UFCW PRESIDENT William H. Wynn said he regarded the heavy vote in favor of the merger as "a mandate from a sister union for an all-out organizing effort in an industry that badly needs the benefits only trade unionism can bring."

Under the merger plan, the Barbers & Beauticians will transfer its Indianapolis headquarters to UFCW's offices in Washington, D.C. Plumb will become a UFCW vice president and director of the union's Barber & Cosmetologists division.

Plumb said the changing nature of the industry was a major factor in the decision to merge with the UFCW. Independent barber shops and beauty salons are being replaced by national chain operations, but his 35,000-member union has not had the staff nor the resources to organize the chains, he said.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.



Layoffs Signal Recession, Prices Continue Steep Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

The labor force, meanwhile, fell by 166,000 to 104,094,000 over the month, and was up only 1.7 million over the year, the smallest yearly rise in more than four years. The number of people left unemployed in March rose 131,000 to 6,438,000.

The jobless rate for men jumped three-tenths of a percent to 4.9 percent over the month, the highest since October 1977. There were also increases in the unemployment rates for black workers and full-time workers. The rate for teenagers dropped from 16.5 to 15.9 percent. Other workforce categories remained unchanged.

WHILE THE overall March unemployment rate was only slightly above the narrow 5.7 to 5.9 percent range that had persisted for the previous 17 months, a close look at the data in the BLS report clearly reveals some disturbing job market trends:

- The number of workers unemployed for six months or more rose from 496,000 in February to 587,000 in March. The average duration of unemployment last month was 11 weeks, up from 10.7 weeks in February and 10.5 weeks in December.
- The proportion of the population working or looking for work dropped to 63.7 percent over the month, with decreases registered by adult men and women.
- The number of workers holding part-time jobs because they were unable to find full-time employment remained at 3.4 million. Over the past year, these "partially unemployed" have risen in number by 200,000.
- The number of "discouraged workers"—those workers who have given up looking for jobs because they believe they cannot find any—jumped sharply in the first three months of the year to 993,000, an increase of 252,000 since the last quarter of 1979 and the highest level since the third quarter of 1977.

IN ITS REPORT on producer prices, BLS said that energy prices increased 7.2 percent in March, nearly as much as in February and considerably more than in any other month in the past six years.

Commissioner Norwood said she found some favorable signs in the price data for March, however. She noted that prices of finished goods other than food and energy rose only five-tenths of 1 percent, the smallest increase since last August.

Norwood also pointed to a slackening of price increases at both the crude and intermediate stages of processing, and called this "encouraging news."

Yet, the fact remains that wholesale prices in the first three months of the year rose at an annual rate of 18 percent before compounding.

After energy, food contributed most to the March jump in producer prices. Consumer food prices rose 1.1 percent during the month, or 13.2 percent at an annual rate, following declines in each of the first two months of the year.

Aside from food, prices also rose for leather footwear, flatwear, floor coverings, and apparel. Capital equipment prices rose eight-tenths of 1 percent, about the same as in February.

6 Centers Slated For Job Training In Solar Energy

The union-employer Solar Training Institute has approved the construction of six training centers across the country where members of the Sheet Metal Workers and contractors will be instructed on the principles and installations of solar energy systems.

When operational, the centers are expected to train up to 10,000 workers and hundreds of contractors annually, said W. L. Fillippini, president of the institute and administrator of the union-management National Training Fund (NTF).

Construction of the training sites—at Atlanta, Columbus, Ohio; Denver, Louisville, Ky.; Sacramento, Calif., and St. Louis—should be completed by late this summer, Fillippini added.

THE INSTITUTE is funded through a $1.5 million grant from the Dept. of Energy, with administrative time and all needed manpower to develop the training sites being contributed by industry.

The institute is a joint venture of the Sheet Metal Workers, the Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association and the NTF, which trains apprentices and journeymen in the trade.

Training facilities at each of the six sites will be made available to local union-contractor joint apprenticeship committees. The buildings will be retrofitted with solar systems that will supply both hot water and space heating.

AFTER THE first solar training workshop is conducted in Denver in August, programs will get under way at the five other sites, Fillippini said.

President Edward J. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers said the union is gratified to participate in the solar project.

"Our union and our industry are uniquely qualified to make a contribution toward meeting America's energy needs, through the introduction of practical, efficient, economical solar heating systems," Carlough said.

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3-Year Accord Ratified

Steel Settlement Sets Gains for 286,000

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers overwhelmingly approved a new three-year agreement providing substantial wage and benefit increases for 286,000 employees of the nation's nine largest steel companies.

The settlement, which sets the pattern for an additional 170,000 workers at other steel firms, was ratified by the union's Basic Steel Industry Conference by a vote of 333 to 42.

MANY OF the language details of the agreement remain to be worked out, but the highlights are:

- General wage increases will be 25 cents an hour on May 1, another 20 cents on Aug 1, 1981, and 15 cents on Aug 1, 1982. Additionally, the contract provides for an annual increase of one cent an hour in the increments between each of the industry's 34 job classifications.
- The cost-of-living clause under the old contracts continues in effect, providing workers with quarterly pay adjustments of one cent an hour for every increase of three-tenths of a point in the federal government's consumer price index.
- Greatly improved pensions, especially for workers who have been retired for some time. Benefits for some retirees could double. For others, they could rise by as much as 70 percent.
- Safety and health improvements. These include a comprehensive program of monitoring and testing to protect employees from carbon monoxide poisoning; union access to information on accidents, testing, toxic materials, and Occupational Safety & Health Administration reports; basic safety and health training for new workers, and confidentiality of employee medical records.
- An experimental program to deal with local, job-related issues. On a voluntary basis, the union and management at selected plants will set up "labor-management participation teams" to solve problems or try innovative work practices without causing contractual conflicts.

PENSION IMPROVEMENTS were a key issue for union negotiators, who argued that benefits of current retirees have been sharply reduced by rampant inflation.

The new agreement will increase benefits for those already retired in two equal steps—this Aug. 1 and on Aug. 1, 1981. The increases will total at least $25 a month and as much as $250 a month. After the second increase, every pensioner

(Continued on Page 3)

Housing, Factory Output Sag as Slump Spreads

By James M. Shevis

Dramatic plunges in both housing construction and factory output, coupled with widespread layoffs by the nation's No. 1 and 2 automakers, provided harsh evidence that America's first economic recession of the 1980s was gathering momentum.

"The Federal Reserve's tight-money policy has driven the economy into a recession, causing layoffs and decreased output of factories, homebuilding, and overall construction," AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald observed.

HE WARNED that the downturn will worsen in the months ahead, and called for a change in policy emphasis "so that the recession does not turn into a depression." He added:

"It is way past time to reduce interest rates, and to begin setting forth effective countercyclical programs that provide jobs for men and women who are able and willing to work."

Crippled by soaring mortgage interest rates, housing construction fell 22 percent in March, the largest monthly drop in 20 years, the Commerce Dept. reported. The number of new housing units started in the country last month stood at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,041,000, the lowest rate since April 1975 when the United States was in its last recession.

MEANWHILE, both General Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. announced cutbacks in their domestic operations that will add a total of 27,000 more employees on indefinite layoff, and the Federal Reserve Board reported the sharpest decline in the nation's overall industrial productio in nearly a year.

(Continued on Page 8)

Jobless Rate Surge Predicted as Price Of Budget Slashes

By David L. Perlman

Labor and its coalition allies are enlisting grass roots reinforcements in the home districts of members of Congress for an admittedly uphill battle against massive budget cuts that would add substantially to unemployment and set back social goals.

The first test is expected in the House, on a budget resolution that chops $16 billion from the "austere" federal spending levels that President Carter proposed last January. Since then, the Administration has jumped on the balanced-budget bandwagon and worked with the House Budget Committee to cut back its earlier program requests.

BY THE AFL-CIO'S estimate, adoption of the House Budget Committee resolution would cost the nation 495,000 jobs in both the public and private sectors. Still further job losses can be anticipated from the ripple effect on an already depressed economy, the federation warned.

Representatives of the 150 organizations in the budget coalition the AFL-CIO helped form, in Capitol Hill visits and in every public forum they could secure, stressed the human and social impact of the proposed cuts.

The cutbacks sought in the name of resisting inflationary trends would fall hardest on those who have already been hurt the most by inflation, they said.

"THE FIGHT against inflation must be shared by all," the budget coalition argued, "not carried by workers, the poor, minority groups and the urban areas where they live." And the coalition kept reminding members of Congress that even conservative economists acknowledge that a balanced federal budget would not stop inflation and at most would be seen as a symbolic gesture.

Job loss breakdowns developed by the AFL-CIO showed the biggest losses coming in job and training programs for young people and in public service employment. In the budget category covering these areas, proposed spending cuts would eliminate some 135,000 job slots.

Postal service cutbacks could translate into 40,000 fewer jobs, the AFL-CIO said, and transportation reductions even more. Ending state revenue-sharing grants has a price tag of 68,000 jobs by labor's estimate, and eliminating anti-recession assistance programs would cost 36,000.

VIRTUALLY NO phase of government activity would be immune, and many of the cuts would affect employees of private sector firms on federally funded projects.

The parliamentary ground rules for considering the House Budget Committee proposal were still being worked out. Budget resolutions normally are considered by the House under a procedure limiting the amendments that can be proposed.

As a first step, the House Rules Committee was meeting to decide which amendments will be permitted of dozens that have been proposed. These include attempts to make even more drastic cuts in federal spending, proposals to reshuffle the cuts among various government programs, and a variety of attempts to restore all or portions of the Budget Committee cuts.

SENATE LEADERS, meanwhile, postponed consideration of the resolution drawn up by a conservative majority of that body's Budget Committee.

The Senate panel severely gutted major social programs to keep the budget in balance after having added substantially more to defense spending than the Administration has sought.

Leading senators were trying to work out a substitute that would bring it closer to the Administration proposals—but still far from the levels urged by the AFL-CIO and its coalition allies.

OSHA Inspections Stressed As Key to Safe Work Sites

By Rex Hardesty

Only someone who totally misunderstands the American workplace would fail to know the link between inspections for job safety and inspections for health hazards, union witnesses told the Senate.

"Safety hazards are inter-related with health hazards, one causing the other, as in welding—which combines the safety factor of ultraviolet light flashes and burns with the intense heat venting toxic fumes," OSHA Director George Robinson of the Machinists told the Senate Labor & Human Resources Committee.

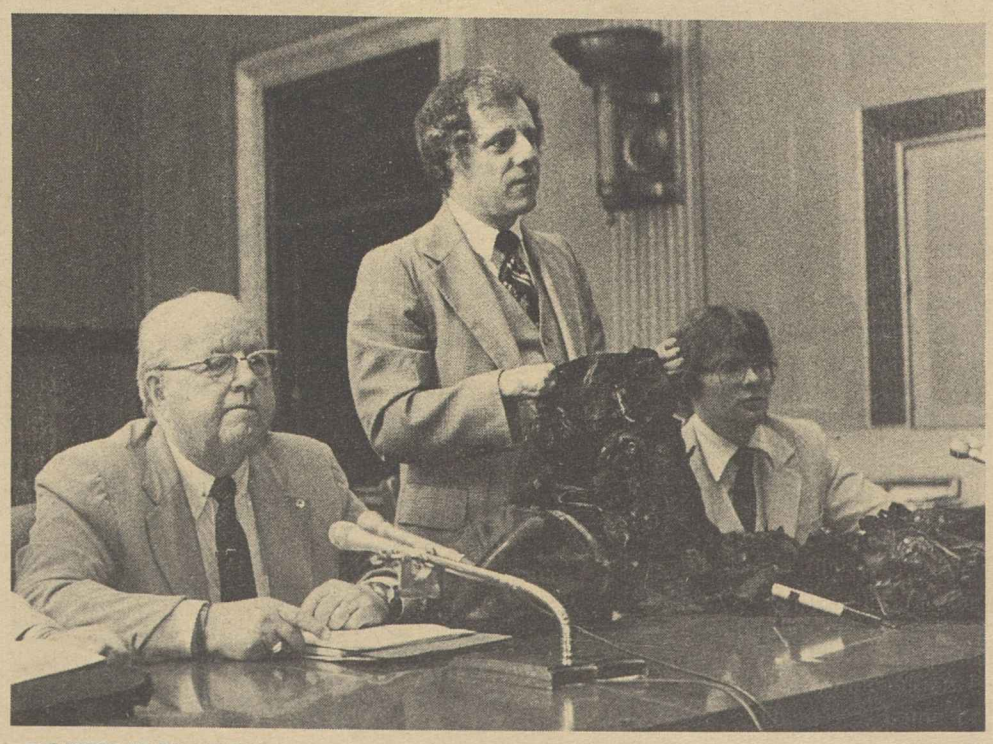
THUS, TO EXCLUDE safety inspections from a shop with few burns would also eliminate the chance of discovering the toxic buildup. That's one of the major fallicies in the OSHA amendments proposed by Sen. Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.), union witnesses said. The Senate committees began hearings on Schweiker's bill Apr. 15 after several weeks of "oversight" hearings on the overall performances of OSHA before the same committee.

Robinson was joined on the first day of hearings by Elmer Chatak, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Stan Eller, OSHA director of the Chemical Workers; William H. McClennan, president of the Fire Fighters and chairman of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on OSHA, and Eula Bingham, the Labor Dept.'s assistant secretary for OSHA.

IN ADDITION to the vital point about health hazards—even those unknown to both employer and employees—being spotted by professional inspectors on a safety check, union witnesses bore down on two other major aspects of the Schweiker bill:

- The loss of preventive discovery, as Robinson termed it, through which a workplace naturally stays healthier when the inspector might stop by—in the same sense a neighborhood stays crime-free when the police are patrolling.
- The Schweiker bill's use of workers' compensation data to exempt workplaces from inspection, since state workers' comp

(Continued on Page 3)



EQUIPMENT THAT didn't save Tom Herz from losing the use of his hands in a 1970 fire is still used today by thousands of Fire Fighters, he told Senate committee hearings on the nation's federal health safety law. Herz, now the union's burn coordinator, was accompanied by Fire Fighters President William H. McClennan, left, and Safety Director Rich Duffy.

Rail Clerks Win Ruling on Dues Rebates

A federal district judge in California rebuffed a "right-to-work" attack on union security agreements and ruled that the Railway & Airline Clerks (BRAC) have established a "good faith" procedure for accommodating workers who dissent from the union's political or "ideological" expenditures.

BRAC President Fred J. Kroll welcomed the findings by Judge Leland C. Nielsen as "deflating" the broad theory of the National Right to Work Committee which, through its legal fund, financed a lawsuit against the union.

THE REBATE MECHANISM established by BRAC was intended to comply with earlier Supreme Court decisions holding that employees covered by union shop or agency shop agreements authorized by the Railway Labor Act didn't have to help pay for certain "ideological" expenditures with which they disagreed.

Judge Nielsen concluded that the employees who filed the suit have their rights protected by the rebate procedure, which he termed a "good faith effort" by the union.

He cited the detailed record-keeping by the union of expenditures covered by rebates, followed by a determination by the union's trustees each year of refunds due. These have been in the 5 percent range in the years since the plan was established.

FURTHER, the judge noted, "any employee who believes his rebate inadequate may appeal directly to an independent Public Review Board authorized to make final determinations on such appeals." The board members are prominent persons with no ties to the union.

The latest ruling follows the judge's earlier conclusion that a broad range of union expenditures, including organizing, are not related to collective bargaining and are therefore subject to rebate obligations. While the additional amount involved was not large in dollar terms, the union is planning an appeal challenging that interpretation of the Railway Labor Act as wrong in principle.



TRANSIT STRIKE'S END in New York is announced by President John E. Lawe of Transport Workers Local 100. The 11-day walkout resulted in a new two-year agreement providing over 20 percent in a combination of wage and cost-of-living increases.

New York Transit Workers To Vote on New Contract

New York—City bus and subway workers returned to their jobs after negotiators for the Transport Workers and the Amalgamated Transit Union reached agreement with the Metropolitan Transit Authority on a new contract that would provide more than 20 percent in pay increases over two years.

John E. Lawe, president of TWU Local 100 which represents 31,000 of the 33,000 workers who struck the authority on Apr. 1, directed members to return to work after the union's executive board voted unanimously to send the agreement to the rank-and-file membership for a mail ballot or ratification.

EARLIER, the TWU board voted 22 to 22 on the proposed pact. Since the tentative agreement was reached on Apr. 11, dissident members within the union have expressed disapproval of the contract and have sought a court order to block the mail balloting on its ratification.

ATU's executive board, representing 2,000 workers, voted unanimously for the contract.

The new agreement calls for wage increases of 9 percent the first year and 8 percent the second. In addition, the pact provides for an increase of one cent an hour for each rise of four-tenths of 1 percentage point in the New York metropolitan consumer price index. This adjustment, payable on Oct. 1, 1981, would be based on the cost-of-living increase in the year beginning this August. The increase under the formula would be limited to 6 percent.

MEANWHILE, seven operating unions of the Long Island Rail Road reached tentative agreement with the MTA on a new three-year contract calling for wage increases totaling 24 percent. Three unions—the United Transportation Union, the Teamsters, and the Police Benevolent Association—have already ratified the pact. The unions struck the busy commuter line for 31 hours beginning Apr. 1, but returned to work at the request of a federal mediator.

A third possible transportation strike in the area was blocked when President Carter set up an emergency mediation board in a contract dispute between the Railway Carmen and the operators of the Port Authority Trans Hudson system (PATH). The rail line hauls commuters between New Jersey and Manhattan. Carter's action on Apr. 12 postponed a PATH walkout for at least a 60-day "cooling-off" period.

Under the terms of the transit system settlement, MTA agreed to contribute about $5 million to the health and welfare funds run by TWU and ATU to restore money depleted by higher costs. The pact also provides catch-up pay for some 3,400 workers who had been hired since the last contract was negotiated and had not received a cost-of-living adjustment that other workers got.

They will be paid an additional 91 cents an hour to bring them up to the level of other workers.

IN THE controversy over "give-backs," management won only about one-tenth of the "productivity demands" it had put on the bargaining table. The unions agreed to cut 20 minutes a day from paid time off for work breaks, for example.

The settlement also established a new wage progression system that requires two-and-a-half years for a new worker to reach top pay.

A bus driver's hourly rate under the old contract had been $8.08 and a motorman's $8.62. The new agreement would lift their pay over the life of the contract to $9.86 and $10.52, respectively.

Support Rallied to Oppose New California Tax Scheme

The AFL-CIO urged its affiliated unions to provide financial support for labor's critical fight in California against Proposition 9, another tax-cut initiative drawn up by Howard Jarvis to benefit mostly the wealthy.

"Jarvis II," as it has been dubbed, would slash state revenues $3.4-$4.9 billion by cutting California's progressive personal income tax rates in half. Californians will vote on the measure in a June 3 primary election.

"ABOUT 40 PERCENT of the tax relief, or some $2 billion, would go to the wealthiest 5 percent of Californians," AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said in a letter to presidents of all federation affiliates.

"Workers, the poor, the elderly, and minorities would get very little in terms of tax relief, and will suffer severely from the public service cutbacks, job losses, and new and unfair taxes that will result."

Just as important, Kirkland said, passage of the California initiative "would give added nationwide ammunition and credibility to those who simplistically link the nation's problems to government activities and programs that protect workers and consumers and provide the jobs, the facilities and the services that are essential to people and to progress."

AT ITS February meeting, the Executive Council adopted a strongly worded statement opposing Proposition 9.

"We reaffirm our opposition to tax cuts which provide windfalls to the wealthy, rig the tax structure even further against low- and middle-income workers, and hamstring the ability of government to provide necessary services," the statement declared.

A coalition backed by organized labor has been formed in California to defeat Proposition 9. Kirkland noted that recent polls show there is a good chance to defeat the measure if funds are available to support a direct mail and TV campaign explaining the real issues to the people of California.

He urged affiliates to send contributions to the Labor Committee Against Proposition 9 in care of Executive Sec.-Treas. John F. Henning, California State AFL-CIO, 995 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94103.

THE CALIFORNIA State AFL-CIO has warned that passage of Proposition 9 would spell disaster for the state's construction industry, still reeling from the effects of Proposition 13 and the impact of spiraling interest rates. Proposition 13, enacted two years ago, imposed strict tax and spending limitations on the state legislature.

Without public capital outlays for streets, sewers, schools, police and fire stations, private builders are reluctant to go ahead with building plans, the State AFL-CIO said.

It also warned that if enacted, Proposition 9 would result in sharp reduction of the state's safety inspection staff; force major cutbacks in the state labor commissioner's office, thereby hampering enforcement of California labor laws; mandate massive cutbacks in state and local government and school system personnel, with the loss of tens of thousands of jobs, and undermine the state's capability to shore up local governments suffering from revenue loss as a result of Proposition 13.

Union Labor Life Adds Kirkland to Board

New York—AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland has been elected to the board of directors of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. Kirkland specialized in insurance and pension programs while on the staff of the federation's Dept. of Social Security during the 1950s.

ULLICO, a major underwriter of group insurance plans, is principally owned by AFL-CIO affiliates, local unions, and state and local central bodies.

Coalition Hits Retreat On TV Dumping

The Commerce Dept. has been accused of attempting to wipe out some $650 million in import duties owed on Japanese television sets sold in the United States.

The labor-industry coalition, COMPACT, charged that the proposed action by the Commerce Dept. in the biggest dumping case in U.S. history would pervert the nation's anti-dumping law and skirt the intention of Congress.

Overall, the federal government appears to be deeply confused in its approach to anti-dumping enforcement, COMPACT said.

ALTHOUGH AN estimated $700 million is owed by TV importers to the Treasury, the coalition said, "Commerce wants to whittle it down to as little as $50 million. At the same time, the Justice Dept. is pressing for criminal indictments in the alleged kickback schemes involving most of the same Japanese and American companies."

The coalition, which is made up of four U.S. firms and 11 labor groups, including the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., noted that jurisdiction over dumping was switched to the Commerce Dept. earlier this year because the Treasury Dept. had failed to enforce anti-dumping statutes.

However, the Commerce Dept. is following the same course as the Treasury Dept. by moving to reduce sharply the import duties in the 12-year-old dumping case, COMPACT declared. It said that action means American taxpayers would be deprived of $650 million due the Treasury

"THIS WASHOUT will in effect fund the Japanese industry for further assaults on the U.S. color television industry," the coalition warned. "Our government is effectively subsidizing the Japanese industry to complete the takeover of our domestic industry as a reward for their unlawful conduct."

As a result of the penetration of imported TV sets in the U.S. market, COMPACT said, 18 American manufacturers have been forced out of business and 55,000 jobs eliminated.

The TV dumping case was originally filed in 1968, and in 1971 the Treasury Dept. issued a finding of dumping against Japanese producers and American importers.

But COMPACT pointed out that only a small portion of the dumping duties owed the Treasury was collected and that the Customs Service estimated that some $600 million of unpaid duties had piled up as of 1978.

House Removes FMC Hurdle for Maritime Pacts

The House gave near-unanimous approval to legislation that would end a court-imposed requirement that the Federal Maritime Commission approve collective bargaining agreements before they can take effect.

A Supreme Court decision involving interpretation of the Shipping Act of 1916 gave the Maritime Commission regulatory authority which the agency had not sought. Its unwarranted jurisdiction included both seagoing and dockside agreements.

The House passed the labor-supported corrective legislation by a 358-2 vote, sending it to the Senate. It was endorsed by the AFL-CIO as "vitally necessary" to preserve the principles of collective bargaining.

While the bill would lift an existing impediment to bargaining, AFL-CIO maritime unions have warned that a new omnibus merchant marine bill cleared by a House committee is seriously marred by a provision that would allow the Secretary of Commerce to monitor union agreements with employers receiving federal operating subsidies. The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. termed that provision "anti-union and anti-worker." The legislation has not yet been scheduled for the House floor.

3-Year Accord Ratified

Steel Settlement Sets Gains for 286,000

(Continued from Page 1)

will be receiving a minimum monthly benefit of $12 per year of service.

The two adjustments will provide a total increase of 70 percent in benefits for those who retired before August 1966, 60 percent for those who retired between 1966 and 1968, 50 percent for those who retired between 1968 and 1971, 35 percent for those who retired between 1971 and 1974, 25 percent for those who retired between 1974 and 1977, and 10 percent for those who retired during the term of the most recent contract.

TO PAY FOR the pension improvements, the union agreed to give up a final cost-of-living adjustment of 32 cents an hour due May 1 under the old contracts. COL adjustments already in effect will be rolled into base rates on May 1 of this year and on Aug. 1 in the second and third years of the new agreements.

Other wage improvements include increases of 20-30 cents an hour in afternoon shift pay and 30-45 cents an hour in evening shift pay.

To finance improvements in supplemental unemployment benefits, the companies agreed to increase their contribution from 13.5 to 17.5 cents per hour worked. The industry's extended vacation plan for workers with 25 years of service was revised to provide a 14-week vacation every five years, up from 13 weeks.

INSURANCE improvements, most of which take effect in the third year of the contract, include an increase from $750 to $1,000 in maximum annual dental benefits and from $500 to $650 in lifetime maximum orthodontic benefits, revised vision coverage, and higher weekly sickness and accident benefits.

Other provisions include the firms' agreement to give employees a 90-day notice of plant shutdowns, an option to negotiate employee stock purchase plans, an $80 allowance toward the purchase of safety shoes, and establishment of a pilot program within each company to study whether any work contracted out should be performed by bargaining unit members.

The nine companies involved in the talks were U.S. Steel Corp., Bethlehem Steel Corp., Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., National Steel Corp., Armco, Inc., Inland Steel Co., Republic Steel Corp., Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp., and Allegheny Ludlum Industries.

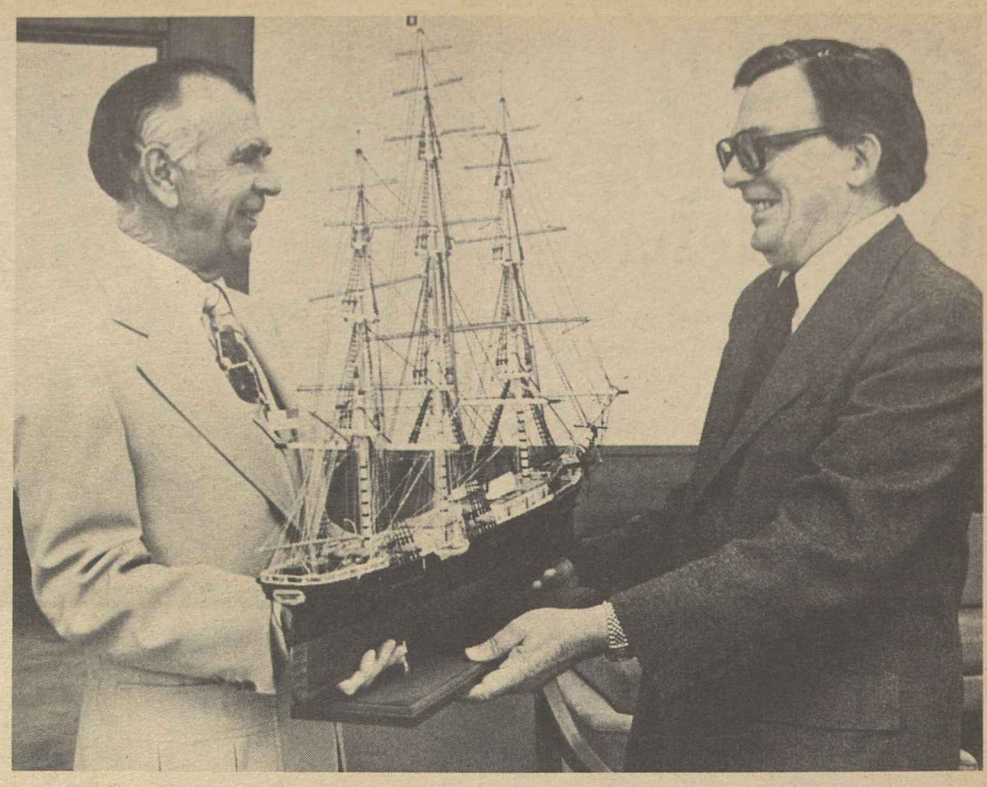
THE TWO SIDES, which began negotiations in February, settled all national issues without resort to arbitration under the Experimental Negotiating Agreement (ENA) that has governed the steel talks since 1975. ENA guarantees workers in the industry a wage increase of at least 3 percent, continuation of cost-of-living adjustments, and a $150 bonus, in addition to anything else that might be won at the bargaining table.

In return for the guarantees, the union pledges not to strike over national issues. Strikes may be called at the local level, however, although not before June 10 in the current bargaining round.

ENA requires the union and the industry to submit unresolved national issues to an arbitration panel for a final decision.

USWA President Lloyd McBride headed the Steelworkers' negotiating team until shortly before entering a Pittsburgh hospital for emergency surgery on Apr. 2. Joseph Odorcich, the union's vice president for administration, was chosen by fellow officers to take over for McBride in the bargaining.

McBride was released after successful abdominal surgery, and is recuperating at his home.



CLIPPER SHIP model constructed by Henry McKinnell, a retired staff member of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, is presented to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, a former merchant marine officer. The model is of "Young America," whose keel was laid in New York City in 1853.

Filibuster Threat Confronts Senate On NLRB Post

The Senate took up the nomination of William A. Lubbers for general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board despite a filibuster threat by employer allies.

Lubbers, a career employe of the NLRB, is currently serving in the post under a recess appointment made by President Carter between sessions of Congress.

His appointment is being fought by the principal employer groups—the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers. They argue that his past service as an assistant to NLRB Chairman John H. Fanning precludes the "independence" required of an NLRB general counsel.

SEN. ORRIN G. HATCH (R-Utah) has said he will keep a filibuster going if necessary to block confirmation of Lubbers. It only requires a simple majority of senators voting to confirm a nominee. But Senate rules require 60 votes—three-fifths of the full membership of the Senate—to limit debate.

The Senate Labor & Human Resources Committee has recommended confirmation of Lubbers, and the AFL-CIO termed him "eminently qualified" for the post.

In a letter to senators, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison noted that no witness at confirmation hearings had questioned the competence or integrity of Lubbers.

OSHA Inspections Stressed As Key to Safe Work Sites

(Continued from Page 1)

figures are notoriously juggled to prevent higher insurance premiums from last year's lost-time injuries.

The impact of the Schweiker amendment on workers of all kinds was stressed by McClennan in explaining how OSHA decisions affect Fire Fighters who are public employees and not directly covered. The 24 state plans approved by OSHA are obliged to meet the standards, McClennan said, so the impact on Fire Fighters is direct and sizable.

"IF, BY LUCK, a department was fortunate enough to have neither a death nor more than an approximate rate of 2 per 100 lost-workday injuries, that fire department would be excluded for having attained 'small business' status," McClennan explained. And with that status goes the removal of inspections, he said.

Similarly, Eller provided another example of the growing list of work sites known to have qualified for exemption from safety inspections because of the previous year's workers' compensation data, then to be visited by a horrible tragedy.

"The American Cyanimid plant in Bound Brook, N.J., where there are over 1,000 employees, would have been exempt in 1979 when there was one fatality, one amputation and an accident resulting in 17 persons being hospitalized," Eller said.

AFTER DETAILING the fudging that's done with workers' compensation figures, Eller said that even if such figures were 100 percent accurate, "you would still be creating a $5 million bureaucratic paper-shuffling operation" in trying to compute exemptions from inspection.

Both Eller and Robinson expressed concern about still another feature of the Schweiker bill, mandating a role for the joint labor-managaement safety committee. While Robinson said he could see that the intent of the amendment was good, he suggested that the process of free collective bargaining is stripped of its innovation when its conduct is written rigidly into law.

The union witnesses also noted the ripple effect of accomplishments of joint labor-management committees that are able to work out solutions at reasonable cost and effectiveness.

CLOSELY RELATED, they maintained, is the innovation that stems from flexibility for the OSHA inspectors. "Administrative flexibility is the key to targeting," Chatak said, stressing that "preventive discovery" is quite different from the "voluntary compliance" trumpeted by Schweiker and business witnesses before the committee.

If voluntary compliance were effective, the state programs of the 1960s would have been fine and neither the 1969 Mine Safety Act nor the 1970 OSHA enactment would have been necessary, the committee was told.

Chatak reminded the senators of some of their own words at the time of that 1970 enactment and said the arguments for the necessity of federal intervention then are just as applicable now.

This 'Safe' Plant Would Qualify For Exemption

During the 1970's, six workers were killed and more than 100 others injured at one worksite — the munitions plant Hercules, Inc., operates for the U.S. Army in Radford, Va.

But luckily, between May 1974 and late 1978, there were no major accidents.

That means Radford would qualify as a "safe" workplace according to the standards proposed by Sen. Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.) and would be exempted from Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) inspections.

THE RADFORD story was part of union testimony Apr. 17 before the Senate Labor & Human Resources Committee, which is considering the Schweiker bill. The story was related by Clarence Quesenberry and Pete Strader, officers of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 3-495, which represents the 2,800 workers at the Radford plant.

Because of the multiple deaths, the use of benzene in making a propellant and the narrow escape when the entire nitration and purification TNT building exploded, the plant has been the source of multiple job safety complaints by Radford workers. The Schweiker bill would make safety standards much harder to maintain, the senators were told.

Also, the Oil Workers' local officers pinpointed another major blindspot in the Schweiker bill's reliance on the previous year's workers' compensation data in compiling its exemption list. Because of its dangers, the Radford plant has its own hospital, also run by Hercules, Inc.

BUT INJURED workers are routinely kept on full payroll during short stays in the hospital so that lost time from job-related injury does not have to be reported. Thus, in Radford's case, the state workers' compensation data would not provide an accurate picture of jobsite risk.

The hospital is part of a 7,000-acre complex where munitions ranging from small arms shells to rockets are manufactured. Hercules, Inc., has held a renewable contract with the Army at Radford since 1940 and the company has another 40 plants nationwide in a wide variety of industrial activities.

The Radford story was part of the testimony of a panel of witnesses from the Virginia AFL-CIO on the day the senators also heard from the New Jersey and West Virginia state federations.

Priorities for the Family

THE NOTION that unemployment is the necessary cure for inflation stands bankrupt—in terms of both public policy and social morality. Employment is one thing the typical family must have to support, protect, and improve its well-being, status, and opportunities.

From that it follows that unemployment is perhaps the deadliest enemy of the American family.

Indeed, if only one message travels from this White House conference to the legislatures and boardrooms of America, labor would want it to be "unemployment is unacceptable."

LABOR'S GOAL, as asserted repeatedly, is that "the nation must make full employment its primary goal in economic policy matters. . . . Federal taxing, spending, and monetary policies must be planned and coordinated to encourage rapid economic growth to achieve and sustain a fully employed economy."

There are a lot of means to achieve this end.

Direct government programs can provide jobs for millions of unemployed—and meet the nation's needs for such public services as modernized railroads and expanded urban mass transit systems.

Job creation programs can be targeted at minorities and inner city residents—and, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, they have two to four times the employment-creation potential of tax cuts. Equal access to job opportunities can be promoted by requiring that openings be listed with public employment services—to insure that those who need them know of jobs available.

LOW-INTEREST loans can be mandated for such social priorities as housing for low- and middle-income families. The level of countercyclical federal aid available to states and cities hit by high unemployment can be raised, and both federal procurement and installations can be directed to locals with high unemployment. Steps can be taken to make impact on employment a factor taken into account in business decisions to merge and to close or relocate facilities.

Keeping food on the table stands first among family priorities. For those millions of Americans whose annual incomes fall below the poverty level, food stamps are what make that possible on a day-to-day basis. For others—those whose wages are cut off by recession, a plant closing, or a labor dispute—food stamps are the answer to a painfully immediate problem.

THE FEDERAL FOOD stamp program now helps feed more than 19 million Americans. Yet, even as unemployment is rising again, this crucial program is now in danger of being cut back.

Food prices increased more than 10 percent during calendar year 1979 and this pressure is increasing both the absolute cost of the food stamp effort and the number of people who need its assistance. These alone are reasons enough for the Congress and the Administration to take immediate steps to supplement food stamp funding.

A medical research study by the Field Foundation has found that nearly all the substantial progress which has been made in eliminating extreme hunger in America is attributable, not to improved economic conditions or successful redistribution of income, but to federal food programs.

—From AFL-CIO statement prepared for the White House Conference on Families.

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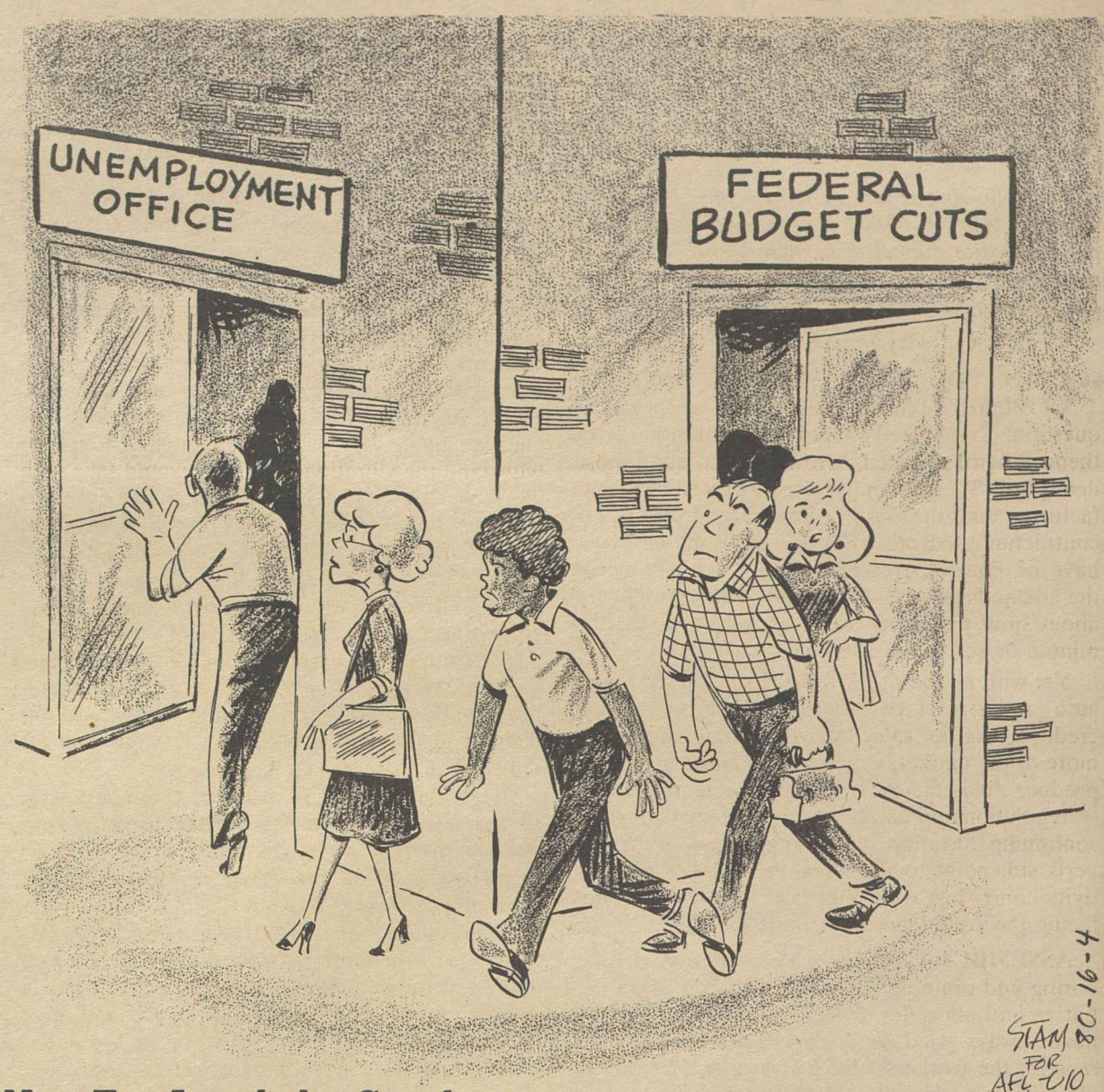
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Vicious Circle



New Tax Loopholes Sought

Corporate Cash Pileup Whets Business's Appetite for More

By Gus Tyler

EASE UP ON corporate taxes. That's the way to fight inflation."

These are the buzzwords of big business. With their bigger after-tax profits, they allege, they will expand production and flood our markets with goods to hold down prices.

This nostrum flows from the mouths of the moguls into the ears of our solons. Once more, our lawmakers are at work inventing new "loopholes" for corporate taxes.

WE SAY "NEW" loopholes, for the existing loopholes for corporations (and wealthy individuals who derive the bulk of their income from corporate earnings) are so huge that they allow more than $100 billion a year to escape the tax collector. It the federal government were to plug up only one-third of those loopholes, there would be enough money to expand our domestic outlay, to enlarge our defense spending, and still balance the budget.

Indeed, so many loopholes have been opened up to corporations (and their personal beneficiaries) in the last generation that if reducing taxes on big business is the way to hold down the cost of living then our price level should have been on the decline for the last twenty-five years.

Just look at the record:

In 1957, business footed 45 percent of the property tax; now it contributes only 34 percent. That means that the burden has been shifted from businesses to individual homeowners—to the tune of about five and a half billion dollars a year.

THE SHIFT in property taxes from companies to families is, however, negligible when compared with the shift in the burden of income—as distinguishable from "property"—taxes. In 1950, companies and individuals were carrying the income tax burden as equal partners, sharing fifty-fifty in meeting the bill. Now, thirty years later, individuals are paying out three and a half times as much as corporations.

That's the story at the state level. It is repeated at the federal level as corporations pay an even smaller share of the tax bill and as individuals pay more. Corporations can now deduct 10 percent of the cost of new machinery from their tax bill. The overall tax was cut from 48 percent to 46. These and other loopholes have cut the corporate share of the tax load from 31 percent in 1946 to a mere 14 percent in 1980.

The propaganda is that the puffed-up profits will be the fuel for more production to hold the price line. But—as the record reveals—that is not what happened. So, why not? Because, reports Business Week, the real result is just an "enormous pileup" of corporate cash. "The 400 largest U.S. companies have more than $60 billion in cash, almost triple the amount they had at the beginning of the 1970's." And, adds Business Week, "companies have been unusually slow to plow their money back into new plant and equipment and into research and development."

SO WHERE does the money go? For one thing, says University of California Prof. Fred Case, real estate is "being bid up by money that used to go into the stock market."

The money is also used to buy up competitors, to acquire firms for speculation, for overseas investment, for salting away in Swiss accounts, to accumulate gold, silver, diamonds and paintings—in short, to multiply itself without necessarily creating new jobs or producing more products.

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Inspections Hold Key To Safe Workplaces

The Occupational Safety & Health Act is aimed at preventive discovery of both health and safety problems before they take their toll.

Under the Schweiker amendments, accidents have to occur before a firm is subject to inspection. This misses the main point of OSHA and its inspection program. We in the Machinists union resent the idea that our members have to become victims before corrective action is taken.

We are also concerned about the dangers which we may not be fully aware of which are detected during routine inspections and which can be corrected before they hurt someone.

I would like to draw an analogy. Over the years we have seen crime rates rise and fall. The types of crimes change and the locations change.

But we do not do away with the police force.

We do not assume that a residence with 10 or fewer occupants is any safer than a high rise apartment. We certainly do not remove police protection from crime-free areas. In fact, we like to think that police protection has maintained an area free of crime.

—From testimony by George J. Robinson, safety and health director of the Machinists.

Quality Starts in Front Office

Management Drive for Profits Can Stifle Pride of Workers

The following is reprinted from the New York Times of Apr. 9, 1980, where it appeared on the page opposite the editorial page. John Jones is a pseudonym for an assembly-line worker at the Ford Motor Co. plant in Edison, N.J.

By John Jones

"CAN YOU TAKE PRIDE in building a Pinto?" To me, this is not a rhetorical question. I've helped make tens of thousands of them. When I'm asked, "How can you build those death traps?", I patiently respond that the manufacturers take the position that auto workers are contractually barred from designing the cars and have no control over the quality of materials or the methods of construction. We have little say about how much we are expected to do in the minute or so we work on each car.

Yet with all the problems that the United States auto industry faces—gasoline prices soaring, credit drying up, sales falling, foreign cars taking more of the market, expensive retooling needed to produce fuel-efficient cars, government issuance of regulations on safety and pollution, Chrysler's continuing flirtation with bankruptcy—some experts still point to the worker's "lack of productivity" and "lost work ethic" as the key problems facing the American automobile industry.

ASSEMBLY-LINE jobs are repetitive, dreary, boring and draining. They require little or no initiative and allow for little or no creativity. Yet I have always tried to do my best, and so have most of the workers I have known in 12 years of working in various blue collar jobs. I do my best because there is more self-respect in doing even this type of job well than in doing it poorly, and because otherwise it would be impossible to get through the day—a day that sometimes stretches for 10 hours—because the boredom would be so intense. But there are limits.

I was working on a sub-assembly line in an auto-parts plant. We were expected to produce 330 fire-wall assemblies per hour—five and a half per minute. My job consisted of several motions: I put two separate pieces of metal in a press, then pushed buttons to close it and weld the metal together. One had to become as machine-like as possible, repeating each motion exactly. I could, and often did, do the job perfectly without looking. The only way to talk to me over the noise was to yell sentence fragments in my ear every few seconds when I briefly leaned away from the machine.

Though inspection wasn't part of my job, I picked out and threw aside defective pieces—until one day the foreman poured a box of the scrap I'd thrown aside into my bin and told me to use it. On another occasion, in a different auto plant, a foreman told me that he was getting in trouble for scrapping too many pieces—not that they weren't scrap, he realized.

IN THE SAME plant, on the main assembly line, I tighten bolts that hold a key part in place. Once the air wrench wasn't strong enough to do the job. The bolts weren't loose to the touch, which was the way the inspector down the line checked them, but they weren't tight enough to withstand the vibrations that they would take with the motor running. I complained to the foreman but the wrench wasn't changed and a day's worth of cars had bolts that looked tight but weren't. Later, I told six foremen that another piece of equipment wasn't working properly and I wasn't able to tighten bolts. It wasn't fixed until the next day when the pick-up man couldn't catch the cars I was missing together with his other responsibilities. Malfunctioning production equipment endangers not only automobile owners but also assembly-line workers.

In all the shops I've worked, there are signs on the walls about quality but the foremen concern themselves with what they know will get them promoted or chewed out—how many X's are being produced, at what cost?

Corporate policy is not found in fancy phrases from executive suites about quality of products and concern for human life and injury; rather, it is found in how the shop floor is run and what affects the profit picture.

RECENTLY, my company rented some foreign cars and brought in small groups of workers to compare them with the cars we make. There was a questionnaire distributed with the usual requests for suggestions (rumor had it that the most popular was "slow down the line"). We were also asked why we thought Japanese workers took more pride in their work. The company's apparent purpose was to encourage us to take more pride in our work.

I asked the supervisor running the comparison, "Isn't 90 percent of the difference between their cars and ours not better workmanship but rather better engineering and design and better quality materials?'

"Yes," he agreed.

Knowing a case where the same car is made in two countries, I asked him, "Aren't the American-made VW Rabbits just as good as the German-made Rabbits?"

"No," he replied. "The American Rabbits are better."

If this is so, then American workers haven't lost pride in their work; those who control the workplace have.

'Political Gestures'

Wurf Assails Budget Cutting For Severe Impact on Cities

AFL-CIO VICE PRESIDENT Jerry Wurf scored President Carter's latest budget cuts as "a series of political gestures" that will cut deeply into badly-needed urban programs, but do little to stem inflation.

Stressing the further rollback of what was already a "bare bones budget," Wurf said that the President "is in a foot race with the budget-cutters" in Congress. He noted that economists agree the program the Administration is shaping "won't cut inflation by more than one-third of one percent."

"We need controls on an economy that's on fire, burning those who are the poorest and the sorriest in our society," declared Wurf, who is president of the State, County & Municipal Employees. He made the charge on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

Questioned by reporters, Wurf said that every American will suffer new hardships as the new budget cuts take place and that "urban America will suffer very sharply." He said the concept of revenue-sharing, where federal revenues are sent back to the cities and states on the basis of economic triggers, is being wound down and will "sharply curtail the ability and the viability of urban America." Wurf said revenue-sharing is a form of "subsidy" to help the states and cities reverse the decay of urban areas and is as essential to the national purpose of revitalizing the centers of heavy population as farm subsidies are to the nation's rural areas.

WURF CHARGED that both the Administration and those in Congress who are leading the fight for a balanced budget have retreated to some sort of "psychodrama" in which they feel that "the psychology of a balanced budget . . . will have a dampening effect" on escalating prices. That just won't work, he said, because those who set the prices "aren't interested in psychology."

Wurf noted that there is general consensus that workers have practiced restraint in their bargaining. Wage settlements in recent years have been in the neighborhood of 7 and 8 percent, nowhere near enough to cope with an inflation rate of 18-20 percent, he said.

"What we have here is voluntary restraint of wages and absolute and total irresponsibility by those who are making prices," he said.

Reporters questioning Wurf on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were James Deakin of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Philip Shabecoff of the New York Times.



By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN IT COMES to government decision-making, consumer representatives often have found themselves on the outside looking in. Of late, they also are faced with a tough fight to combat conservative assaults on the government's pro-consumer activities.

A veteran labor lobbyist and prominent advocate of consumer interests admits to some obstacles ahead, but is basically hopeful about the future of consumerism in the United States.

Esther Peterson, the President's adviser on consumer affairs, is particularly pleased with a recent presidential Executive Order aimed at strengthening the consumer's voice in government decision-making and expanding agency consumer education programs.

It is not a "glamorous" program, Peterson said in an interview, but it is a major step toward assuring consumers a real and continuing role in government policies and programs.

THE ORDER issued last September requires each agency—except independent agencies, for whom participation is voluntary—to develop a consumer program that includes certain features.

Among these is the requirement that each agency have a professional consumer affairs staff which will participate in the development of rules and policies. Agencies also must train other staff members on federal consumer policy.

Each agency must inform consumers of its responsibilities and services and must set up procedures to respond to consumer complaints. Each agency also must provide ways for consumers to participate in decision-making, including forums for consumers to meet with agency decision-makers.

Peterson stressed that the most important elements of the new federal policy are consumer participation and education.

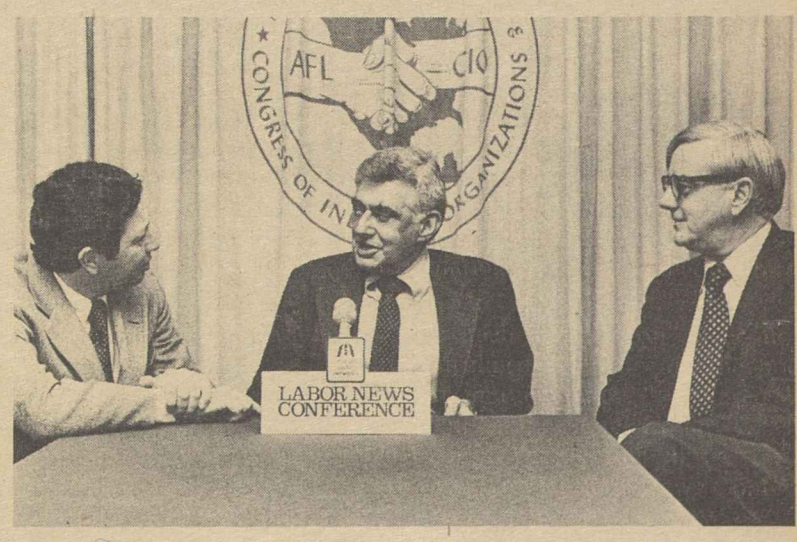
In signing the executive order, President Carter remarked that in conversations with citizens across the land, he was "struck with how distant they are from government" and how little they know about decisions that affect them.

HERE ARE SEVERAL examples of federal agencies that affect workers and consumers.

- The Consumer Product Safety Commission protects consumers from unreasonable risks from products used in homes, schools and recreation areas. CPSC has a toll-free hotline (800-638-8326) to take reports on hazards and provide information on product recalls.
- The Occupational Safety & Health Administration enforces standards to protect workers from on-the-job hazards. The agency has field and regional offices and accepts reports from workers about dangerous conditions.
- The Employment Standards Administration of the Labor Dept. enforces laws on minimum wage and overtime pay, child labor, farm labor and government contract matters.
- The Economic Regulatory Administration of the Dept. of Energy oversees the oil industry and operates a toll-free hotline (800-424-9246) to receive complaints on gasoline and heating oil supplies and prices.
- The Food & Drug Administration ensures that food and food additives, other than meat and poultry, are safe and pure and honestly labeled.
- The Alcohol, Drug Abuse & Mental Health Administration coordinates federal programs for the prevention and treatment of mental illness.

PETERSON ARGUES that through consumer participation and education, people will become more aware of what these and other agencies have to offer and can affect policies and programs.

"We have a wonderful system of checks and balances in our country," she declared. "But when we let a few special interest people over-balance . . . or unequalize (that system), that's when we have a problem."



NEW FEDERAL BUDGET CUTS add up to a series of political gestures that will seriously cripple badly-needed urban programs but do virtually nothing to stem rampaging inflation, AFL-CIO Vice President Jerry Wurf, center, charged on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Philip Shabecoff, left, of the New York Times and James Deakin of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

How to Buy

Safety Alertness, Better Design Can Lower Home Accident Toll

By Esther Margolius

SAFE AT HOME? Not very. Home is where the most hazards lurk, and the most common kind of household danger is a fall.

A study by industrial design students at the University of Bridgeport reveals that falls rank second only to automobile accidents as the major cause of injury-related death in the United States. Some 40 to 60 percent of these accidental spills happen right at home.

Of the 8 million injuries that occur in or around the house due to falls each year, about half are suffered by children under 15, and 750,000 are serious enough to be considered disabling. Old people also are often the victims of falls, as vision and coordination deteriorate and bones become brittle. About 10 percent of the home accidents are related to alcohol.

THE FUTURE designers charted the areas of greatest hazard around the house and concluded that stairways and bathrooms were probably the most dangerous. Bedrooms and kitchens also are frequent sites of falls and other injuries. More than 100,000 persons each year injure themselves falling out of or against beds. The sharp, hard corners of tables cause bruises and lacerations to 137,000 Americans while chairs that tip and fall injure another 68,000.

The design students concluded that many of these injuries can be prevented by taking a few simple precautionary measures and acquiring better-designed household equipment.

Here are some of their recommendations:

STAIRWAYS: Accidents on stairways account for 356,000 injuries a year, second only to bicycles in the list of household hazards. More than two-thirds of these accidents are falls from one level to another. Fractures, broken bones, contusions and bruises are most often reported to hospital emergency rooms as a result of these falls.

Following are some precautions that can be taken to make stairways safer:

- Adequate lighting is important since many accidents occur in those areas where a person steps from light to darkness. Switches at the top and bottom of the stairway can be lifesavers.
- Non-slip surfaces prevent stair falls. Carpets should be securely fastened and, in the case of bare steps, safety slip-resistant treads can be applied.
- Strong, full-length handrails can be grasped by a person who has lost his balance, preventing a serious fall. Open stairs should have railings on both sides.

BATHROOMS: With its many slippery, hard surfaces, the bathroom is a likely place for dangerous at-home falls. More than 41,000 a year are injured in falls in shower stalls and bathtubs. Glass shower enclosures cause additional hazards, with punctures and lacerations resulting from slips and attempts at recovery. Often a fall in the bathroom involves an appliance and electrical shocks result. Mirrors and glass bottles add to the possibility of serious injury due to bathroom falls.

A number of steps can be taken to reduce the likelihood and severity of bathroom falls:

- A rubber mat or non-skid tread should be put on tub and shower floors, particularly those used by children and older people.
- Hand guards on walls aid in stepping into a tub or shower.
- Shampoo, cologne and other glass bottles should be kept away from the bath area, preferably tucked away in latched cabinets.
- Reduce the number of electrical appliances in the bathroom area. Make sure that all are in good running condition, and do not use electrical appliances while showering since water is a conductor.
- Use only safety glass for glass shower enclosures.

KITCHENS: Most kitchen falls are caused by slippery floors. If you use a floor wax that requires polishing, remember that the more you polish, the harder, dryer and safer the wax becomes. Don't clean and wax with the same mop or sponge. Oily residue left by the cleaning agent will soften the wax and cause a slippery surface.

Chances of falling also increase when you climb on something to reach a high cabinet. Use a solid firm-footed climbing stool with steps or a good stepladder. Check the construction of the stepladder for sturdy back braces and side rails.

BEDROOMS: Good lighting is most important in preventing bedroom accidents. Make sure lamps and light switches are located so you don't have to move around in the dark. Closet light bulbs should not touch clothing.

If bunk beds are used, test ladders and guard rails to make certain they grip the side of the bunk firmly. Mattresses should fit snugly so edges are not exposed. When buying a crib, make sure it carries a label stating it meets federal safety standards. Avoid small rugs that tend to skid. Shag rugs and draperies should be kept a safe distance from electric baseboard heaters.



TAIWAN'S ORDER of the Brilliant Star, presented posthumously to George Meany, is accepted by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland from Knosin Shah, Taiwan's representative for North American affairs. On hand for the presentation ceremony is President Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

Congress Warned

Air Traffic Control 'Stretched to Limits'

THE HEAD OF the nation's air traffic controllers' union warned Congress that the country's air traffic control system is "stretched to its limits, poorly managed, and highly overextended."

President Robert E. Poli of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, a division of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, charged that PATCO members are being unfairly asked to shoulder responsibility for the safety of millions of passengers while being vastly overworked and supported by outmoded and unreliable equipment.

IN SEPARATE appearances before House and Senate subcommittees, Poli said that air traffic control has reached a "critical state" and that four major improvements must be undertaken immediately to abate the present dangers. These call for adquate staffing, the installation of modern computer equipment, revamping the controller training program operated by the Federal Aviation Administration, and providing retraining opportunities for controllers forced by job pressures into early retirement.

In the past five years, Poli said, controllers' workloads have increased by more than one-third. The number of "operations per controller" in landing towers has jumped from an average 2,926 in 1975 to 4,089 in 1979, an increase of 39 percent, he said.

The FAA has met this increase in workload by working controllers overtime, which Poli said creates obvious problems.

"THE LONGER a controller works, the less alert he or she can be to respond to air traffic situations that will arise," he pointed out. "The most frightening aspect of understaffing is increased chance for errors in aircraft handling. Between 1974 and 1978, 'system errors'—accidents that could have, but did not, happen—increased 68.5 percent."

Computer technology in air traffic centers, meanwhile, lags 10 years behind the state of the art, Poli charged. Citing a number of computer outages at major airports in recent years, he warned that such a failure, even for seconds, could be disastrous.

The FAA's air traffic controller training program in Oklahoma City is mismanaged and should be investigated, Poli charged. As a result, its flunk-out rate is significantly higher than at any of the nation's military academies, the FBI, or Harvard Law School, he said.

FINALLY, he called for a second-career program for controllers. The constant state of alertness and readiness so necessary for a controller often cannot be sustained for a long career, he said.

"In order to attract top people into the field, they must be assured that retraining opportunities await when the pressures of the job force an early retirement," he said.

Soup to Nonsense

Those Glib Labels Often Mask True Character of Individuals

By Jane Goodsell

WE ATTACH LABELS to each other. Bill is an extrovert. Adam is tight-fisted. Susan is warm and sympathetic. Jean is organized. Vivian is scatter-brained. Mary is a perfectionist. Will is lazy. Mike is bitter and sardonic. We sum up each other in a word or two, knowing—if we stop to think about it—that nobody is all that simple. It is impossible to grasp all the complexities and contradictions that make up another human being.

Yet we keep trying to do it. We analyze and dissect each other, drawing on hearsay gossip and confidences exchanged at parties. We grab onto snippets of Freudian psychology to explain what Bill or Adam or Susan is really like.

"OH, BILL isn't really the hail-fellow he seems to be," we say glibly, feeling rather smug about our own perceptiveness. "Underneath he's really very shy and unsure of himself."

"Jean throws herself into civic projects," we explain, "because her marriage is unhappy."

We fit people into niches, folding them up tidily like a pair of socks and filing them away to be forgotten until the next time they cross our minds or our paths. And, after all, what else can you do with other people? How can we possibly "understand" the paradox that is somebody else? People can't be solved like math problems or explained by theories. People are riddles without answers.

But we are unable to let it go at that. Having as we do a basic need to classify and systematize, we assign characteristics to people and we expect them to behave accordingly, to stay "in character" as people do in novels. But life and fiction are very different. Fiction—even bad fiction—makes sense. Life doesn't. There's no logic to it.

WE SHOULDN'T be surprised that we so often surprise each other. Yet we continue to feel a sense of betrayal when the unexpected happens. When a "happy" marriage goes on the rocks. When a "well-adjusted" friend has an emotional collapse. When a "stingy" person does something generous, when a "dumb" kid gets into Harvard, when a "kind" person makes a cruel remark.

We are shocked by the realization that the labels we have attached to other people don't fit. We had them doped out wrong. We become aware that people, like icebergs, keep a large part of themselves submerged and that only a small part is visible. We wonder uneasily how well we "know" anyone. It is a very uncomfortable feeling, but it is probably the way we ought to feel about each other. Tentative. Very tentative.

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UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Carter Leads Tributes

Labor Dept. Dedication Honors Frances Perkins

By Harry Conn

President Carter and Sec. of Labor Ray Marshall led ceremonies dedicating the Labor Dept. headquarters here as the Frances Perkins Building before an audience of 6,000 persons.

The observance, on the 100th anniversary of Perkins's birth, honored the first woman to hold a Cabinet post and the nation's fourth Secretary of Labor. She served as secretary under President Franklin D. Roosevelt from 1933 to 1945, longer than any other person in that office.

Joining the tributes were four former Secretaries of Labor: Arthur J. Goldberg, Willard Wirtz, Peter J. Brennan and W. J. Usery, Jr. Also on the platform were AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue and Teamsters President Frank Fitzsimmons. Other union leaders were invited guests and honorary sponsors.

POSTMASTER GENERAL William F. Bolger unveiled a 15-cent stamp commemorating Perkins and issued on the day of the building dedication.

Carter called Perkins "a most remarkable public servant who had strong convictions about social and economic justice." He said the naming of the building after her is a "token of our appreciation of the enormous debt this nation owes her."

Perkins, Carter continued, left us a "rich legacy and we are continuing the work which she began five decades ago. I am here reaffirming my own commitment to the ideals to which Frances Perkins devoted her life."

Marshall listed some of the programs closely associated with Perkins: social security, federal aid to states for unemployment relief, public works, prohibitions against child labor, minimum wage laws and other national labor legislation.

"**THE PROGRAMS** that Frances Perkins fought for," he said, "were not merely milestones of the time, but rather were milestones for all time. These were practical programs because she was, first of all, a practical person."

Perkins's daughter, Susanna Coggeshall, expressed the appreciation of the family for the recognition given her mother.

An exhibit depicting Perkins's life and times is being displayed in the Great Hall, the first floor lobby of the building that now bears her name.

Born in Boston in 1880, Perkins was a social worker and was active in the consumer movement in her early years. She served as executive secretary of the New York Consumers' League.

In 1911, she witnessed the tragic Triangle Shirtwaist Co. fire in New York City which killed 146 persons, mostly girls and young women. Later, she helped the New York State Investigating Commission document the poor working conditions and subsequently became executive secretary of the New York Committee on Safety.

Governor Al Smith appointed her a member of the New York State Industrial Commission, and Governor Roosevelt later named her the State Industrial Commissioner.

After Roosevelt was elected President, rumors persisted that she would become the Secretary of Labor. The idea did not set well with either AFL President William Green or Perkins herself.

Green favored someone from the labor movement and Perkins, in a handwritten noted to the President-elect, said:

". . . for your own sake and that of the U.S.A., I think that someone from the ranks of some group of organized workers should be appointed—to establish firmly the principle that labor is in the President's councils. John Frey of the Molders Union or Ed McGrady, legislative agent of the AFL, are really first-class people and would be a help to you and keep you realistically closely aware of the fundamental needs and aspirations of the workers."

ROOSEVELT replied with a note saying, "Have considered your advice but don't agree."

The President-elect had also given the AFL a vague reply when it urged the appointment of Daniel Tobin, head of the Teamsters Union and treasurer of the federation.

Later, Roosevelt told Perkins that he relied on her record as Industrial Commissioner of New York and was naming her to the post. She accepted, but only after she had compiled a list of actions she felt a Labor Secretary must take and Roosevelt had agreed.

A key appointment which Perkins had insisted upon was that of McGrady as First Assistant Secretary. She also insisted that Green and other union leaders be consulted on key programs and have a significant voice in decision-making.

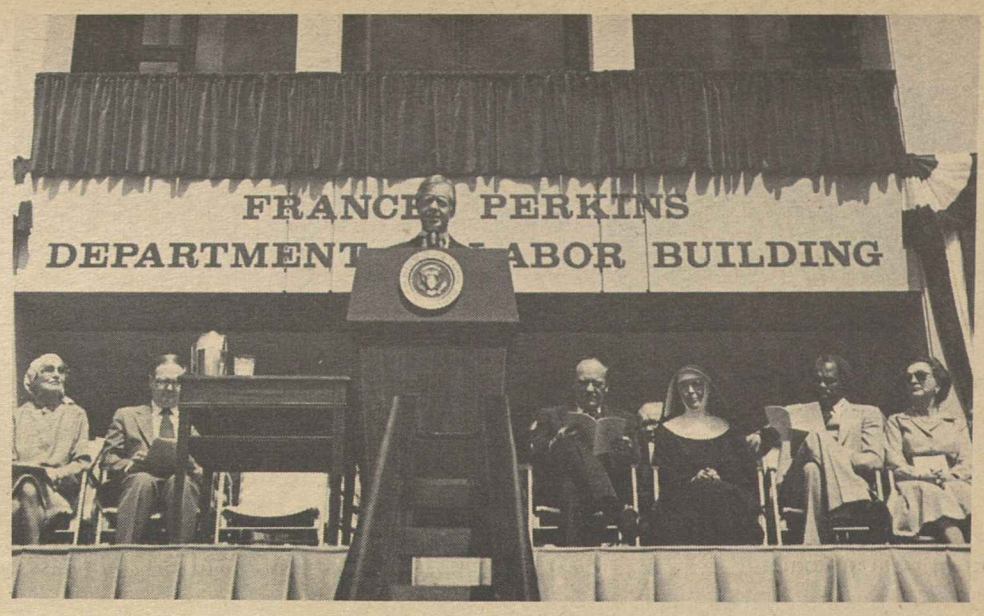
Perkins realized that the problems of the nation were not just those of working people. She knew that helping one group alone would not bring national recovery.

"The problems we face today," she said in 1933, "are not the problems of the worker alone nor of the employer alone, nor of the consumer alone. Rather, they are the problems of each one of us."

She had a strong belief in the constructive role of the labor movement:

"**THE UNITED STATES** has much to be thankful for in that the American labor movement has systematically recognized a responsibility for the public interest, as well as a responsibility of the promotion of the interest of the particular groups embraced within the membership of the AFL.

"The American labor movement has accepted the duty of thinking beyond the self-interest of its immediate members and has accepted the responsibility for reasonable and progressive judgment with regard to the welfare of working people generally." **(PAI)**



HEADQUARTERS of the U.S. Dept. of Labor is dedicated as the Frances Perkins Building at a ceremony attended by 6,000 persons. President Carter termed the renaming of the building an acknowledgement of the "enormous debt" the nation owes to the woman who served as Secretary of Labor throughout the entire Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration and helped shape the landmark social programs of the New Deal.

'Paper Chase' Pins Down Phony Labor Publication

Des Moines, Ia.—A newspaper reporter here, following up a warning from the AFL-CIO International Labor Press Association, found out at first hand how a phony, self-described "labor newspaper" operates.

Mike McGraw, a reporter for the Des Moines Register, found that the first issue of the Mid-States Labor News was printed in a non-union shop and carried a phony union label.

HE WROTE that it solicits advertisements through "bucket shop" phone bank operations in at least four midwestern cities—Omaha, Minneapolis and Davenport as well as Des Moines—and claims coverage of 12 states.

Its first issue, which the promoters described as a "mockup" or trial run, "is filled with advertising from companies located from Colorado to North Carolina," McGraw wrote. "Most of the advertisers say they are non-union firms."

The newspaper, which one agent of its publishing firm said would have a 50,000 circulation and another claimed would reach 150,000 readers, wrote a number of local unions asking for "newsworthy photos" and other items for publication. "All advertisers in the publication will be those businesses that support organized labor," the appeal claimed.

But Ardsley Burton Powley, a director of Labor News Corp., which owns the phony labor paper, later told the Des Moines reporter that he would take ads from some non-union firms "as long as they're able to pay." Advertising costs $695 for a page according to one rate sheet.

McGRAW CONTRASTED the operations of the Mid-States Labor News to the strict ethical code insisted on by the International Labor Press Association and quoted from a warning letter that ILPA Sec.-Treas. Allen Y. Zack had sent to unions regarding the Mid-States operations.

Zack said there was "no reason" for a union or central body to cooperate in any way with such a publication or to accept free copies "in order that a publication can claim circulation among union members" and use the claimed circulation "to sell advertising to unsuspecting businesses."

EVEN WITHOUT cooperation, the fake publication apparently doesn't hesitate to claim circulation it doesn't have. McGraw quoted a UAW official in Davenport who found the paper's office closed and carrying a sign that they would be back Monday. "But I knocked on the door and this young kid let me in. He showed me a piece of paper that said their newspaper was supported by 20,000 union members and 71 locals in the Quad City, including UAW.

"I said, 'Hell, kid, there's only two UAW locals on this side of the river. I represent one of them, and you never contacted me."

McGraw wrote that Powley and another promoter, John Van, are listed jointly in the Iowa Secretary of State's records as directors of Labor News Corp., even though Powley had denied any tie with Van.

A Des Moines printer said another operation run by Van would sometimes have a cover printed at his shop to get the union label and then have the inside pages printed in a non-union shop.

THEY WERE "real slick guys," he said. One recent job, supposedly a "directory and buyers guide" for a local union, had as its back cover a full page advertisement for the Adolph Coors Brewing Co., target of a nationwide boycott by organized labor.

Last year, McGraw reported, Van's company had to change its sale pitch on a booklet tied in with a charity bowling tournament.

A Des Moines businessman complained to the state attorney general's office that he had been told when approached to buy an ad that 30 percent of the revenue would go to the Muscular Dystrophy Association.

In fact, McGraw noted, the entire revenue went to Van's operation.







FRANCES PERKINS, who was Secretary of Labor from 1933 to 1945, was a feisty champion of American workers before, during and after her tenure in FDR's Cabinet. Here are some characteristic glimpses. At left, at the 1963 observance of the Labor Dept.'s 50th anniversary, she demonstrated to President Kennedy the size of the cockroaches she found in her office when she became Secretary of Labor. The center photo was taken in 1935, when she was inspecting a worksite during construction of the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco. At right, she swaps reminiscences of the fight for wage-hour legislation with George Meany at a 1958 observance of the 20th anniversary of the Fair Labor Standards Act, whose enactment she helped win.

Recession No Cure

Focus of Inflation Fight Urged on Root Causes

Today's soaring inflation will not be overcome by pushing the economy into a recession, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald declared in a speech to the Women's Democratic Club in Washington, D.C.

"It will not be overcome by making workers jobless and non-productive. Inflation will not be overcome by decreasing our housing supply, and reducing the production of American automobiles and other equipment," Oswald said.

RATHER, INFLATION will be reduced by lowering interest rates, restricting the price impact of OPEC decisions, and curbing commodity speculators, he said.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries unilaterally jumps the price of oil, and the United States allows this action to determine not only the price of imported oil but also the price for domestic oil and competitive energy sources, such as natural gas and coal, Oswald observed.

"It would make more sense to have domestic natural gas prices determined by actual costs and appropriate profit margins," he asserted.

OVER THE PAST year, he noted, the price of gasoline has increased by 68 percent, home-heating oil prices have gone up by 65 percent, and energy prices overall have shot up 47 percent.

The other major inflationary element —high interest rates—has not curtailed the price spiral as the Federal Reserve Board had expected, but has fueled the flames of inflation instead, he charged. In a little over a year, the prime lending rate has doubled from 10 to 20 percent, while inflation has jumped from 8 to 14 percent.

Oswald called for a return to the established national goals of full employment, price stability, and balanced growth set forth in the Humphrey-Hawkins Act.

"THESE ARE NOT incompatible goals," he said. "Rather, price stability must become a concomitant of full employment and expanding economic growth."

Workers already have substantially sacrificed in the face of rapid price increases, Oswald noted. Now the Carter Administration proposes some $16 billion in budget cuts that would hurt them even more, particularly the poorest in the society, he said.

"And the proposed cuts in the budget will not cure today's inflation, but rather they will aggravate unemployment and feed the recession," he charged. "Even the most ardent advocates of the budget cuts indicate that they will have only a two-tenths of 1 percent impact on the budget. That certainly is not a cure for a 14 percent rate of inflation."

WHAT THE CUTS will do, however, is to cause nearly a half-million workers directly to lose their jobs and perhaps a like number indirectly, he said.

Meanwhile, as workers take it on the chin, top corporate officers are granted substantial salary increases. The president of Mobil Oil, for example, received a 27 percent raise, boosting his annual pay to $1,187,000. Texaco's top officer received a 15 percent raise, increasing his salary to $757,000.

Oswald said the basic principles underlying labor's National Accord with the Administration last fall are threatened since they called for an equitable distribution of the adverse impacts of inflation.

UFCW Names Davis Head Of New Information Dept.

Walter L. Davis, who has been special assistant to the president of the Food & Commercial Workers, has been appointed director of the union's new Dept. of Information, which has been set up to service requests from the news media and the general public and to assist affiliates on public relations matters.

Before joining the staff of the Retail Clerks, which became the United Food & Commercial Workers in last year's merger, Davis had been a labor editor, president of the Cleveland local of the Television & Radio Artists, public relations director of a large Retail Clerks local and assistant director of national COPE.

Workers' Compensation Bill Backed to Upgrade Benefits

The AFL-CIO gave a warm endorsement to legislation before a House Labor subcommittee that would upgrade state workers' compensation programs and provide machinery for more adequate compensation to victims of occupational diseases.

Barrett K. Seeley, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, said loophole-ridden state laws have prevented adequate compensation for workers with occupational ailments.

He cited estimates that 400,000 persons contract an occupational ailment during the year and that 100,000 die from work-related diseases.

Seeley welcomed the bill introduced by Subcommittee Chairman Edward P. Beard (D-R.I.) as well as the hearings Beard's panel has held on occupational ailments from asbestos, cotton dust, workplace chemicals and other toxic agents.

A KEY provision of the Beard bill would allow the Secretary of Labor to establish, with the help of advisory groups, federal standards for the compensation of victims of occupational diseases.

Its other provisions include:

- Weekly benefits of not less than two-thirds of weekly wages, up to a maximum of at least 200 percent of the statewide average weekly wage.
- Annual adjustment of benefits in line with changes in the state's average wage.
- Expanded coverage.

"The workers' compensation system is in trouble," Seeley testified. Workers and survivors increasingly have to resort to litigation "in a system originally established on no-fault principles." And he noted that a Labor Dept. study found that at least 40 cents of every dollar for workers' compensation insurance premiums goes for legal and administrative costs rather than benefit payments.

Seeley noted the lag by states in adopting the "essential recommendations" of the 1972 National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws.

There was some progress when it appeared that Congress might establish uniform federal standards if the states didn't remedy deficiencies, he said. But the movement towards improvements "has slowed considerably" in recent years with the failure of Congress to act.

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BEST ACTRESS in this year's Motion Picture Academy Awards designations was Sally Field. She won her Oscar for the title role of Norma Rae, the gutsy textile worker who took her stand with the union as shown here in a scene from the movie, which was nominated for the best film award. She recently teamed up with her own union, the Screen Actors Guild, in a benefit to help the boycott campaign against J. P. Stevens products.

Housing, Production Plunge As Recession Signs Widen

(Continued from Page 1)

The 22-percent decline in housing starts was the largest one-month percentage drop since March 1960 when new starts plummeted 26 percent. Building permits, an indication of future housing construction activity, were off 18 percent in March, the lowest rate in almost four years.

"The numbers have finally caught up with the facts," said Michael Sumichrast, chief economist with the National Association of Homebuilders. "The industry is almost totally shut down."

Jay Janis, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, said in testimony before the congressional Joint Economics Committee that "the outlook for housing in 1980 has deteriorated in the face of (the Administration's) anti-inflationary policies," which have taken the lid off interest rates. He predicted that housing starts will bottom out in the third or fourth quarter of this year at an annual rate of about 900,000 units.

IN REPORTING a seasonally adjusted decline of eight-tenths of 1 percent in industrial production last month, the Federal Reserve Board noted that the reductions in output were "widespread," but especially pronounced in the construction and home-goods sectors, reflecting the depression-like state of the homebuilding industry.

The decline in March output was the steepest drop since a 1.4 percent drop last April and followed a drop of two-tenths of 1 percent in February and a slight rise of three-tenths of 1 percent in January.

Treasury Sec. G. William Miller told reporters that "the signs are that we have a slowdown, and this time it appears to be more confirmed across the board." The Carter Administration has predicted a recession this year and has joined the Fed in advocating tight-money policies to wind down the economy with the intent of dampening inflation.

THE REPORT on output came amid separate announcements by Ford and GM that more auto workers will be laid off indefinitely. GM, the No. 1 automaker, said it will eliminate work shifts at five car and truck assembly plants and reduce line speeds at three others, putting 12,000 additional hourly employees out of work. The company already has 80,000 indefinitely idled blue-collar workers.

Earlier Ford said it will close its Mahwah, N.J., auto assembly plant and eliminate shifts at four other plants. In all, the company said it would lay off some 15,000 workers. Ford already had let go 41,000 others.

Autos are a problem industry along with housing, and have been in a year-long slump. The prospect of a continuing decline for the industry was underscored by new figures showing sales of new cars during the first 10 days of April down 24.4 percent from the same period last year.

NEW-CAR SALES in the first third of this month reached 184,788 units, compared with 217,290 a year earlier. All domestic automakers had sales declines, except for Volkswagen of America, which managed to hold steady with last year's levels. So far this year, domestic car sales are off 15.2 percent from last year.

UAW Vice President Ken Bannon said the sales decline reflects "the serious problems of imported vehicles, repressively high interest rates which affect auto loans, price-gouging of consumers on motor fuels, and the uncontrolled ability of manufacturers to close plants without regard to communities."

Bannon called on the Carter Administration and Congress for immediate action to stem the flood of imported vehicles. He urged enactment of legislation requiring that a substantial percentage of the manufactured content of foreign vehicles imported for sale in the United States be American-made.

BANNON POINTED out that the unemployment rate is now 28 percent among UAW members in the auto industry, and that the Ford and GM cutbacks will lift the rate higher.

The onset of the recession in March is also evident from other key government economic indicators in recent weeks. Retail sales and the sales of homes have fallen, and factory orders have slowed. The unemployment rate rose from 6 to 6.2 percent last month, and the Carter Administration expects the slowdown in overall economic activity to put some one million people out of work by the end of 1980.

The latest report on industrial production showed the slump far more pervasive last month than in previous months. While previous declines were mainly in the auto industry, the March drop occurred in virtually every sector of the economy.

PRODUCTION OF consumer goods fell eight-tenths of 1 percent after rising five-tenths of 1 percent in February. Production of business equipment, which had been strong for months, showed no change in March after rising three-tenths of 1 percent in February. Materials production fell six-tenths of 1 percent, following an eight-tenths of 1 percent decline in February.

Safety Council Names Manager of Labor Unit

Chicago—Richard K. Gaw has been named manager of National Safety Council's labor department to succeed Richard M. Tupper, who joined the compliance staff of OSHA.

Gaw is a member of the Utility Workers.

Lubbers Wins Confirmation as NLRB Counsel

AFL-CIO News

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By David L. Perlman

The Senate broke a filibuster and confirmed the appointment of William A. Lubbers to a four-year term as general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, responsible for prosecuting unfair labor practices and directing the agency's nationwide enforcement staff.

Employer groups bitterly fought the nomination. But they could find no grounds to challenge either the ability or integrity of Lubbers, who rose to the highest career ranks during 27 years with the NLRB.

IN THE END—as at the start—the only argument against confirmation was that Lubbers had been too close to NLRB Chairman John H. Fanning to be truly independent. And that allegation proved too thin a fuel to sustain a prolonged filibuster like the one that blocked Senate action on labor law reform two years ago.

After a five-day debate, the Senate halted the filibuster by a 62-34 vote to limit debate. That was two more than the 60 votes required under Senate rules—three-fifths of the full membership of the Senate.

It came after months of lobbying on both sides, including what AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison termed "enormously effective grass-roots participation" by unions and state and local central bodies.

Once the filibuster was broken, the nomination was routinely confirmed by a 57-39 vote the next day. **(Rollcalls on Page 7.)**

President Carter first nominated Lubbers for the post last fall, and the Senate Labor & Human Resources Committee endorsed the choice. But the threat of an end-of-the-session filibuster kept the nomination from coming to the Senate floor during the final days of the first session of Congress.

BETWEEN SESSIONS, Carter gave Lubbers a recess appointment, allowing him to serve as NLRB general counsel immediately, and resubmitted his appointment to the Senate.

Meanwhile, the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce stepped up their attack on the nomination.

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Real Wages Skid 7.9% in Year



COALITION LEADERS, representing 150 organizations opposed to budget cuts sought by the Administration and congressional committees, got a friendly hearing from a House Employment Opportunities subcommittee headed by Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.). Kenneth Young, center, said the AFL-CIO and its coalition allies protest attempts to fight inflation by throwing people out of work and sacrificing "the people who are already at the bottom of our economic ladder." He said the government should be pursuing full employment programs, not cutbacks.

Coalition Denounces Budget Slashes, Repudiation of Full Employment Goal

Budget cuts being pushed through Congress in the guise of fighting inflation flagrantly violate the intent of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act, the law's co-author charged.

Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.) agreed with members of a national coalition formed to resist the budget cuts that the program reductions sought by the Administration and congressional committees will throw more people out of work but won't bring down prices.

Coalition leaders testified before a Hawkins Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities as part of a determined effort to puncture the myths about a balanced budget and point up the impact in human terms.

THE AFL-CIO helped put the coalition together, and Kenneth Young, executive assistant to President Lane Kirkland, opened the coalition's attack on the "totally misguided budget-cutting mania loose in Washington."

With unemployment already rising, government programs are needed to move toward full employment, Young insisted. Instead, "the Administration and the Budget Committees are pushing cuts which will destroy jobs, lower incomes, reduce purchasing power and deepen and prolong the recession."

For the National Urban Coalition, Executive Director Carl Holman spoke grimly of the impact of the proposed cuts on the cities and the low-income people living in them.

"THEY'LL PAY in reduced food stamp allotments and low-income energy assistance," he said. "They'll pay in lost federal jobs and training programs . . . restricted housing and community development."

Further, cities "will have to provide more services to compensate for the lost federal support but they'll have less money with which to do so," Holman pointed out.

UAW Legislative Director Howard Paster warned of the far-reaching effects of denying young people the opportunity to learn job skills which at least would make them employable when jobs are available.

Bishop Thomas Kelly, general secretary of the U.S. Catholic Conference, said the cuts made in the budget resolutions coming before Congress violate moral principles and his church's teachings on social and economic justice.

(Continued on Page 6)

Oil Company Profits Skyrocket, Exxon Registers New Record

The profits of major oil companies skyrocketed in the first three months of 1980 even as the rest of the economy faltered, with Exxon Corp. reporting the highest quarterly earnings for any company in history.

Exxon, the country's largest industrial corporation and the world's biggest oil company, posted a net increase of nearly 102 percent. Its January-March earnings of $1.925 billion were more than twice what it earned in the same quarter last year.

Exxon was hardly alone as five other big oil firms announced profit increases for the first quarter ranging from a high of 236 percent by Occidental Petroleum to a low of 64 percent by Standard Oil of Indiana.

In between were Standard Oil of Ohio, up 169 percent; Texaco, up 96 percent, and Shell, up 66 percent. Other oil firms were expected to report hefty earnings for the quarter, too.

The first-quarter 1980 profit figures came on the heels of spectacular profits in 1979 for the entire oil industry and just as the windfall profits tax on oil was due to take effect.

Until Exxon's first-quarter performance, the largest one-quarter profit by any corporation was the $1.44 billion posted by American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in the July-September quarter of last year.

Price Surge Continues to Erode Pay

By James M. Shevis

An array of gloomy statistics, including a government report that workers' buying power plunged 7.9 percent below a year ago, pointed the way toward more difficult days ahead for most Americans.

Consumer prices shot up 1.4 percent in March for the third month in a row to give the nation an annual inflation rate of 18 percent thus far this year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Retail prices over the last 12 months have risen 14.7 percent.

Meanwhile, the Commerce Dept. reported that new factory orders for durable goods declined a steep 3.2 percent in March and overall economic activity grew at a sluggish 1.1 percent annual rate in the first quarter of 1980.

THE ECONOMY "peaked in January and then began a slide into recession," said Courtenay Slater, chief economist at the Commerce Dept. "It would be difficult to interpret currently available information any other way." She added that real gross national product—the value of the nation's total output of goods and services—likely will decline in the current quarter.

At a press conference, President Carter said the long-forecast recession probably

(Continued on Page 8)

House Approves Plan to Resume Draft Registration

The House voted 219-180 approval of a labor-supported bill that will enable a startup of selective service machinery, including registration of 19- and 20-year-old men.

Draft registration was stopped in 1975, three years after the ending of the draft. The House bill, which now goes to the Senate, would allow the transfer of funds previously appropriated to put the draft on a standby basis.

In a letter to House members before the vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison quoted the Executive Council statement earlier this year supporting draft registration as evidence of the nation's "commitment to defense preparedness."

HE CITED events in Iran and Afghanistan as current threats pointing up the need to increase this country's ability "to respond to foreign intimidation or aggression."

A functional selective service system in peacetime, Denison said, would be "a clear signal of a national policy of resolve against any aggressor."

Court Outlaws Benefit Rules Based on Sex

State workers' compensation laws can't differentiate on the basis of sex in determining whether a surviving spouse is entitled to death benefits, the Supreme Court ruled.

Its 8-1 decision nullified a provision of Missouri law that gave automatic benefits to the widow of a worker whose death was job-related, but not to a widower. A surviving husband, under the state workers' compensation law, would have to prove that he had been dependent on his wife's earnings in order to qualify for benefits.

THE SUPREME COURT sent the case back to the Missouri courts "to choose an appropriate method remedying the constitutional violation."

Justice Byron R. White's majority decision said the state could remedy the sex discrimination either by making all surviving spouses eligible for benefits or restricting benefits to dependent spouses, regardless of sex.

Most states already provide benefits to both widows and widowers whose spouses died of work accidents or occupational illnesses, without any requirement for dependency.

Six states, however, have sex-differentiating laws similar to that of Missouri and will now have to change them to conform to the Supreme Court ruling. The states are Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Georgia, Idaho and Mississippi.

IN THE MISSOURI case, the husband of a woman who died in a work-related accident in 1977 filed for survivor death benefits but was turned down because the state law allowed payments only to widowers who were incapacitated or dependent on a wife's earnings. He challenged the constitutionality and appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court after the Missouri Supreme Court upheld the law on the grounds that the sex differentiation was allowed because of a supposition of greater need on the part of surviving wives.

Only Justice William H. Rehnquist supported that position on the U.S. Supreme Court.

Denver Nurses Join Teachers' Health Unit

Denver—Practical nurses and health technicians at St. Anthony's Hospital chose the Federation of Nurses & Health Professionals as their bargaining agent.

The 350-member bargaining unit voted 149 to 129 for the federation, an affiliate of the Teachers, in a National Labor Relations Board election.

St. Anthony's 500 registered nurses chose the federation as bargaining agent earlier this year.



PROTESTS AGAINST corporate abuses were the focus of Apr. 17 Big Business Day rallies in some 150 U.S. cities. Sponsored by the coalition of Americans Concerned About Corporate Power with the backing of labor, consumer, church and environmental organizations, the rallies called attention to unfair labor practices, faulty and unsafe products, pollution and attempts to corrupt government. The demonstration in Boston, above, drew 4,000 trade unionists.

Memphis Furniture Workers Battle Employer's Union-Busting Vendetta

Memphis, Tenn.—Some 1,200 striking Furniture Workers are locked in a struggle with the Memphis Furniture Manufacturing Co. for the survival of their local union.

The immediate issue is the dispute over UFWA Local 282's effort to win a new contract, but there are wider ramifications. Memphis Furniture is out to break the union, local officials have charged.

The company has long been bitterly opposed to unions. Its opposition became even more virulent after the Furniture Workers won a National Labor Relations Board election by a 3-to-1 margin in 1977 and went on to negotiate a first contract with the company the following year.

AT THAT TIME, according to Local 282 President Willie Rudd, the company launched a campaign in consort with an anti-labor law firm to undermine the union's leadership, harass its members and disregard provisions of the contract.

Rudd said agreed-upon wage increases were late in coming, arrangements for paycheck deductions were ignored, and the company altered its Christmas bonus policy even though the contract stipulated that past practice would remain in effect.

In 1978, the company granted bonuses to only half of the workforce, although all workers had received them in previous years. The union won an arbitration ruling that Memphis Furniture would have to come up with another $20,000 in bonuses for the remainder of the workers, but the company has yet to comply.

LAST YEAR, the company refused to hand out any bonuses. And when Rudd arrived at company plants to issue tickets to the union's Christmas party, the management had him arrested for trespassing. He returned the next day and was arrested again.

When the local went on strike Mar. 13, a day after its two-year contract expired, the earnings of Memphis Furniture workers averaged less than $4 an hour. The work force at the company's four plants in Memphis is 95 percent black; 85 percent are women, and about half the women are the sole supporters of their families.

At the request of UFWA President Carl Scarbrough, the AFL-CIO on Mar. 20 placed Memphis Furniture on the federation's unfair list.

THE LOCAL'S bargaining objectives are modest—wage increases of 65 cents an hour the first year and 55 cents in the second. But the company has offered only 40 cents the first year and 35 cents in the second. It also has sought to unilaterally change medical insurance coverage, to eliminate grievances on Christmas bonuses and to institute a $1,000-a-day fine against the dues checkoff fund for "slowdowns" and unauthorized work stoppages.

The refusal of company representatives to budge from this hard-line stand during negotiations forced the local to strike.

Memphis Furniture has since been slapped with an unfair labor practice charge by the NLRB regional office for its refusal to bargain in good faith. But no progress on a new contract has been made since the walkout began.

LOCAL OFFICIALS said few workers have crossed the picket line even though the company sent them notices that they would be permanently replaced if they did not return to work by Apr. 17.

The union members are being apprised of their rights and developments in the strike situation through an around-the-clock "hotline" that the Memphis AFL-CIO has installed in the local's offices. The labor central body also has been assisting the strikers by printing and circulating handbills. Additional support is coming from the Memphis community through a committee of religious leaders.

Meanwhile, the local is also focusing attention on the anti-union tactics of the law firm that Memphis Furniture has retained .

TWO OF THE principal partners of the Jackson, Yeiser, Forman & Allen law firm are management consultants who specialize in anti-union campaigns and decertification efforts.

One of the attorneys, Gordon E. Jackson, has written a number of publications on union decertification schemes and "union-free environments." Ted M. Yeiser, Jr., the other partner, conducts anti-union seminars throughout the country.

But a seminar that Yeiser had scheduled for Apr. 22 in Miami Springs, Fla., ended up a disaster. More than 350 trade unionists from the Miami area appeared at the motel where the seminar was being held. Officials of the South Florida AFL-CIO, which sponsored the demonstration, reported that although about 50 management representatives were enrolled for the seminar, only six attended.

RUDD SAID the increasing community support for the strikers is particularly essential at this time, since the local is facing similar challenges from two other firms in the Memphis area whose contracts with the UFWA expire later this month.

Although the union has been unable to pinpoint any direct link between the union-busting tactics of Memphis Furniture and the two other firms—Ivers & Pond Piano Co. and Seeley Mattress Co.—the wage proposals and take-away demands of the three firms are identical, Rudd reported.

Machinists Shape Objectives For Aerospace Bargaining

San Diego, Calif.—The Machinists announced that the union's negotiators will seek an initial wage increase of no less than 15 percent in bargaining with the aerospace industry this year.

In calling for a 15 percent pay boost, the IAM aerospace conference said the 1980 round of negotiations will take into account workers' purchasing power lost to double-digit inflation, the industry's increased profits and productivity, the demand for skilled workers, and recent bargaining settlements in other major industries.

OTHER BARGAINING goals adopted by conference members at a meeting here include an improved cost-of-living formula and fringe-benefit improvements.

The union's contracts with Lockheed, Boeing and McDonnell Douglas expire in October, but preliminary talks will begin in July. Other agreements run out later in the year or early next year at Rohr Industries, United Technologies, Beech Aircraft Corp., Curtis-Wright Corp., and General Dynamics Corp. The Machinists represent some 350,000 aerospace workers in all.

"The legitimate needs of our IAM membership will dictate our collective bargaining program," the aerospace conference said in a statement.

IN CALLING FOR an improved cost-of living formula, the conference recommended a one-cent adjustment for each rise of two-tenths of a point in the consumer price index instead of the current formula of one cent for each increase of three-tenths of a point. The adjustments would be included in all pay and wage-related benefits and folded in immediately to wage rates.

The bargaining statement also called for shift differentials of 10 percent on the second shift and 7 percent on the third shift.

The union also will seek four additional paid holidays, improved vacations, 12 days of sick leave a year, double pay for all overtime work, a minimum pension benefit of $25 a month multiplied by years of service, and full retirement when a worker's age and years of service equal 75.

Maine Joins Boycott Of Stevens Products

Augusta, Me.—Maine's State Bureau of Purchases has ruled that J. P. Stevens & Co. can no longer qualify as a "responsible bidder" because of its continuing violations of state and federal labor laws.

The order, which went into effect Apr. 20, forbids state agencies from accepting bids from Stevens on purchases. In recent years, Finance & Administration Commissioner Rodney L. Scribner said, the state has bought about $6,000 of Stevens products annually.

Maine Gov. Joseph Brennan said in proposing the boycott of Stevens products in February that the giant textile company didn't "deserve one penny of state business." He cited Stevens's long history of exploiting workers and flouting federal labor law.

OEIU's 31st Convention

Engineers Mount Drive To Counter Union Foes

Honolulu—The anti-labor activities of right-wing organizations and the Business Roundtable drew heavy fire at the 31st convention of the Operating Engineers.

The 730 delegates representing 127 U.S. and Canadian locals adopted a broad program to strengthen the union's defense against the conservatives' attacks through organizing and political action.

OEIU President J. C. Turner described the Business Roundtable as "an amalgamation of the nation's most powerful industrial corporations, financial institutions and utilities that are dead set on weakening and destroying the building trades unions."

HE CHARGED the Roundtable with effectively sabotaging local bargaining patterns, strengthening the open-shop movement and eroding "hard-won and long-held rights of construction workers."

Turner lashed the nation's media as being aligned with the Roundtable in pushing American public opinion to the right.

"Conservatism permeates the ranks of the modern media—the conglomerate media that is dominated by a few giant groups possessing great power," he said.

IN OPENING the convention, Turner reported to delegates that the Operating Engineers had had "excellent results" in organizing, adding that "as more finances become available more money will be spent on organizing."

The delegates responded by approving a constitutional amendment raising the per capita payment to the international from $1.90 to $3 a month with authority for the executive board to further increase the per capita as may be required.

To strengthen the union's political education program, the convention called on all locals to establish or negotiate structures allowing the voluntary checkoff of contributions. Some 31 locals of the Operating Engineers, embracing more than 100,000 members, now have voluntary checkoff political action programs.

AFL-CIO PRESIDENT Lane Kirkland, once the Operating Engineers' director of research and education, assailed those who are promoting unemployment as a trade-off for reducing inflation.

"Unemployment is not a cure for inflation," he said. "Inflation is best fought by workers working and producing."

Kirkland was particularly critical of political leaders from both parties who are pressing for a balanced federal budget, which he said will cost 500,000 jobs.

"This is the human price," he said. "There is also a dollar cost—about $10 billion added to the deficit. Those 500,000 workers who will be unemployed as a result of the proposed budget cuts won't pay taxes, and it's going to cost the government money for unemployment insurance, food stamps and other social programs to help maintain those workers and their families while they are out of work."

HE NOTED that about 100,000 of the jobs lost through budget cuts will be construction-industry jobs.

"Unemployment is not a cure for anything," Kirkland declared. "It is a disease —one that eats away at the social fabric of this nation, undermining families, causing havoc and misery and poverty."

President Robert A. Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. joined in the attack on the Business Roundtable, calling it an organization that "lobbies on behalf of virtually all big business concerns and all anti-labor issues."

"The Roundtable, under the guise of trying to improve collective bargaining, has the ultimate goal of dismantling and destroying the system," he said. "It is premeditated, conspiratorial, well-organized and effective."

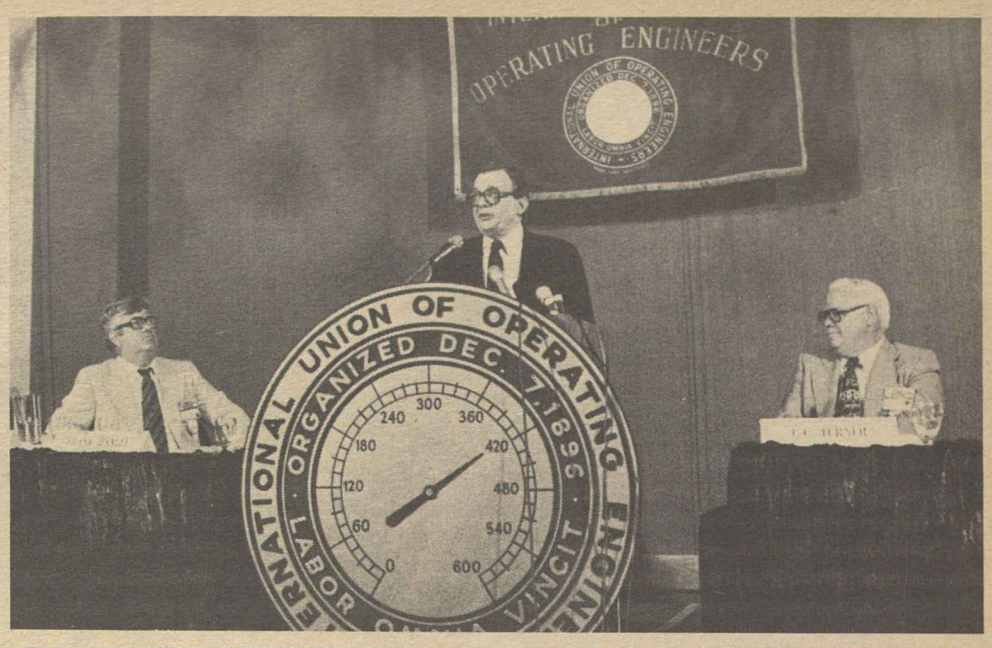
MSGR. GEORGE G. Higgins, secretary for special concerns of the U.S. Catholic Conference and long a labor activist, told delegates that American clergy of many faiths are once again seeing the advantages of trade unionism.

"Increasingly today, clergymen are beginning to come back," he said, "because they now realize that no other institution in the United States can possibly bring justice in the working place and justice in society than can the trade union movement."

The delegates adopted some 45 resolutions covering a wide range of issues. They greeted with standing applause a resolution calling on President Carter "to take action he may deem advisable to bring the release of American hostages in Iran and restore the respect to which our nation is entitled."

THE CONVENTION unanimously re-elected Turner, Sec.-Treas. Frank Hanley, 11 vice presidents and five trustees.

Among others addressing the convention were Assistant Labor Sec. Donald Elisburg; Elizabeth R. Raymond, assistant secretary of housing and urban development; Joseph D. Keenan, president of Americans for Energy Independence and secretary emeritus of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; COPE Director Al Barkan; Metal Trades Dept. President Paul Burnsky; Industrial Union Dept. President Howard Samuel; President Norman Hill of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and William Hutton, executive director of the National Council of Senior Citizens.



ILL-ADVISED SCHEMES that would fight inflation by raising unemployment will not ease the nation's economic problems, but will cause further misery and poverty, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland warned in an address to the Operating Engineers convention. Kirkland is flanked by OEIU President J. C. Turner, right, and Sec.-Treas. Frank Hanley.

House Moves Toward Vote On 'Unacceptable' Budget

The House moved toward passage of a federal budget proposal that the AFL-CIO charged would "deepen and prolong the recession," without denting unemployment.

Key votes on amendments had not been completed when the AFL-CIO News went to press. But it was clear that the final version would be unacceptable to the AFL-CIO and its allies in a national coalition opposed to budget cuts.

THE BILL the House Budget Committee brought to the House floor would destroy 500,000 jobs by the AFL-CIO's count. And all but one of the amendments that were scheduled to be voted on would leave major deficiencies in the measure. Some would to varying degrees restore some needed funds; others would make the program cutbacks even more devastating.

In a letter to House members. Legislative Director Ray Denison urged adoption of the substitute offered by Rep. Richard L. Ottinger (D-N.Y.), which would bring spending levels up to the "austere" budget President Carter submitted last January, as recomputed for current inflation factors.

Ottinger proposed to bring that budget into balance by directing the Ways & Means Committee to come up with loophole-closing tax reforms. Such reforms, Denison said, would spread the burden of austerity "more equitably across our society."

THE AFL-CIO called on House members to support amendments that would improve the budget resolution scheduled to be proposed by Representatives David R. Obey (D-Wis.) and Stephen J. Solarz (D-N.Y.), and an amendment by Budget Committee Chairman Robert N. Giaimo (D-Conn.) that would allow inflation adjustments in the current fiscal year budget. The new budget proposal is for the fiscal year that will start Oct. 1, 1980. The federation also endorsed an amendment that would eliminate a requirement that legislative committees slash government programs to "reconcile" them with budget limitations.

But these would not be sufficient improvements to warrant accepting the remaining budget cuts, Denison reiterated.

He made clear the AFL-CIO's strong opposition to the substitute proposed by Rep. Marjorie S. Holt (R-Md.)

"AS HARSH as the resolution reported by the Budget Committee is, the proposed Holt substitute is even more severe," Denison said. "It would cut another $5.1 billion out of non-defense programs and transfer that amount into defense spending—a noxious plan which would be devastating both to domestic and foreign aid programs."

The Holt substitute would bring the House budget resolution close to the version adopted by the Senate Budget Committee. The Senate is expected to begin debate on its resolution soon after the House completes action.

Pennsylvania's Unions Seek Curbs on Plant Shutdowns

Pittsburgh—The Pennsylvania AFL-CIO convention drafted a legislative agenda keyed to protecting workers from economic disruptions and blocking attempts to slash needed state benefits.

The 2,000 convention delegates endorsed passage of a measure now before the state legislature designed to ease the adverse impact on workers and their communities resulting from plant shutdowns.

STATE AFL-CIO President Harry Boyer said the bill, which was introduced in the House with 59 sponsors, would require firms to give one-year advance notice of intent to close a plant or to displace more than 15 percent of its workforce.

The proposed statute would also require employers to pay special severance benefits, six months of health insurance to laid-off workers and a levy to aid new industries locating in the state.

Delegates were also alerted to attempts in the legislature to eliminate annual adjustment of jobless benefits and workers' compensation payments. The proposals would require the legislature to vote on any increases in benefits, replacing the current practice of automatic increases tied to the state's average wage.

IN OTHER resolutions adopted at the four-day convention, delegates called for the defeat of the OSHA amendments introduced in Congress by Pennsylvania's retiring senior Republican senator, Richard S. Schweiker, which would bar routine safety inspections at 90 percent of the nation's workplaces.

The convention also voiced strong opposition to a proposal by Gov. Richard Thornburgh (R) to close nearly half of the state-operated hospitals for the mentally ill, retarded and the poor. The cutback would not only curtail services for the needy, but would destroy thousands of public employee jobs, the resolution stressed.

Delegates elected 40 vice presidents to the state federation's executive council for two-year terms. Elections for top officers, who are serving four-year terms, will be held in 1982.

EXECUTIVE VICE President James J. Mahoney, who also heads the state COPE, told delegates that labor could offset the impact of big-money corporate campaign operations by merely contributing "pennies" to COPE funds.

With the state primary elections coming shortly after the close of the convention, delegates heard addresses by the major presidential contenders—Vice President Walter F. Mondale speaking for President Carter, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, and George Bush.

Other key speakers included Sen. John H. Heinz (R), Gov. Thornburgh, State Labor Sec. Charles Lieberth, Director Alan Kistler of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services and Ben Stahl, Human Resources Development Institute.

May Observances Set For Senior Citizens

President Carter has proclaimed May as Older Americans month and designated May 8 as Senior Citizens Day.

In taking the action, Carter urged that community forums be conducted to explore issues and problems affecting older persons in an effort to develop public programs and policies aimed at improving their well-being.

These local, state and regional meetings should be keyed toward an agenda for the 1981 White House Conference on Aging, the President suggested.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, Carter's counsellor on aging, noted that the May 8 date for Senior Citizens Day coincides with the birthday of Harry S Truman, who as President helped advance needed programs for the elderly.

Labor Dept. Study Sees Work Force Growing Older

Evidence that the American work force is getting older is documented in a new Labor Dept. study showing that by the year 2000 workers in the 35-54 age group will represent slightly more than half the working-age population.

Workers between the ages of 20 and 35 will account for less than 35 percent of the working-age population by the end of the century, the study found. They now represent 45 percent of the work force.

The report, "Employment-Related Problems of Older Workers: A Research Strategy," was prepared for the department's Employment & Training Administration by Harold L. Sheppard of the American Institute for Research.

The report may be obtained from the Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for $4 a copy. Stock number is 029-000-00386-6.

Rationing by Price

THE OIL IMPORT FEE that the President imposed last month is intended to raise the retail price of gasoline by 10 cents a gallon in the expectation that this will discourage consumption and provide additional revenue as "insurance" for a balanced budget.

As the AFL-CIO sees it, the scheme is wrong on both counts.

If energy conservation is the goal, there are more direct ways to achieve it than rationing by price.

If additional revenue is needed, there are billions upon billions of dollars that can be raised through closing loopholes and promoting tax justice. The nation does not have to resort to measures that tilt the tax structure even further away from the principle of ability to pay.

TO MAKE MATTERS worse, the Administration is asking Congress to enact legislation that would replace the cumbersome import fee mechanism with a direct excise tax on gasoline that would rise above the 10 cent a gallon starting point by being indexed to the price of gasoline. Thus, every time OPEC or the oil companies decided to raise gasoline prices, the inflationary impact would be enhanced by a further tax increase.

Congress should reject this and also take steps to revoke the import fee. The American people do not want additional measures that will add to inflation generally and to consumer energy costs specifically while pushing the economy further into recession.

The notion of encouraging conservation through further price increases is wrong and inequitable.

In March, according to the Dept. of Labor, the average price of unleaded gasoline was more than $1.25 a gallon. A year earlier, that gallon of gasoline cost 75.5 cents. The increase in one year was 65.8 percent. Total energy costs rose 48.8 percent over the same period. And the future doesn't look any brighter. During the decade of the 1980s, consumer energy costs are expected to rise by more than one trillion dollars.

UNDER THESE circumstances, it makes no sense for the federal government to add even more to consumer energy costs, especially since there has been a disturbing tilt in recent years towards excise taxes on consumer purchases rather than taxes that are based on ability to pay.

The Administration's imposition of the oil import fee seems to be motivated more by a desire to balance the budget than by an intent to promote energy conservation or reduce imports.

The AFL-CIO is already strongly on record in opposition to the expenditure cuts proposed by the Administration because they place the burden of the battle against inflation on those least able to cope with the problems of our society

The added gasoline tax is as inequitable and ill-advised on the revenue side of the ledger as the program cuts are on the expenditure side.

We are opposed to attempts to fight inflation by reducing expenditures on programs that are essential to the welfare of low and moderate-income Americans. We see no justification for measures that add to the burdens of these same groups by increases in unfair taxes and reductions in purchasing power.

—Adapted from AFL-CIO testimony at House Ways & Means Committee hearings, Apr. 24, 1980.

AFL-CIO News

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'This Is Supposed to Appease Him!'



Honking for Freedom

America Still the Land of Hope For Distressed of the Earth

By Gus Tyler

THE FIRST TIME I heard the long mournful wail, I thought it must be a car whose horn was stuck. But the longer I listened the more bewildered did I become, because the honk was less of a solo than a chorus with halts, crescendos and unpredictable cadences.

The strange sounds hit me at a Miami hotel, just about a mile from the airport. When the cacophony finally ceased, I dismissed the matter as another of those unsolved mysteries.

LATER THAT evening, Prof. Arthur Chassman picked me up to drive me to the Miami Dade Community College where I was due to lecture on the direction of higher education: vocational or liberal.

"Somebody must have had a wedding here today," he commented, as we passed a car covered with fluttering bits of colored paper ribbon.

"Ah," I noted gleefully, "that solves the mystery. We had a lot of honking here this afternoon. They must have been sending off the newlyweds on a tooting honeymoon."

THE NEXT MORNING, Sunday, we went out to play some tennis. As I reached for a difficult backhand, the honking began again.

"How many weddings do they have in this damn place?" I complained.

"I don't think it's a wedding," said Marie. "I see no cars around the hotel."

She was right. No cars, but much honking. "It must be a fundamentalist revival," I suggested. "You know. Those bumper stickers that read, 'Honk, if you believe in Jesus.'"

ON THE COURT next to us were two young men who appeared to be natives. In parts of Miami, if you speak English with a Spanish accent and appear somewhat swarthy, you are likely to be a "native" of the area. My wife—the bold one—asked a rather handsome "native" with a smashing overhand whether he knew what all the honking was about.

"Sure," he explained. "These people are honking their horns to let everybody know they want all those Cubans at the Peru Embassy to come here."

That Sunday the honking continued for many hours—with an occasional beeping cracking the stillness past midnight.

As I flew back to New York the next day, the honking was still humming in my head.

IT WAS a "honking" my grandfather had heard a century ago when he escaped the czarist armies to settle in Brooklyn. It was a "honking" that German revolutionaries heard in 1848 when they left Prussian oppression to settle in Milwaukee and Reading. It was a "honking" that Paddy heard when he left the "ould sod" at the time of the potato famine in Ireland.

The honking was a reminder that America, for many centuries the haven for the hunted and hated, is still refuge for a large chunk of humanity. However inadequate our land may appear to those who seek fulfillment of the American promise, to the dispossessed and distressed of the earth, America is still the land of hope—and promise.

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Can Freedom Get 'Too Complicated'?

Washington newspapers carried the Sakharov Hearings as local news and not as an international event. In the Post, a small piece was wedged between some quick, easy recipes. The New York Times and the Los Angeles Times carried only one or two brief notices. Television coverage was equally scant.

Whatever the cause of the media brownout of the Sakharov Hearings, it revealed a deep and disturbing provincialism in the American press.

The event's link to the Helsinki movement went unstated. The largest gathering of Russian dissidents and the most important international forum on human rights went largely unnoticed during a week when Soviet troops in Cuba and Salt II dominated the headlines.

A wire service reporter asked what the hearings were all about. After someone explained, she said, "Oh, that's too complicated. . . ."

The comment is its own indictment.

—From the National Catholic Register.

Aggravating the Problem

Moves to Boost Unemployment Won't Cure Ailing Economy

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland to the Operating Engineers convention in Honolulu, Apr. 16, 1980.

THE ECONOMIC CRISIS besetting the United States is grave and perplexing. And the so-called "cure" for what ails the economy promises to be more painful, more debilitating than the disease itself.

It is bad enough that the economists continue to pursue pet theories that can only aggravate the problem, but now they are being assisted by politicians who draw economic theories from bags and polls of public opinion.

And, so, we have the spectacle of Democrats poignantly proclaiming Republican policy, of the Executive and Legislative Branches trying to outdo each other in budget-cutting.

The chorus of "me-too" is so loud and shrill that the voices of reason and sanity are nearly drowned out.

Those voices—which include the leaders of nearly 150 organizations that represent a cross-section of American life that joined together the other day to oppose wholesale budget cuts—are saying that unemployment is not a cure for inflation.

That is a very simple and basic statement—that inflation is best fought by workers producing and working; and not by idling workers.

WHAT IS THE PRICE of this balanced budget that is being promoted as the cure-all for inflation by the House and Senate Budget Committees, and, I regret to say, by the Administration?

The price is 500,000 jobs; 500,000 paychecks; 500,000 families with kids and mortgages and hopes and dreams; 500,000 workers whose skills will go unused, whose productivity will be reduced to zero.

That is the human price. There is also a dollar cost—about $10 billion added to the deficit, in the name of balancing the budget.

In other words, slashing the budget for 1981—at a time when the economy is not in balance and is in poor shape—will actually result in a much higher budget deficit, in the cold gray dawn of the morning after.

Those 500,000 workers who will be unemployed as a result of the proposed budget cuts won't pay taxes, so the government won't collect as much in taxes. And it is going to cost the government money for unemployment insurance, food stamps and other social programs to help maintain those workers and their families while they are out of work.

ISN'T IT OBVIOUS that unemployment is not a "cure" for anything? It's a disease—one that eats away at the social fabric of this country, undermining families, wreaking havoc and misery.

For the Democratic Party to adopt such a solution to inflation does violence to that party's history. Workers may find it exceedingly difficult to support a party based solely on its past concern for workers, the poor and the disadvantaged—for that tradition and that history have been so lately repudiated. Memories do not put food on the table or make the car payment or put a child through college.

Not that the Republican Party offers any alternative. It doesn't. They invented the strategy. After all, it is the GOP's economic program which many Democrats have now embraced—and it is that program which we have historically and which we do today oppose. Making a decision based on the sum and the balance of negatives—rather than the sum of positives—is not a healthy choice. But that is the only choice that the political parties currently offer us.

HIGH INTEREST RATES dry up available money for housing construction, contributing to high unemployment among construction workers and housing shortages and building in further and higher inflation for the years ahead. This year, only about one million new housing units are going to be built but—simply to keep up and to make inroads in the backlog of needs—this country needs about three million units a year. The resulting shortage—in the face of this bounty of need—can only drive up prices and rents even more beyond the scandalous levels at which they stand today.

Low- and middle-income families will be deprived of the housing they need and want, and young people will be condemned to double up and postpone the old American sense of right that they should have a house of their own.

Because they will be unable to move, families will be forced to live in substandard housing, in less-than-desirable neighborhoods. While no one can put a dollar-and-cents price tag on the social problems that are caused by poor housing, there is no doubt that society will be paying the price for generations to come.

IT IS CLEAR that the current inflationary problem is caused primarily by energy, by interest rates, the cost of food and medical care. Specific programs to meet the inflationary problems in each of these areas must be designed and carried out by the government.

Holding down wages will not lower the price of gasoline at the pump. The wages of refinery workers could double or triple overnight and the pump price wouldn't jump by a penny.

Wages have been held down. The buying power of wages is dropping at the rate of 7 percent a year. Workers have been modest in their demands; they have been restrained in their settlements. They recognize that everyone in society should sacrifice to a degree that they can bear to beat inflation. But we are still waiting for the others who are far better off than the working people of this country to accept some share of that sacrifice.

Schweiker Bill Assailed

OSHA Amendments Threaten Hazards Prevention Concept

THE OSHA AMENDMENTS proposed by Sen. Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.) would convert the federal job safety effort from prevention of workplace injuries and deaths to correction of hazards after it's too late, AFL-CIO Safety Director George H. R. Taylor warned.

Taylor noted that the Schweiker bill would exempt 90 percent of the nation's workplaces from safety inspections until "there was a death or two or more workers hospitalized from an accident in the workplace." That, Taylor charged, would be after-the-fact reaction—too late to save lives or limbs.

"ANY DECENT regulatory program centers its concept and effort on prevention," Taylor declared, but that "aspect of OSHA is kicked out of the window" by the Schweiker approach. He pointed out that in 1978, 40 workers were killed in Pennsylvania workplaces that Schweiker would classify as "safe."

Taylor said on Labor News Conference that OSHA has had to fight for survival from the day it went into the law books 10 years ago, but the assault mounted by conservatives and business interests in this session of Congress is the strongest ever. He said the Schweiker measure is the "most dangerous and broad-based" of several anti-OSHA bills on Capitol Hill and is virtually "as bad as doing away with the law itself."

Taylor said the opposition of the labor movement to the Schweiker bill is "total and complete, from the plant level on up." He said "no piece of legislation has received more active reaction from our unions."

Reporters questioning Taylor on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Robert Barr of U.S. News & World Report and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. Labor News Conference is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

FOR NEARLY a century, workers in the industrial democracies have celebrated the workers' holiday on May 1, in contrast to the Labor Day in September which is observed in the United States and Canada. With this in mind, Amesty International chose May Day 1980 to focus the world spotlight on trade unionists in prison.

"Today, many trade unionists are still abducted, tortured or killed for the exercise of their rights," Amnesty International said, adding: "In certain countries, the government considers trade unionism synonymous with treason and trade unionists are labeled 'infidels' or 'insane.'

"IN MANY countries, only government-backed unions are allowed to exist. Workers may be flogged, extradited, tortured, restricted or jailed, often without trial, for as long as 10-15 years as a result of their trade union activities."

Publicity may be the best single weapon in dealing with totalitarian regimes that deprive their citizens of trade union as well as other human rights.

"The only weapon in our struggle is publicity, the open and free word," Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov said in a message to the 1977 AFL-CIO convention he was barred from attending.

Amnesty International said it has found over the years that "international pressure and solidarity campaigns can help prisoners of conscience enormously."

IT SAID appeals from individuals and organizations may lead to a prisoner's release or an improvement in his condition. Such campaigns also may inhibit a government from violating human rights and increase respect for human rights the world over.

Indeed, such a campaign won the release last year of Ruben Angelaccio, an auto worker at Chrysler Argentina.

For its May Day 1980 campaign, Amnesty International has selected a small group of trade unionists with the aim of maximizing pressure for their release. Here are a few of those cases:

● Argentina—Alberto Piccinini, general secretary of the Villa Constitution branch of the metal workers union, was arrested in March 1975 after a police search of union offices. He was charged with possessing explosives, a weapon and subversive propaganda. In October 1977, a federal judge found Piccinini and four other union officials not guilty and declared the police raid was illegal. Yet, in 1978, Piccinini was sentenced to three years in prison and the others were released.

● Guatemala—Antonio Serrano, general secretary of the Guatemalan Bank Workers Union, led a legal struggle against proposed legislation to ban bank unions. In May 1979, Serrano was abducted by men in civilian clothing armed with machine guns. Serrano has not been heard from since.

● Romania—George Brasoveanu, a 60-year-old economist, founded the Free Trade Union of Romanian Workers along with 20 other workers and intellectuals. He was arrested in March 1979 and confined to a psychiatric hospital for the fifth time in nine years.

● Soviet Union—Anatoly Poznakov, a metal worker from Moscow and member of the unofficial Association of Free Trade Unions of Workers, was arrested in September 1979 for "hooliganism" and put in a psychiatric hospital. (There are many other Soviet workers in labor camps and "mental" institutions whose cases are desperate.)

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, which is based in London, listed others who are being penalized for union activities in Jordan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Swaziland, Tunisia, Sudan and Singapore.

In many nations, those fighting for the right of workers to improve their lives by uniting together often find themselves in a "Catch-22" situation. To authorities wielding absolute power, anyone standing up to a totalitarian regime or military dictatorship must be "crazy."

But those living in nations where human rights are more respected would call it courage.



ACCIDENT PREVENTION would be traded off for correction of workplace hazards until a death or injury occurs if Congress approves OSHA amendments proposed by Sen. Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.), AFL-CIO Safety Director George H. R. Taylor, center, warned. Questioning him on Labor News Conference were Robert Cooney, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Robert Barr of U.S. News & World Report.



PITTSBURGH STEELERS linebacker Jack Ham is honored at the National Football League Players Association awards banquet with a plaque presentation by President William W. Winpisinger of the Machinists. The annual banquet helps raise funds for the Unions for Youth summer camp program, sponsored by a number of AFL-CIO affiliates in cooperation with the NFLPA.

Study Cites 'Social Violence' Spawned by Plant Closings

At least 15 million workers in the United States lost their jobs between 1969 and 1976 because of plant shutdowns, and in many cases the shutdowns had no economic justification, according to a new study.

Economists Barry Bluestone and Bennett Harrison said a number of plants were abandoned not because they were incapable of making a profit, but instead to satisfy tax loss needs of conglomerates, to transfer resources into even more profitable enterprises, or for a variety of other reasons.

IN MOST CASES, they said, the shutdowns were undertaken without any thought to the "social violence" done the displaced workers or their communities.

The report, "Capital and Communities: Causes and Consequences of Private Disinvestment," also attacks as a myth the belief that capital flight is only a regional problem with a relatively limited impact on workers and their communities.

It is not simply a "contest" between the "Sunbelt" and the "Frostbelt," the economists observed, "but a more pervasive problem involving the exportation abroad of entire industries."

In fact, they said, the rate of shutdown of larger "established manufacturing concerns is higher in the South than in the North Central region of the country.

SOME SPECIFIC findings of the study:

● While corporations and conglomerates were responsible for about 15 percent of all business shutdowns or relocations during the 1969-1976 period, they accounted for 50 percent of all jobs lost.

● Workers do not quickly "bounce back" when they lose their jobs in a plant shutdown. Two years after the Campbell (Pa.) Steel Works were closed, 15 percent of the workers were still seeking jobs; 35 percent had been forced into early retirement; 10 percent had left the region; and 40 percent of those successfully reemployed were working at lower wages than before the shutdown.

● Workers suffer "tremendous devastation when they lose their jobs." "Their health deteriorates, they lose benefits ranging from health to life insurance, savings are exhausted. . . . Plant closing is an occupational disease."

BLUESTONE SAID a study of former workers at a Detroit FMC plant showed eight suicides among the workforce of 2,000 after the plant was closed.

The study was made under the sponsorship of the Progressive Alliance, a labor-led coalition of unions and religious, environmental, civil rights, community action and women's groups headed by Auto Workers President Douglas Fraser, who termed the report "critically important."

Congress Urged to Vote Funds for ILO Budget

The AFL-CIO has endorsed an Administration request for funds to cover the United States share of the budget of the International Labor Organization—amounting to $50.6 million over two years.

In a letter to a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee, Legislative Director Ray Denison noted that the AFL-CIO participated in the discussions leading to President Carter's decision to rejoin the ILO and agrees with it.

"Our support for that decision is based on progress toward the goal of returning the ILO to its original principles and purposes," Denison said. The AFL-CIO believes U.S. participation will help secure "basic rights and due process for all workers," he added.

Short-Term Solution

Immediate Curbs Asked On Health Care Charges

While enactment of a national health insurance plan is the only satisfactory, long-term solution to adequate health care and lasting cost restraints, several short-run measures could be adopted to provide temporary curbs on soaring health-care costs, the AFL-CIO declared.

Appearing before the Council on Wage & Price Stability's medical care price panel, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman proposed the following measures:

● A hospital cost containment plan that establishes a national budget, or "cap," on hospital expenditures. Such a program would set hospital budget ceilings by state and possibly for each health service area as called for under the National Health Planning & Resources Development Act.

● A requirement that all third parties, public and private, negotiate a national, statewide, and local area fee schedule with physicians or physician organizations and require physicians to accept those fees in full payment for services to private and public health insurance beneficiaries.

● Establishment of Professional Standards Review Organizations to develop physician profiles for all doctors and to subject individual physicians to peer pressure where their profiles indicate a departure from standard norms of treatment.

● Repeal of the McCarran-Ferguson Act's provisions delegating the regulation of insurance companies to the states.

● Strengthening of health planning agencies. These agencies, which include majority representation by consumers plus representatives of public and private party payors, could be appropriate agencies to negotiate hospital budgets and physician fees.

"If the Administration will advance a program along the lines the AFL-CIO has outlined, we will do everything possible to help to implement it," Seidman said.

The current rise in health care costs threatens the living standards of workers and consumers, he warned. For those with hospital and health care insurance, premium increases force declines in real wages while rapid cost increases for the 23 million Americans with no insurance or the 75 million with inadequate insurance spell financial disaster or denial of necessary services, he observed.

THE BASIC structure of the U.S. health care system is inflationary, Seidman pointed out, since it rests on a foundation of fee-for-service medical care and cost-plus reimbursement of institutional providers.

"Fee-for-service rewards physicians for providing as many and the most expensive services as their time will allow," he said, "Cost-plus reimbursement of institutions encourages excessive investment and duplication of expensive facilities and equipment, destroying any cost consciousness."

Practical Nurses' Group Joins Service Employees

Hyannis, Mass.—The 1,800-member Licensed Practical Nurses Association of Massachusetts, Inc., voted overwhelmingly to affiliate with the Service Employees. The decision was made at the nurses' annual meeting here.

The action marks the second major affiliation of a practical nurses' group with SEIU in recent years. In 1976, the 5,000-member Licensed Practical Nurses & Technicians of New York, Inc., joined the union.

Coalition Scores Cutbacks In Human Needs Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

Employment is a fundamental human right, he said, and society has a special obligation to help the poor.

He cited an earlier statement by the Catholic bishops rejecting "as not grounded in justice" economic policies that seek to use high unemployment to counteract inflation.

Bishop Kelly expressed concern that the budget decisions being made may be more than an election-year ploy. He saw them as a reflection "of a broader political shift —a gradual but steady abandonment of many social commitments which America has made over the past three or four decades. Althea Simmons, director of the Washington bureau of the NAACP and Maudine Cooper, acting vice president of the National Urban League, stressed the heavy impact the budget cuts would have in black communities where unemployment is already double the national average and vastly higher among youth.

PATSY MINK, the former representative from Hawaii who now heads Americans for Democratic Action, said the budget changes would "take food from people who are hungry and eliminate housing for those without decent shelter."

Jacob Clayman, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, called for fighting unemployment "with the same kind of fervor we fight inflation" and recalled the New Deal approach of putting people to work building roads and damming rivers.

Kathleen O'Reilly, executive director of the Consumer Federation of America, reminded members of Congress that balanced budgets can be achieved by closing tax loopholes rather than eliminating needed programs.

Vice President Nancy Neuman of the League of Women Voters said her organization had strongly supported congressional control of the budget process, but this year "the Budget Committees have picked the wrong targets." Their proposed cuts would have "a devastating effect on the poor, on minorities and the elderly," she declared.



VOLUNTARY CHECKOFF contributions by members of the Office & Professional Employees enabled the OPEIU to meet its COPE quota in full. Sec.-Treas. William A. Lowe presents a $20,000 check to COPE Director Al Barkan.

Joe Bingel Endorsed For New ITU Term

Colorado Springs, Colo.—President Joe Bingel of the International Typographical Union was assured of re-election to a second term when the two other candidates for his post failed to secure enough local endorsements to win a place on the ballot.

ITU's union-wide election is scheduled May 21. Candidates for the main offices must be endorsed by at least 50 locals at membership meetings held in the January before the election.

NLRB General Counsel

Senate Rollcall Votes Confirming Lubbers

Vote No. 1 *broke the filibuster that had kept the Senate from voting on the confirmation of William A. Lubbers as general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board. On the key 62-34 vote on Apr. 22, 52 Democrats and 10 Republicans cast right votes (R) to invoke cloture, two more than the number needed. Voting wrong (W) were 29 Republicans and five Democrats. Absentees are marked (A).*

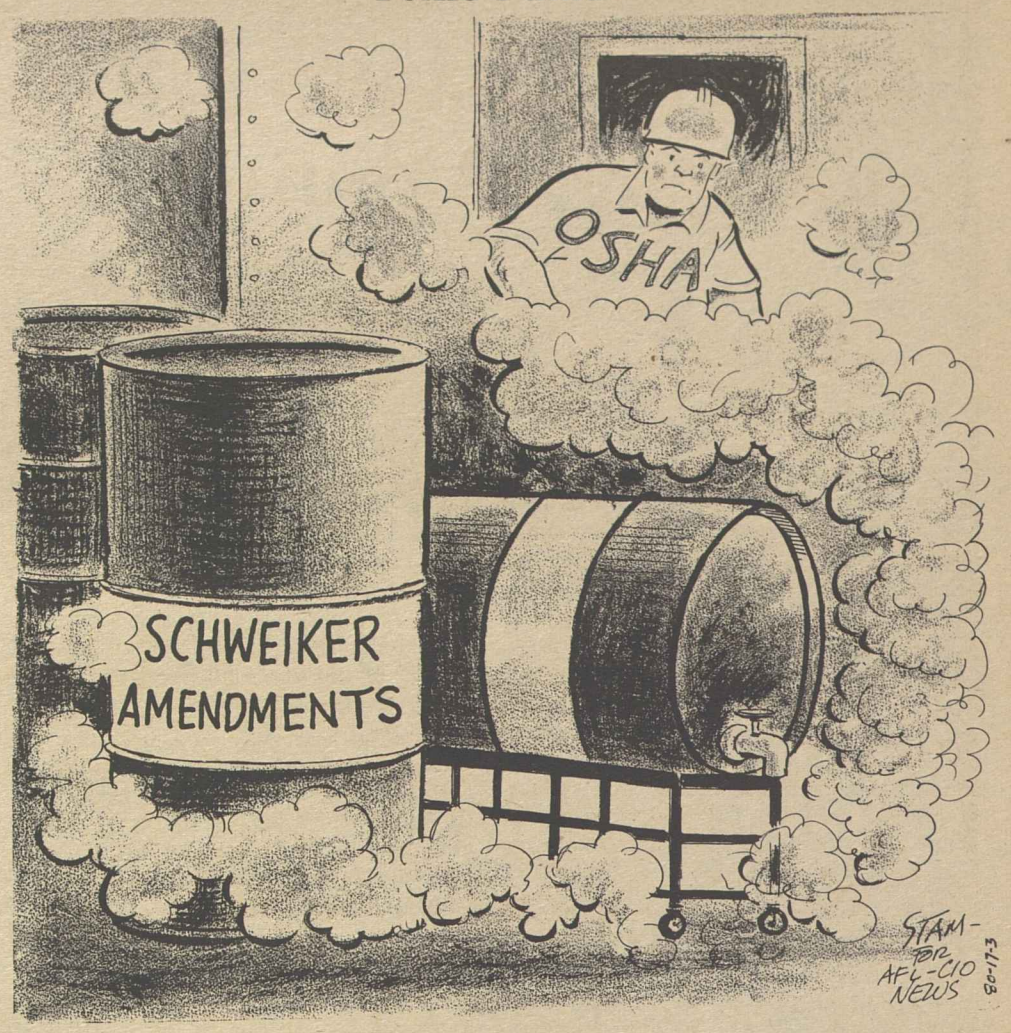
Vote No. 2, *the following day, approved the nomination. On that 57-39 roll-call 48 Democrats and 9 Republicans voted right while 34 Republicans and 5 Democrats were wrong.*

	1	2
ALABAMA		
Heflin (D)	R	W
Stewart (D)	R	R
ALASKA		
Gravel (D)	R	R
Stevens (R)	W	A
ARIZONA		
DeConcini (D)	R	R
Goldwater (R)	W	W
ARKANSAS		
Bumpers (D)	R	R
Pryor (D)	W	W
CALIFORNIA		
Cranston (D)	R	R
Hayakawa (R)	W	W
COLORADO		
Hart (D)	R	R
Armstrong (R)	W	W
CONNECTICUT		
Ribicoff (D)	R	R
Weicker (R)	R	R
DELAWARE		
Biden (D)	R	R
Roth (R)	W	W
FLORIDA		
Chiles (D)	R	R
Stone (D)	R	W
GEORGIA		
Nunn (D)	R	R
Talmadge (D)	R	R
HAWAII		
Inouye (D)	R	R
Matsunaga (D)	A	R
IDAHO		
Church (D)	R	R
McClure (R)	A	W
ILLINOIS		
Stevenson (D)	R	R
Percy (R)	R	R
INDIANA		
Bayh (D)	R	R
Lugar (R)	W	W
IOWA		
Culver (D)	R	R
Jepsen (R)	W	W
KANSAS		
Dole (R)	W	W
Kassebaum (R)	W	W
KENTUCKY		
Ford (D)	R	R
Huddleston (D)	R	R

	1	2
LOUISIANA		
Johnston (D)	W	W
Long (D)	A	R
MAINE		
Muskie (D)	R	R
Cohen (R)	W	W
MARYLAND		
Sarbanes (D)	R	R
Mathias (R)	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS		
Kennedy (D)	R	A
Tsongas (D)	R	R
MICHIGAN		
Levin (D)	R	R
Riegle (D)	R	R
MINNESOTA		
Boschwitz (R)	W	W
Durenberger (R)	W	W
MISSISSIPPI		
Stennis (D)	R	W
Cochran (R)	W	W
MISSOURI		
Eagleton (D)	R	R
Danforth (R)	R	R
MONTANA		
Baucus (D)	R	R
Melcher (D)	R	R
NEBRASKA		
Exon (D)	R	R
Zorinsky (D)	R	W
NEVADA		
Cannon (D)	W	R
Laxalt (R)	W	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Durkin (D)	R	R
Humphrey (R)	W	W
NEW JERSEY		
Bradley (D)	R	R
Williams (D)	R	R
NEW MEXICO		
Domenici (R)	W	W
Schmitt (R)	W	W
NEW YORK		
Moynihan (D)	R	R
Javits (R)	R	R
NORTH CAROLINA		
Morgan (D)	W	W
Helms (R)	W	W
NORTH DAKOTA		
Burdick (D)	R	R
Young (R)	W	W

	1	2
OHIO		
Glenn (D)	R	R
Metzenbaum (D)	R	R
OKLAHOMA		
Boren (D)	R	R
Bellmon (R)	W	W
OREGON		
Hatfield (R)	R	R
Packwood (R)	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA		
Heinz (R)	R	W
Schweiker (R)	W	W
RHODE ISLAND		
Pell (D)	R	R
Chafee (R)	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Hollings (D)	W	W
Thurmond (R)	W	W
SOUTH DAKOTA		
McGovern (D)	R	R
Pressler (R)	W	W
TENNESSEE		
Sasser (D)	R	R
Baker (R)	W	W
TEXAS		
Bentsen (D)	R	R
Tower (R)	W	W
UTAH		
Garn (R)	W	W
Hatch (R)	W	W
VERMONT		
Leahy (D)	R	R
Stafford (R)	R	R
VIRGINIA		
Byrd (D)	R	W
Warner (R)	W	W
WASHINGTON		
Jackson (D)	R	R
Magnuson (D)	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA		
Byrd (D)	R	R
Randolph (D)	R	R
WISCONSIN		
Nelson (D)	R	A
Proxmire (D)	R	R
WYOMING		
Simpson (R)	W	W
Wallop (R)	A	A

Toxic Fumes



Labor Bids Congress Keep Revenue-Sharing Plan Intact

State as well as local governments should continue to receive federal revenue-sharing funds, the AFL-CIO urged at House hearings.

At issue is the future of an eight-year-old program that currently turns over $6.85 billion of federal tax revenues under a distribution formula of two-thirds to local jurisdictions and one-third to state governments.

The revenue-sharing law will expire at the end of this fiscal year, on Sept. 30, 1980, and the House Government Operations Committee is considering legislation to renew it.

ARNOLD CANTOR, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Economic Research, said the program should be continued intact. It is needed more than previously, he said, because "recession, unemployment, rampant inflation and taxpayer resistance at all levels of government" have eroded the financial resources of state and local governments.

A key issue is whether states should continue to receive revenue-sharing grants. As a budget-cutting device, the Carter Administration and congressional budget-writing committees have proposed to end payments to the states.

Cantor told the Government Operations Committee that eliminating the states would be tantamount to reducing aid to cities and counties.

In recent years, he noted, states have substantially increased assistance to local governments, especially in financing schools and welfare, and in making possible local property tax relief.

CUTBACKS IN federal funds "would simply lead the states to make up the lost funds by cutting back on their own programs of aid to local communities," he noted. "The effect would be most severe in states and communities with the greatest fiscal problems," Cantor warned.

Revenue-sharing funds are now distributed with few restrictions or obligations, except that recipients may not use them in discriminatory ways. Cantor reiterated the AFL-CIO's belief that states and localities receiving federal revenues should be required as a condition of the payments to comply with the provisions of the federal wage-hour law and other basic labor standards legislation.

Flaherty, Specter To Compete for Schweiker's Seat

Democrat Peter Flaherty and Republican Arlen Specter, both veterans of previous state-wide races, won party nominations for the Pennsylvania Senate seat being vacated by the retirement of Sen. Richard Schweiker.

And in Louisiana, a runoff election will be held May 17 between Republican James J. Donelon and Democrat Billy Tauzin to fill out the term of David Treen, recently elected governor.

COPE made no endorsements in the Pennsylvania Senate race or in Louisiana, but Tauzin had some labor support.

ALL INCUMBENTS of both parties seeking renomination won in Pennsylvania House races. Four incumbents, Michael Myers, Raymond Lederer, Don Bailey, and Eugene Atkinson, were COPE endorsed, as was Pittsburgh city councilman William J. Coyne, winner of the Democratic nomination for the seat being vacated by the retirement of Democrat William S. Moorhead.

Rep. Raphael Musto, elected two weeks ago to complete the term of Rep. Daniel Flood, was also nominated with the endorsement of COPE and in November will face Republican James Nelligan, who finished second in the special election.

Specter has lost tries for the Republican nomination against Sen. John Heinz in 1976 and Gov. Richard Thornburgh in 1978. Flaherty has lost general elections to Schweiker in 1974 and to Thornburgh in 1978.

Pennsylvania is only the second state, after Illinois, to hold its primary for all offices along with its presidential primary.

Ban Sought on Asbestos in Work Places

Reaffirming that there is "no safe level" for exposure to asbestos, an interagency study group has recommended that the substance be eliminated from all U.S. work places.

In the meantime, the group urged, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) should approve a limit for exposure to the mineral that is 20 times stricter than the current standard.

"All commercial and several non-commercial forms of asbestos cause disease," Dr. Anthony Robbins, director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health (NIOSH), told reporters.

"THERE IS no safe exposure level . . . no known level below which asbestos-related diseases do not occur," Robbins declared.

The NIOSH/OSHA Asbestos Work Group urged that all "non-essential" asbestos be eliminated from workplaces. Added Robbins: "It is not entirely clear that there are any essential uses of asbestos."

NIOSH estimates that at least 1.4 million workers are exposed to asbestos in the course of their jobs. Nearly three-quarters of a million tons are used annually in the United States in a wide range of products, including floor tiles, cements, acoustical products, brake linings and roof coatings.

The mineral has been shown to cause a wide range of respiratory diseases and cancers. Although not everyone exposed to the substance can expect to become ill, asbestos-related diseases are estimated to claim 58,000 to 75,000 lives annually.

The current OSHA asbestos exposure standard, promulgated in 1972, allows exposure to two million fibers per cubic meter of air over an eight-hour period. NIOSH is proposing that the standard be lowered to 100,000 fibers, which Robbins said is the lowest measurable quantity.

PART OF THE recommendation on a new standard urged that asbestos workers showing respiratory problems be given the opportunity to transfer to jobs where there is no asbestos exposure. They should suffer no cut in pay or benefits in doing so, according to the recommendation.

OSHA chief Eula Bingham said a team in her agency would "begin immediately" on a proposed revision of the current standard, based on the data and recommendations of the NIOSH/OSHA work study.

Economic Slump Widens

Real Wages Down 7.9%, Price Surge Continues

(Continued from Page 1)

had begun and predicted that it would be "mild and short." The housing and auto industries already have been hit hard by soaring interest rates, and the full impact of layoffs in those sectors has not yet been felt.

Rising unemployment, expected to climb as high as 7.5 percent by year's end, will be aggravated by the Administration's budget-cutting measures, the AFL-CIO has warned.

The 1.4 percent rise in the government's consumer price index will trigger a 14.3 percent cost-of-living increase for more than 35 million social security recipients starting in July. Another 4 million aged, blind, and disabled Americans receiving supplemental security income, a welfare grant, also will get the 14.3 percent increase. The benefits are adjusted once a year to reflect inflation.

FOR THE AVERAGE rank-and-file worker, however, the latest round of price increases served only to force down "real" purchasing power even further. Real spendable earnings fell eight-tenths of 1 percent after adjustment for inflation last month, following a 1.4 percent decline in February, BLS reported.

Real spendable earnings — wages left over after social security and federal income taxes have been deducted and the impact of inflation since 1972 accounted for — have been on a downward spiral since last May. Last month's decline was the 10th consecutive monthly drop and left real spendable pay 7.9 percent lower than 12 months earlier. Comparable over-the-year figures were 7.3 percent in February and 6.7 percent in January.

The average married worker with three dependents in March had real spendable weekly earnings of $84.35, or 71 cents less than in February and $7.33 less than a year earlier. The dropoff in buying power was the direct result of higher prices and a reduced work week, BLS said.

THE STEADY loss in purchasing power has forced consumers to cut into their savings to maintain accustomed living standards. This is clearly reflected in the Commerce Dept.'s report on the country's gross national product in the first three months of 1980. Americans continued to spend at a rate only slightly more than in the fourth quarter of last year, but the rate at which they saved money continued to edge downward.

The savings rate—personal savings as a percentage of disposable income—slipped to 3.4 percent during the first quarter, down from 3.5 percent in the October-December period. Both rates are historically low levels.

THE 1.1 PERCENT annual rate of increase in real GNP during the first quarter was only about half as large as the 2 percent growth rate in the fourth-quarter of 1979. The third-quarter 1979 real output rate was 3.1 percent. While the economy clearly has been winding down since last summer, analysts traditionally await two consecutive quarters of real GNP decline before considering the country to be in a recession.

As the economy weakens, however, inflation continues to gain momentum. Prices, as measured by the Commerce Dept.'s so-called implicit price deflator, rose 9.5 percent in the January-March quarter, up significantly from the fourth quarter's 8.4 percent rate. This statistic reflects price changes throughout the economy, not just prices that the consumer has to pay.

RISING prices at the supermarket and the gas pump continue to symbolize the worst of today's inflation for most Americans. Food prices rebounded in March after two months of decline, and the average price of a gallon of gasoline rose 4.4 cents to $1.23.

Prices for clothing and personal upkeep also rose sharply, increasing 1.7 percent over the month, BLS said. In housing, inflation accelerated slightly to 1.6 percent from 1.4 percent in February. The quickened pace was caused principally by a 3.9 percent rise in mortgage interest rates.

House prices rose three-tenths of 1 percent over the month, the same as in February but down sharply from previous months. The cost of household maintenance and repairs, however, jumped 1.3 percent.

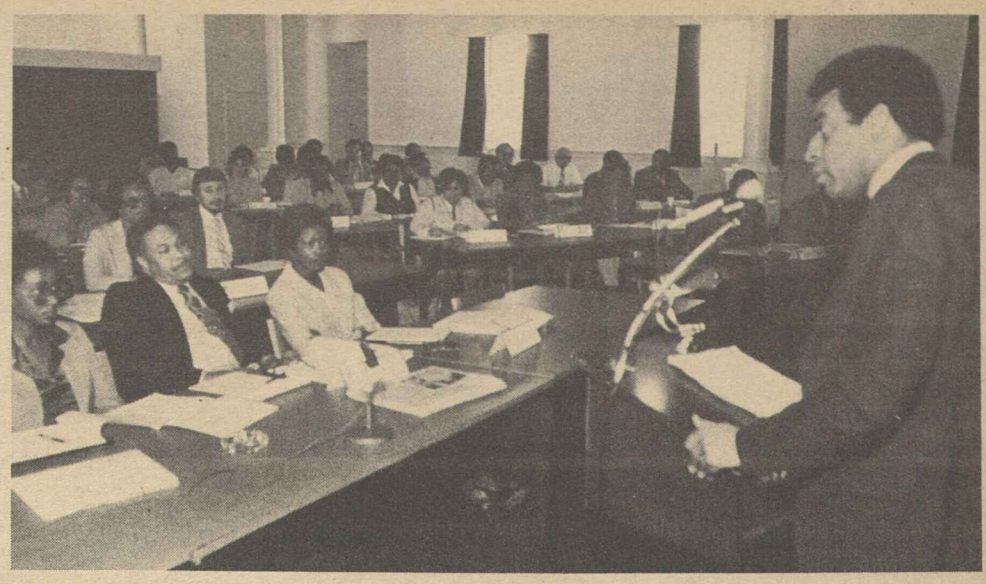
New Hearing Asked On OPEC Lawsuit

Los Angeles—The Machinists asked a federal appeals court to reconsider the union's unsuccessful antitrust suit against the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The suit, filed in 1978 and dismissed last August by U.S. District Judge A. Andrew Hauk, sought an injunction to prohibit further OPEC increases in the price of oil. Hauk ruled that his court lacked jurisdiction over the oil cartel.

The IAM filed the appeal with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit bothe here and in San Francisco.

James Davis, the union's attorney, noted that when the union originally filed its suit, OPEC oil entered the country at $12.60 a barrel, and now has risen to $30.



LABOR'S EFFORTS to increase voter participation were detailed by President Norman Hill of the A. Philip Randolph Institute during a five-day conference sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies. Participants explored a wide array of issues involving employment, education, women and minorities.

Kirkland Cites Joint Goals Of Unions in U.S., Mexico

Mexico City—AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland urged the Mexican Confederation of Labor (CTM) to continue its decades-long mutual campaign with the U.S. labor movement to strengthen democratic institutions throughout the Americas.

"We who share one of the longest borders between two nations in the whole world without armies on patrol must serve as beacons in the tumult that threatens, guided as always by our mutual concern to defend peace and democracy," Kirkland said in an address to the CTM's 10th Congress here.

Kirkland was warmly received by the convention as he spoke before 45,000 delegates in a giant, geodesic-domed football stadium.

KIRKLAND NOTED that the Americas face grave threats to their democratic institutions from both sides of the political spectrum today. Mexico and the U.S. must continue to exercise their influence in the hemisphere to assure that democracy does not fall victim to the long shadow of repressive government, he said.

"In recent times, the vocabulary of democratic aspirations so eloquently enveloped in the constitutions of our great sister nations has been usurped and mocked by those in the world who would see us falter," Kirkland asserted. "It makes no difference to the worker whether his neck is being stepped on by Castro or Pinochet, in whose language democracy means slavery, union means oppression."

Through a strengthened Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), the two labor federations can contribute greatly to the cause of democracy throughout the hemisphere, he said.

KIRKLAND ALSO said he looked forward to the cooperation of the AFL-CIO and the CTM at the annual conference of the International Labor Organization in June. The CTM has shared the AFL-CIO's concern in the ILO over the years, he observed. "Together we will put the ILO back on its constitutional track," he said.

After two years' separation, the United States announced in February its decision to rejoin the ILO, an organization which the founder of the AFL-CIO, Samuel Gompers, helped build as a forum for worker problems. The United States dropped out in protest of what it saw as the politicization of ILO affairs.

Kirkland paid tribute to his predecessor, the late George Meany, and to CTM Gen. Sec. Fidel Velasquez for their efforts in promoting the development of an inter-American labor movement.

"GEORGE MEANY and Fidel Velasquez helped forge the ORIT and in the process created a permanent monument to AFL-CIO-CTM hemispheric cooperation," Kirkland said. He noted, however, that some of the mechanisms developed by the two men to deal with the inevitable problems that a long, common border generates have fallen into disuse.

"Let us resurrect them now," Kirkland urged. "Our common commitment requires that we lead our governments toward humane solutions to our mutual problems."

AFL-CIO Joins Campaign to Free Andrei Sakharov

The AFL-CIO has made a $2,500 contribution to the Andrei Sakharov International Defense Campaign, a drive aimed at securing the release of the human rights leader from forced internal exile in the Soviet Union.

"We look upon Dr. Sakharov as a very special friend of the AFL-CIO, and welcome the opportunity to do whatever we can to help him," Federation President Lane Kirkland said in a letter to Executive Director Adrian Karatnycky of the Committee for the Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners, which is coordinating the fund-raising drive. Kirkland also agreed to serve as a campaign sponsor.

Sakharov was placed under arrest by Soviet authorities last year and sent to Gorki where he would be far removed from western observers. Once a prominent physicist in the Soviet establishment, Sakharov won the Nobel Peace Prize for his outspoken views on the denial of human rights and freedom in the Soviet Union.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council expressed outrage at the Soviets' attempts to silence Sakharov. In a statement in February, the council said that free trade unions everywhere have a special obligation to Sakharov: "The fundamental human rights which he has so courageously championed are essential to the existence of free trade unions everywhere."

Senate Kills Filibuster, Confirms Lubbers

(Continued from Page 1)

Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.) let it be known that he supported the nomination and would clear the decks for a Senate debate with up to three opportunities to muster the 60 votes needed for cloture.

THE FIELD GENERALS were the same as in the labor law reform battle.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) was the floor leader for confirmation; Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah) led the filibuster, which he told the Senate was really an "extended educational dialogue."

During confirmation hearings, even witnesses opposed to the nomination of Lubbers made a point of expressing their personal confidence in him.

But Hatch, in the debate preceding the first cloture vote, suggested that Lubbers intended to use his position as general counsel to enact by "fiat" the labor law reforms that had been "rejected" by the Senate.

Hatch told his colleagues that "some inside sources" at the National Labor Relations Board had told him that Lubbers made such a statement.

IN A SWORN statement which Williams read to the Senate the next day, Lubbers flatly denied "making the statement attributed to me by Sen. Hatch's sources."

Williams also chided Hatch for presuming that the success of his 1978 filibuster represented Senate rejection of labor law reform.

The measure was never allowed to come to a vote, he reminded Hatch, and obviously there would have been no reason for opponents to filibuster if they could have defeated the bill on its merits. In fact, the majority of the Senate was clearly for its enactment.

LABOR SEC. Ray Marshall termed the confirmation clear evidence "that a majority of the Senate recognizes the integrity and ability of Bill Lubbers."

In the filibuster-breaking cloture vote, only 5 Democrats voted against limiting debate, while 10 Republicans broke with their party's leadership to stop the filibuster.

A Chamber of Commerce spokesman told reporters his organization was "surprised" by the switches from the first try at invoking cloture, where the margin was only 46-40. Of the 16 additional votes for cloture on the second try, eight came from senators who had been absent on the first vote and eight from vote switches.

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House Rejects Move to Save Budget Funds

By David L. Perlman

The House veered sharply to the political right and defeated all efforts to avoid bone-deep budget cuts that will push the nation deeper into recession and add to its hardships.

Only a corporal's guard of liberals supported the labor-backed substitute budget proposed by Rep. Richard L. Ottinger (D-N.Y.). It was beaten on a 336-70 rollcall that the AFL-CIO and its coalition allies regard as a key vote.

The Ottinger substitute would have added some $16 billion to the $611.8 billion spending ceiling that was proposed by the House Budget Committee. It would have restored the program levels of the budget President Carter submitted to Congress last January.

CARTER ABANDONED that budget proposal two months later to join other Democrats in embracing Republican demands for a balanced budget. But Ottinger reminded his colleagues of the President's description of his original budget as "prudent and responsible," the minimum needed so that "the unemployed should not bear the cost of our anti-inflation efforts."

To bring the budget into balance, Ottinger included a long list of possible tax reforms that would more than balance the added outlays.

In a letter to House members, the AFL-CIO endorsed several amendments to restore various program cuts. But it said only adoption of the Ottinger substitute would make the final budget resolution acceptable.

Joining with the AFL-CIO in what was recognized from the start as an uphill battle against budget cuts were some 150 national organizations, including leading civil rights, women, consumer, religious, health, education, elderly and housing groups.

THEIR CONTENTION, which the House rejected, was that "the fight against inflation must be shared by all, not carried by workers, the poor, minority groups and the urban areas where they live."

The closest vote on any labor-supported amendment came on an attempt by Rep. David R. Obey (D-Wis.) to put back $1.2 billion for various social programs, including $500 million additional that the Administration agreed should go to the cities. It would have added $144 million for youth programs and $200 million for a category that includes child health, nutrition programs for the elderly and fuel subsidies for low-income households.

It would have reduced outlays by cutting $425 million from programs using consultants, printing costs and other administrative expenses, and raised $800 million by closing a foreign tax credit loophole for oil companies.

Despite Administration support, the Obey amendment was beaten on a 213-201 vote.

On the other side of the ledger, the most serious threat came from an amendment by Rep. Marjorie S. Holt (R-Md.) that would have reduced outlays for non-defense programs by more than $5 billion

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Attack on OSHA Scored As Widening Job Risks



AFL-CIO CASE against legislation that would sharply curtail safety inspections is made by, from left, Legislative Director Ray Denison, Safety & Health Director George Taylor and Special Counsel Laurence Gold at Senate hearings.

AFL-CIO Hits Proposal for Exemptions

American workers are entitled to "equal protection" of the Occupational Safety & Health Act but they won't be getting it if Congress changes the law to exempt 90 percent of workplaces from safety inspections, union witnesses testified at Senate hearings.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison urged the Senate Labor & Human Resources Committee not to retreat from the law's mandate "to assure as far as possible" that American workers have "safe and healthful working conditions."

DENISON AND other labor witnesses charged that legislation sought by Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) and other co-sponsors would seriously weaken that goal. But an employer spokesman, testifying in favor of the Schweiker bill, said the objective of assuring safety and health in the workplace does not reflect "practical realities."

The legislative director of the National Federation of Independent Business, James D. McKevitt, complained that "the attention focused on occupational risks is disproportionate to their impact." Besides, he suggested, "everything we do entails some element of risk."

Denison said exempting "safe" workplaces from the possibility of regular OSHA inspections would raise the risks for the two-thirds of American workers employed in these establishments just as

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City Family Budget Tops $20,000 for First Time

By James M. Shevis

Soaring prices pushed the government's hypothetical annual budget for the typical American city family of four above $20,000 for the first time last fall, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

An urban family enjoying an average standard of living in 1979 would have needed $20,517, a sharp rise of 10.2 percent from the previous year, BLS said. A family living at a lower, more austere level would have needed $12,585, and a family on a higher budget affording a few luxuries would have required $30,317. The low budget was 9 percent higher than a year ago, the higher budget 10.6 percent.

THE BUDGET levels, reflecting the cost of goods and services as of last October, have since been outdated by further increases in consumer prices. Taking into account rises in the government's consumer price index from October through March, as well as higher federal income and social security taxes, the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Research estimates the intermediate budget today would be $21,981, the lower budget $13,480, and the higher budget $32,676.

MANY AMERICAN families fall far short of the middle-level living standard reflected by the intermediate budget. The Census Bureau reports that the median income of all families with one wage earner in 1978—the latest year for which it has statistics—was $14,239.

Other U.S. households have annual incomes that fall even below the government's poverty guideline, which in 1979 was $7,410. Meanwhile, all Americans face eroding purchasing power as inflation rages close to the 20 percent mark.

(Continued on Page 6)

334,000 Workers Shortchanged on Minimum Wage

The Labor Dept. uncovered illegal wage underpayments totalling $65 million for some 334,000 workers during the first half of the fiscal year that began last Oct. 1.

The wage chiseling resulted from employer violations of federal wage and hour laws, mostly the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Thus far, employers have agreed to restore $42 million to 255,000 of the underpaid workers. This compares with $48.5 million to 280,000 workers during the same period the previous year, when the department tracked down $79 million in underpayments to 353,000 workers.

"VIGOROUS ENFORCEMENT will continue to be a high priority of the Wage & Hour Division until all workers receive the wages to which they are entitled by law," said Donald Elisburg, assistant secretary for employment standards.

Minimum wage underpayments found during the period amounted to $23.7 million to 191,000 workers. Overtime underpayments totaled $36 million to 151,000

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Labor Spurs ERA Ratification in Illinois

Chicago—Some 1,200 Illinois trade unionists rallied here to send a clear message to their state legislators that organized labor is solidly behind ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

Addressing the Labor United for ERA rally in Plumbers' Hall, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland declared that "ratification of ERA is just and right and long overdue." And he stressed that votes of legislators in Illinois and elsewhere on ERA will be used as a measure of endorsements by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

"FULL AND EQUAL justice for women workers long has been, is now and always will be a central goal of the American labor movement," Kirkland said. He pointed out that the federation's 1973 convention reversed earlier policy to call for ratification of ERA, and this, he said, should be helpful in persuading reluctant legislators to change their minds.

Thirty-five of the required 38 states have already ratified the amendment, and Illinois is considered a key battleground.

The Judiciary Committee of the Illinois House of Representatives approved an ERA ratification resolution by an 8-4 vote on Apr. 30, clearing it for the House floor.

Past efforts have come hairsbreadth close to success. Congress extended the original ratification deadline, allowing until June 30, 1982, to complete the ratification process.

Kirkland pointed out that common enemies of ERA and of unions point to Illinois to argue that the tide is in their favor. He called on those participating in the rally to work even harder for ratification and prove that labor and its allies in the women's movement can turn the tide.

Robert G. Gibson, president of the Illinois AFL-CIO, said that while the state has a "little ERA," full equality cannot be achieved unless national ERA is ratified. The message must be carried to every legislative district in Illinois, he said, that "there must not be any second-class citizens in the work force of this country."

Passage of ERA, Gibson said, is not

(Continued on Page 3)

Letter Sets Schweiker Straight on OSHA Stand

The AFL-CIO assured Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) that labor objects to his proposed changes in the Occupational Safety & Health Act solely because they would make work places "more, not less, dangerous."

Schweiker's bill would end normal safety inspections at 90 percent of work places, thus weakening protection against work hazards for some two-thirds of all workers.

That's why the labor movement is "unanimous" in opposition to his bill, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison wrote Schweiker.

THE PENNSYLVANIA senator had complained, in a letter sent to thousands of local union officials, that opposition to his bill by "labor lobbyists" was politically motivated. The "truth," Schweiker said, is that his bill would "target OSHA safety enforcement inspections on the 10 percent of workplaces with more frequent injuries, rather than waste inspections on the safer work places."

Denison retorted that 41 percent of on-the-job deaths reported to OSHA in 1978 "occurred in work places which would have been entitled to exemptions" from safety inspection under Schweiker's proposals.

In Schweiker's home state, Denison noted, 55 percent of work-related deaths were in supposedly "safe" work places.

As for Schweiker's charge of "election-year politics," Denison stressed that labor's quarrel is with the contents of the bill, and not the bill's sponsor.

Schweiker, who is retiring from Congress at the end of this year, has had labor endorsement in past campaigns and Denison wrote that the AFL-CIO "has long respected" his efforts on behalf of working men and women.

"FOR THAT we thank you, and so it is with great pain and discomfort that we engage in this debate. We do not seek a political fight over OSHA," Denison reiterated.

Regardless of motivation, Denison said, the effect of the Schweiker bill would be to make "second-class citizens" of the majority of workers who would have their protections reduced.

OSHA is already targeting most of its resources to the most hazardous areas, Denison noted. But the targeting should be flexible, he said, so as not to preclude an inspection before a disaster occurs rather than afterwards.

By the bill's criteria, Denison pointed out, there could have been no inspection of an electric utility cooling tower at Willow Island, W.Va., until after "the terrible tragedy which snuffed out the lives of 47 workers."

The "dear labor leader" letter sent out by Schweiker also contended that his bill would head off more damaging attacks by the "real enemies" of OSHA.

DENISON SAID the AFL-CIO has "trouble following the reasoning . . . that we should give up the battle for safe work places in advance, thus saving OSHA from its enemies."

Such tactics would be "preventive medicine of the strangest kind," he added.

OSHA is being run now by "highly competent and dedicated administrators," Denison said. It should have the opportunity "to function properly," he urged.



THE WORKPLACE where Billy Canipe of Memphis, Tenn., lost the use of his arm would have been exempt from safety inspection under a labor-opposed amendment to the Occupational Safety & Health Act. Canipe told his story at Senate hearings as part of the testimony presented by his union, the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. From left: OCAW Rep. Steven Wodka, Legislative Director Nolan W. Hancock, Canipe and Frank Collins, consultant to the union.

Attack on OSHA Scored As Widening Job Risks

(Continued from Page 1)

ending police protection in low-crime neighborhoods would invite crime and increase the hazards.

AS FOR the assertion that firms that have not had a high rate of serious injuries or deaths must be safe, Denison showed the committee a computer printout refuting such an assumption.

It showed that more than 40 percent of all on-the-job fatalities in 1978 were at work places that would have been exempt from normal OSHA inspection under the standards of the Schweiker bill.

Billy Canipe of Memphis, Tenn., put the statistical argument in human terms when he described the accident that cost him the use of an arm last January at a plant that would have been adjudged exempt from inspection under the Schweiker bill.

HIS ARM, caught in an auger during a cleaning operation, was severed and reattached during an 11-hour operation, but he still doesn't know if he will ever regain any use of it. At least two other workers had in the past gotten clothing caught in the device, but since they escaped without injury the plant's safety record was unmarred, he said.

Canipe is a member of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and his union urged that the law be strengthened, not weakened.

OCAW Legislative Director Nolan Hancock and Steven Wodka, an international representative of the union, said exclusion of workplaces from inspection coupled with the low penalties assessed for violations mean that job hazards such as the process that cost Canipe his arm will continue.

AFTER THE accident, Hancock testified, the union filed a complaint with the state-operated OSHA program and an inspection resulted in a citation against the company for a "serious" violation of its obligation to provide a safe workplace. The "penalty," he said, was a token fine of $280.

Testimony by the Steelworkers and by the Clothing & Textile Workers (ACTWU) reinforced labor's contention that there would be more injuries and deaths if safety inspections were curtailed.

ACTWU Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman said the thrust of the Schweiker bill is to require that workers "suffer death or serious injury before action is taken to prevent further injury."

Such an approach, he declared, "is simply unacceptable in a civilized society."

SHEINKMAN AND Eric Frumin, the union's safety and health specialist, cited numerous "serious" and "willful" violations found by OSHA inspections of plants that would be exempt under the proposed changes in the law.

The campaign for the Schweiker bill is "motivated by concerns for the health of America's corporate profit centers rather than the safety of America's workers," Sheinkman charged.

Steelworkers Legislative Director John J. Sheehan said appropriations bill riders have already reduced the effective protection of the Occupational Safety & Health Act, and the proposed additional exclusions would largely negate the prevention goal of the law.

Under the Schweiker bill's criteria, he said, "OSHA would be converted into an agency which investigates only after-the-fact situations in which injuries have already occurred in the previous year."

SHEEHAN STRESSED that OSHA is already "targeting" its inspections so as to focus 95 percent of its checkups on high-hazard workplaces. But the possibility of inspection fosters compliance, he testified, just as the possibility of an income tax audit results in more accurate returns than would be the case if tax returns were never checked.

Supporters of the Schweiker bill argue that the work places exempt from normal inspection would still be covered by the law, but Sheehan retorted that such coverage would be of little value.

"The non-enforceable obligation to comply is no obligation at all," he said.

Denison told the committee that the labor movement is united in its opposition to the creation of two classes of workers under OSHA—"a minority who would be entitled to full protections under the law, a vast majority who would not."

High Court Rebuffs Stevens On Union Access to Plants

The Supreme Court cleared the way for the National Labor Relations Board to enforce its order allowing Clothing & Textile Workers representatives access to J. P. Stevens & Co. plants.

The anti-union textile giant had sought a stay of a 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals decision upholding the board's order pending Supreme Court review. The high court denied the firm's request without comment.

The case originated in ACTWU's organizing campaign at Stevens's two plants in Tifton, Ga., in May and June 1976. In December 1977, an NLRB administrative law judge found that a plant supervisor had unlawfully interrogated employees about their union activities and threatened them with reprisals if a union were voted in.

EXPANDING ON remedies ordered by its judge, the board directed the company to "cease and desist" from questioning employees about their organizing efforts and to mail notices that it had violated the federal labor law to all of its 45,000 workers, most of whom are in the South.

The NLRB also ordered Stevens to grant the union access to bulletin boards and lists of employees' names and addresses and to allow union representatives inside the plants to talk to workers during non-work periods. The board also required notification to union organizers of any company-called meeting concerning union representation and a chance for ACTWU to rebut company statements.

Stevens argued before the 4th Circuit that the remedies were not warranted for the Tifton violations and that giving union organizers access to the plants "severely infringes on the property rights of this petitioner in all of its 81 plants in the United States." The court rejected the appeal, and the company asked the Supreme Court to review its ruling and grant the stay.

JUSTICE DEPT. lawyers, representing the NLRB, said Stevens had engaged in a "massive multistate campaign to prevent unionization at its southern plants" and had been subject to orders in seven other cases. The government also noted that the NLRB has "broad discretion to fashion appropriate remedies for unfair labor practices."

ACTWU lawyers argued that there was no reason that "Stevens's interest in excluding the union from its plant should be granted over the employees' statutory rights, including the right to make informed, coercion-free decisions whether to be represented by a union."

In another legal development involving the textile firm, an NLRB administrative law judge found Stevens guilty of additional labor law violations at its non-woven fabrics plant in New Milford, Conn.

JUDGE LEONARD M. Wagman ruled that Stevens illegally discharged a worker for his activities in behalf of ACTWU in May 1977. Wagman ordered the company to reinstate the worker with full back pay and to recognize and bargain with the union in good faith.

Wagman also ordered the company to repay legal expenses incurred by both the union and the NLRB as a result of its illegal acts at the plant. He further directed the firm to grant ACTWU organizers reasonable access to non-work areas in all Stevens plants.

Safety Council Names Suarez to Labor Post

Chicago—Jack R. Suarez, who retired last year as safety director of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, has been named labor liaison for the National Safety Council.

Suarez also served as an IUE vice president and regional executive secretary and a vice president of the New York State AFL-CIO.

Methodists Endorse J. P. Stevens Boycott

Indianapolis—The United Methodist Church's convention here endorsed the struggle of J. P. Stevens workers for economic justice and called on the church's 9.7 million members to stop buying Stevens products.

The 1,000 delegates, acting in accord with the church's belief "in the fundamental principle that society has a responsibility to respect and maintain human dignity," called on the UMC Board of Church & Society to send out to local churches and conferences a list of products manufactured by Stevens and to take "appropriate steps to implement the J. P. Stevens boycott within its membership and throughout the general church."

Other denominations also have joined in the Clothing & Textile Workers' boycott of the southern textile firm, which has steadfastly refused to bargain with its employees.

Beirne Award Given San Diego Unionist

Toronto—The United Way of America presented its 1980 Joseph A. Beirne Community Service Award to Sec.-Treas. R. R. Richardson of the San Diego-Imperial Counties AFL-CIO.

The award, named for the late president of the Communications Workers, was presented at a three-day conference attended by 1,000 United Way volunteers and professionals from the United States and Canada.

Business Attitudes Scored

Productivity Gains Tied To Sharing of Benefits

Houston—As long as the quest for improved productivity is seen as either a device to make workers toil harder and longer or simply a means for higher profit, workers will resist and the AFL-CIO will lead the fight, Federation President Lane Kirkland said in a speech here.

In an address to an international conference on productivity research presented by his executive assistant, Kenneth Young, Kirkland cited a number of problems between labor and management that lead to misunderstanding and friction. The first step, he said, is to move the debate over productivity from polemic to partnership.

"IF INCREASED productivity is viewed—as we in labor view it—as contributing to the general prosperity and well-being, then we can join in seeking solutions. For we recognize the potential of increased productivity when the benefits are shared equally by all," Kirkland declared.

"Our willingness to participate in seeking solutions would be greatly enhanced, however, if we had to spend less time fending off business efforts aimed at destroying us."

The conference, attended by business and labor leaders, academic experts and government officials, was sponsored by the American Productivity Center, whose board members include retired Steelworkers President I. W. Abel, President Glenn Watts of the Communications Workers, President Charles Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and President Robert Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. Abel received a national productivity award from the non-profit organization for his achievements as USWA head.

KIRKLAND SAID that one of the problems in productivity research today involves the measures used to gauge worker hourly output. Often faulty, these measures can lead to wrong conclusions and, thus, the wrong remedies, he said. Output measures are more reliable in manufacturing than in services, he added.

"How is the productivity of banks and insurance companies calculated?" he asked." By counting the number of papers shuffled? What about the productivity of a motel along an interstate highway? Is occupancy the appropriate measure? If so, then $2-a-gallon gasoline will have a more profound effect on the productivity of the employees of that motel than the number of beds the maids change or the meals that are served in the coffee shop.

"Yet this measurement trap affects our thinking about productivity, and makes the discussion of solutions more stilted and ideological."

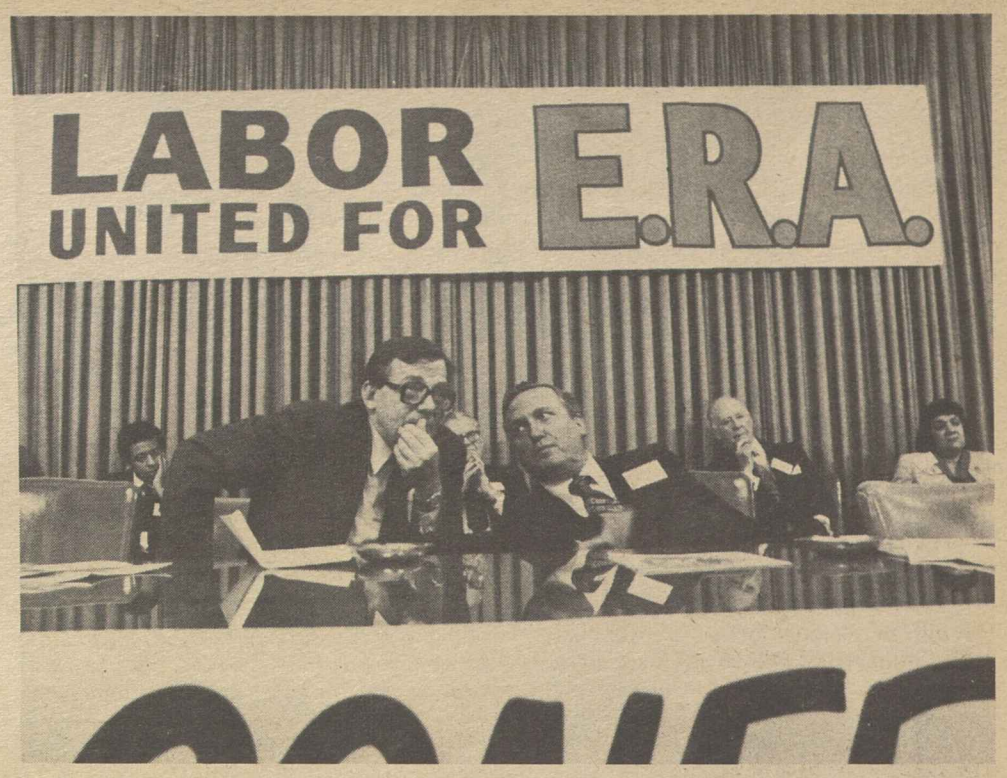
LABOR IS convinced, Kirkland said, that it is not in the nation's interest to become a predominantly service-oriented economy. Service sector jobs are all too often at minimum wage levels, devoid of challenge, and lacking in any satisfaction, he said.

He also questioned the wisdom of those who call for increased productivity, yet remain quiet when massive cuts are proposed in federal funds for training and work experience. "Surely, providing the disadvantaged with job skills is a major part of the productivity battle," he said.

Management attempts to squeeze higher profits by gutting the minimum wage, defeating labor law reform, or subverting health and safety rules drew harsh criticism from Kirkland, who asked:

"WHY MUST we always have to defend the Occupational Safety & Health Act? We simply are not going to accept the premise that business efficiency must be increased at personal risk to the workers. The pursuit of productivity has some limits."

Rather than continually threatening the existence of unions. Kirkland added, "wouldn't a better approach be to work together on problems that detract from productivity—absenteeism, boredom, alcoholism, and bad workmanship resulting from inadequate education, training, and supervision?"



AT CHICAGO RALLY for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland chats with Illinois State AFL-CIO President Robert G. Gibson.

Unions Press Drive to Win ERA Ratification in Illinois

(Continued from Page 1)

just a cause for women, but a union cause and a human cause, a beginning to the work of solving other problems and providing a society in which no one is left out.

Joyce Miller, president of the Coalition of Labor Union Women, exploded some of the myths fostered by employers and others opposed to ERA. She pointed to the wage lag that finds the average woman worker earning 59 cents for every dollar the average male worker earns.

Women are in the work force because they need the money, said Miller, a vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers. She pointed out that 54 percent of women workers are supporting themselves and their children and that 50 percent of workers with incomes below the poverty line are women.

Sec.-Treas. Ray Schoessling of the Teamsters linked opponents of ERA to the same forces supporting so-called right-to-work laws. Labor's struggle for benefits for workers hasn't changed, he said, but the work force has drastically changed and the Teamsters would be smaller and weaker without women members.

"A WOMAN'S PLACE is no longer in the home," he said. "A woman's place today is anywhere she chooses to make it."

President Douglas Fraser of the Auto Workers ridiculed the claim that ratification of ERA would work to destroy family life in America. It's the disastrous state of the American economy that is most danaging to family life, Fraser pointed out, and minorities and women are the prinpal victims.

He said women need equal work opportunity as well as equal pay for equal work and pointed out that wage discrimination against women today will be reflected in their social security payments and pension checks when they retire.

Eleanor Smeal, president of the National Organization for Women, observed that women's rights and ERA have been treated by legislators as frivolous issues too long, and she called on those at the rally to make their legislators know their votes on ERA will be votes on workers' paychecks.

House Rejects Move to Save Budget from Deep Slashes

(Continued from Page 1)

and added the money to the defense share of the budget. That would have brought the House budget resolution more closely in line with the recommendations of the Senate Budget Committee.

THE HOLT amendment would have further reduced the already emasculated programs for CETA public service jobs, food stamps and child nutrition, regulatory agency budgets and most foreign aid.

The AFL-CIO termed it "a noxious plan" that "should be emphatically rejected."

A close vote had been anticipated, but the amendment was soundly beaten, 246-164.

The House then put off final action on the budget resolution until May 6. Several amendments were still to be acted on, but all proposals that could add funds to the budget had been defeated.

Pending was a Republican substitute that would slash an additional $14 billion in outlays and revenues to allow for a tax cut in 1981.

THIS FIRST budget resolution sets a target for overall expenditures with limitations on spending in various broad categories. It is subject to change in more detailed budget resolutions to be acted on closer to the start of the 1981 fiscal year, on Oct. 1, 1980.

One of the issues that was still to be resolved on the House budget resolution was whether the spending ceilings would be made more binding by directing the various legislative committees to cut back the programs in their jurisdiction to fit the confines of the budget resolution. The AFL-CIO has endorsed a proposal to eliminate that "reconciliation" requirement.

Earlier, the House agreed to increase the spending ceiling for this fiscal year for "entitlement" programs that exceeded budget estimates—including an additional $1 billion for assistance to workers laid off because of imports.

Debate on the Senate budget resolution was expected to get under way shortly. Senate Budget Committee Chairman Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), who opposed raising the military spending levels above the Administration request, normally would have had a key role in the debate. But his nomination as Secretary of State is expected to give a greater role to Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.).

Withholding Tax Supported On Dividends and Interest

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to end a double standard and collect taxes on income from dividends and interest as efficiently as it does on wages and salaries.

An Administration bill to subject dividends and interest to withholding taxes is being considered by the House Ways & Means Committee, and AFL-CIO Assistant Research Director Arnold Cantor termed it long overdue.

THE WITHHOLDING system assures that workers pay their full income tax, Cantor noted. But billions of dollars in dividend and interest income are not reported by recipients and therefore go untaxed, he said.

Installing a withholding system would bring in more than $2 billion a year in needed revenues "in a manner which adds to tax equity, respect and confidence in the system," he testified.

The Administration bill would require payers of taxable dividends and interest to withhold at a flat rate of 15 percent. Cantor noted that it would allow persons who would not owe that much in taxes to file exemption certificates so there would be no burden on low-income retirees or persons in comparable circumstances.

Those who are already complying with the law and paying taxes would not have their tax bills increased by the withholding system, he stressed.

A federal withholding system would have a byproduct of additional tax revenue to states, Cantor suggested.

AS FOR EQUITY, the AFL-CIO finds "no reason that a more rigid and effective standard of enforcement and compliance should apply to wages and salaries than to interest and dividends."

He noted that persons receiving dividend and interest income already profit from an exclusion of the first $200 from taxation, or $400 on joint returns.

Congress should at least assure that the unfairness of that loophole is not aggravated by laxity in collecting the taxes that are due, Cantor urged.

Rail Waymen Choose LaRue as Vice President

William E. LaRue has been elected vice president of the Maintenance of Way Employees for the union's northeastern U.S. territory.

LaRue will succeed Fred Wurpel, Jr., who will retire May 31. LaRue has been general chairman of BMWE's Pennsylvania federation since 1976.

Frank Pollara Retires From AFL-CIO Staff

Frank F. Pollara, an assistant to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, retired Apr. 30 after close to a three-decade trade union career.

Pollara, 66, was appointed an assistant by George Meany in July 1974 after a stint on the Nixon Pay Board representing labor. He had initially joined the AFL-CIO staff in May 1969 as assistant research director.

In a letter to Pollara, Kirkland commended him for handling a wide range of assignments. He cited Pollara's role in wage and price programs and national energy policy, as well as efforts to promote mergers of federation affiliates.

Prior to coming to the federation, Pollara was with the Steelworkers for 19 years, serving as an international representative and an assistant research director and on the union's human relations committee. Earlier, Pollara had been with the National Labor Relations Board, Veterans Administration and the U.S. Employment Service.

The Bottom Line Is Justice

THE FIGHT OVER the budget—the fight over the misdirected anti-inflation program—the fight over economic policy is the fight for social and economic justice.

The stakes are far higher than a couple hundred million here and a billion there. The stakes are whether the fight against inflation will be shared by all—or carried by workers, the poor, minorities and the urban areas where they live.

The stakes are whether statutory and legal rights to equality are to be empty promises or enduring commitments. Whether discrimination based on economic status will replace racial or sexual barriers.

We frankly do not believe that unemployment is a solution to anything. It is a problem in its own right. Unemployment is inflationary. Jobless workers receive unemployment compensation or welfare but do not produce goods or services in return for that compensation. Cutting off or cutting back that compensation—as some have proposed—only contributes further to the collapse of buying power which would be disastrous for an economy based on consumer purchasing power.

BUT THE NET effect of the budget balancing cuts proposed by the House and Senate Budget Committees and the Administration would be the loss of 500,000 jobs.

A job loss of that magnitude would add $10 billion to the budget deficit, through reduced tax revenues and increased social costs. This orgy of budget cutting will, in fact, increase the deficit. And it will result in future costs to alleviate the suffering and misery that are certain to occur.

The jobs that will be lost—through cuts in CETA and countercyclical aid to states and cities—will have a disproportionate impact on those who are just beginning to break out of the cycle of poverty and unemployment. Fully one-half of the jobs lost due to budget cuts will come in programs directly affecting job opportunities or governmental services for those who have traditionally comprised the hard-core unemployed.

THE ENTIRE anti-inflation program is backwards. It cuts the incomes and buying power of those who cannot afford the reductions. It would reduce cost-of-living increases for the elderly and at the same time increase interest payments to banks.

It imposes even greater austerity and sacrifice on those who have known nothing but austerity and sacrifice.

But, most importantly, it robs those same individuals of the opportunity to change the conditions under which they live. It places a price tag on fundamental human and civil rights. Of what value is the right to eat in a restaurant if you can't pay the check?

The bottom line of the budget fight is social justice. The budget comprises the totality of the programs and policies of government and defines the role of government in this country.

All the civil rights legislation, all of the aid authorizations for the poor and the handicapped, all of the job training programs—these are nothing without the appropriations, without the funding.

That is what the budget fight is all about.

—From a speech by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland to the Capital Press Club, Washington, D.C., Apr. 29, 1980.

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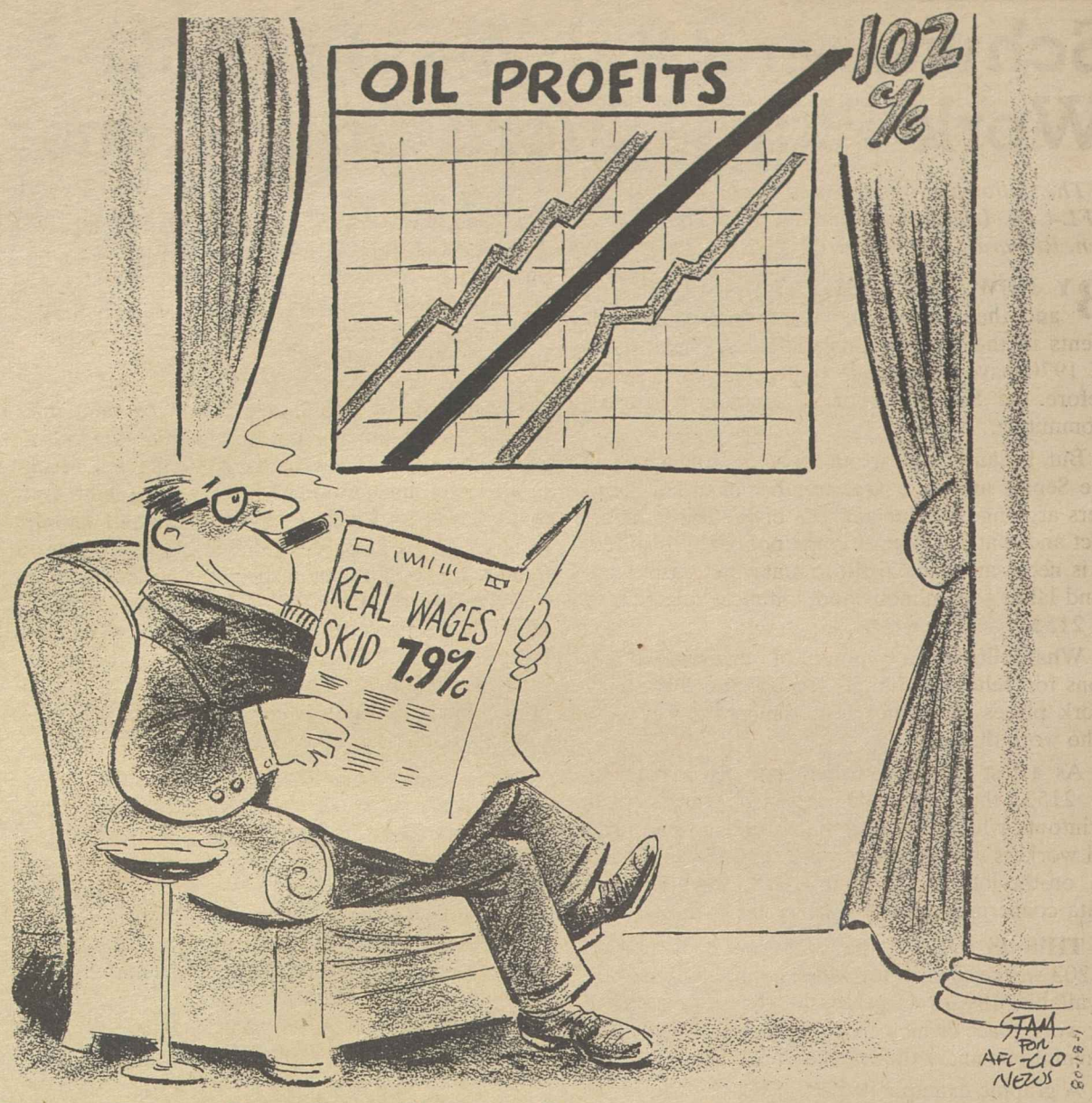
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'What Recession?'



More Going Out, Less Coming In

Cross Winds of Unemployment Threaten Budget-Balancing Act

By Gus Tyler

WHEN I WAS A KID, I looked on with open eyes and open mouth as a cyclist rolled his way across a tightrope in the circus. He guided his two-wheeler without hands, balancing an upside down colleague on his head, glittering in rhinestones, juggling shiny balls.

I realize now that the balancing act was relatively simple as compared with the far more incredible efforts to balance the budget of the United States.

After all when my circus daredevil undertook his act, he knew just about all the elements that had to be known: the tightness of the rope, the structure of the bike, the weight of the super-devil standing on his head, and the number of balls to be juggled.

BUT WHEN the President and Congress set out to balance their budget, they are in the position of a bicyclist who never knows how taut the wire, how flat the tires, how heavy or crazy the man on his head, or how fierce a wind will be blowing through the big tent at the time of the performance.

Just consider two rather recent events that have hit our budget balancers:

"Within a few months, 500,000 auto workers will probably be eligible for up to $269 a week in federal benefits for persons forced out of work by imports," reads my story from Washington. By my computer, that multiplies up to $134,500,000 a week. If that outpayment runs for ten weeks, the sum comes to more than a billion; to 20 weeks, more than two billion.

THE OFFICIAL Labor Dept. estimate is that the payments will run to $1.4 billion—which is "$1 billion more than the Labor Dept. estimated for the President's January budget."

This sum cannot be controlled, because the workers who lose their jobs because of the imports are "entitled" to what they get. These "trade assistance and adjustments" benefits are written into the law. Hence, the Labor Dept. must pay even if the number is doubled or trebled—as it is likely to be as other workers who supply parts to the auto industry make their claims under this "entitlement" legislation.

Consider another item from my newspaper: "We're getting more and more of the middle-income group applying for food stamps now, rather than the poverty group," says Madeleine Collins, who supervises the food stamp program in New Orleans.

Food stamps are another "entitlement" program: if you qualify you must get the assistance—for which the government pays.

BUT THEN there is the cross wind. Those auto workers will be losing about $100 million a week in pay. Since non-pay is non-taxed, Uncle Sam will lose about $25 million a week. At the end of 20 weeks—assuming that the unemployment runs no longer—the Treasury will lose about half a billion dollars.

So Uncle Sam will be taking in less than planned and paying out more than planned.

And thus does it come to pass that the budget loses its balance far more often than my circus cyclist.

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It Depends on Who's Being Regulated

There is a major element of hypocrisy in industry's position for less government regulation.

They love regulation when it is imposed on trade unions. They are responsible for the Landrum-Griffin Act and the Taft-Hartley amendments, which subject us to detailed regulations and laborious paperwork by little people in non-paying jobs who risk jail if they mess up a report to the government.

That's the product of industry lobbying. They are just against regulation that interferes with their own activities. They love to regulate people who they think are a problem to them.

You shouldn't tear down a fence until you understand why it was built.

I'm not saying all regulation is good. But we have to understand why those regulations were put there in the first place. There are economic activities where experience has proven that the government has to intervene in order to protect the consumer.

—AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland in response to a question following an address at the Capital Press Club, Apr. 29, 1980.

Computer Analysis

Schweiker's Bill Would Make Work Places More Dangerous

The following is excerpted from a letter by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison to Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.).

BY NOW, THE OBJECTIONS of workers and their unions to your proposed amendments to the Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970 have been made quite clear in hearings before the Senate Labor & Human Resources Committee.

But because you wrote to your colleagues in the Senate and to a large number of union members arguing that our analysis of the bill is incorrect and that our opposition is politically inspired, it is necessary once again to state the reasons behind labor's unanimous and complete rejection of S. 2153.

What follows is a summary of our principal reasons for believing that S. 2153 would make U.S. work places more, not less, dangerous for those who work there.

As a test of the so-called safe work place in S. 2153, the AFL-CIO obtained computerized printouts which listed by name and by employer all workers whose deaths were reported to OSHA as on-the-job accidents in 1978, together with data concerning previous safety records.

THIS IS WHAT the data revealed: Out of 1,203 worker deaths for which complete data were available, 489, or 41 percent of the total, occurred in work places which would have been entitled to exemptions under the criteria of S. 2153.

A graphic example is the terrible tragedy which snuffed out the lives of 47 workers on an electric utility cooling tower at Willow Island, W.Va. Under S. 2153, the prime contractor would have qualified for an exemption and would have been judged a "safe" work place and not subject to general schedule inspections.

Perhaps the fallacies of S. 2153 are the product of its attempt to do the impossible: to classify American work places as "high-hazard" or "safe." No such clear-cut distinction is possible. Certainly that fallacy is clear to anyone who reads the lists of workers in various states—including your home state of Pennsylvania—who were killed in "safe" work places. And those most familiar with the American work place have established before the Labor & Human Resources Committee that worker compensation data cannot be trusted for an accurate picture.

Exemptions vs. Targeting Safety Inspections: S. 2153 cuts out most safety inspections in 90 percent of all workplaces and 70 percent of workers now covered by OSHA would lose basic rights and protections, thus becoming second class citizens under the law. For work places defined as safe by the bill, OSHA could only inspect if workers were killed or hospitalized, for imminent danger situations and under other very limited circumstances.

"Targeting" of OSHA safety inspections is a good idea—and that's why the agency currently does such "targeting." But to spell out such targeting in advance would destroy the flexibility and thus the effectiveness of the tactic.

Injury Rates: The bill is based on the claim that serious work injuries have actually increased 25 percent since 1972. Reported lost workday injuries have increased, but the injury rate for all serious injuries requiring medical treatment has decreased 15 percent. That figure is a true measure of OSHA's effect.

Complaints: S. 2153's supporters contend that worker complaints are not an effective method of scheduling inspections because 80 percent result in no violation stemming from the complaint. But that's based on a GAO report of a small sample of cases (359) in only a few area offices. Overall figures for complaint inspections show quite a different picture. For 1979, 68 percent of all complaint inspections resulted in the finding of violations, and in 35 percent of the cases, they were serious violations. While the item listed in the complaint is not always cited, inspections usually turn up numerous other violations of the law.

Your letter argues that S. 2153 would permit inspectors in all work places to resolve employee complaints of safety hazards no matter what the employer's safety record. We don't read it that way. For exempted work places, OSHA would be prohibited from responding to a complaint with a safety inspection unless an imminent danger or "other hazard so serious" that it warrants "expedition" is shown. The bill's language says OSHA must turn over all other complaints to the employer, and can only inspect if the employer fails to give OSHA "satisfactory assurances" that the hazard will be corrected. This practice completely undermines the principle of no advance notice of inspections, a cornerstone of the OSHA Act.

Penalties: S. 2153 eliminates penalties for most violations for exempted employers who have a safety committee and consultation program. But such committees would be only advisory and would have no enforcement rights or powers. Safety committee reports and minutes of meetings could not be used to prove willful violation of the law. The bill does nothing to assist safety committees in their efforts to secure safe conditions; it strips them of their most powerful tools to get action; and on the basis of the existence of these ineffectual entities it then grants the employer an exemption.

Finally, we have trouble following the reasoning that because an appropriation rider like S. 2153 almost passed the Senate last year, this year we should give up the battle for safe work places in advance, thus saving OSHA from its "enemies." That's preventive medicine of the strangest kind.

The AFL-CIO has long respected your efforts in both the House and Senate in behalf of working men and women. For that we thank you, and so it is with great pain and discomfort that we engage in this debate. We do not seek a political fight over OSHA. We ask only that OSHA be given the chance to function properly under present law and under its present highly competent and dedicated administrators.

Construction Plummets

Carter's Housing Aid Proposal Not Enough to Brake Decline

THE ADMINISTRATION'S proposal to help builders and prospective buyers with home financing is probably "too little and too late" to head off what may be the worst year ever for the housing industry, AFL-CIO housing analyst Henry Schechter said.

Noting that it will take months for Congress to shape the new loan program for middle-income families, Schechter stressed that it would affect a relatively small number of housing units and provide "only a very small offset to the drastic decline in housing starts." He pointed out that the housing starts rate has already fallen to one million and will probably skid to near 700,000 before any upturn develops.

Schechter predicted that the unemployment rate in housing will soar as the industry bottoms out later this year, and that with the expected dropoff in local government construction, "we're likely to have an overall unemployment rate for construction workers approaching 25 percent." Schechter, who is director of the AFL-CIO Office of Housing & Monetary Policy, appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

SCHECHTER CALLED for renewal of the Emergency Public Works program, which is now winding down. That effort, he said, helped pull the economy out of the last recession and would be even more critical in speeding recovery from the current recession.

President Carter's decision to drop from his January budget the $1 billion pegged for special anti-recession revenue-sharing assistance to hard-hit states and cities is a mistake and should be reversed, Schechter asserted.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

AMERICA'S CITIES in recent years have been rocked by the devastating economic impact of fleeing companies, declining tax bases, soaring inflation and Proposition 13-type spending limitations.

Many municipal services have been reduced or eliminated. Those city employees who haven't been laid off have settled for wage increases below the rate of inflation. The cities' physical plants—roads, bridges, water and sewage systems—have fallen further into disrepair.

Faced with the need to replace disappearing federal and state aid, many municipalities have increased their reliance on local sales and income taxes and "user fees."

UNFORTUNATELY, according to a new report to Congress, things will get even worse in the cities before they get any better. One effect will be to add to the economic burden of those who can least afford it—low-income city residents.

The report, prepared for a subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee and released by the committee, was based on a survey of the fiscal condition of more than 300 city governments from 1978 to 1980.

It found that an increasing number of cities experienced operating deficits in 1978 and 1979—even before the national economy began its current slide and before the latest proposals to cut revenue-sharing funds and other federal aid programs.

Deferrals of capital spending and unusually modest pay increases for municipal employees did little to help, according to the report authorized by committee staff economist Deborah Matz and John Petersen of the Municipal Finance Officers Association.

IN FACT, the study found, some of the very actions taken to tighten the cities' fiscal belts will actually cause them—and their citizens—additional problems in the years ahead.

- Wage and salary increases for city employees were so small in 1979, averaging 4.9 percent in cities with 250,000 or more residents, that the workers can be expected to push for catch-up raises this year. The consumer price index last year rose at a clip more than double the average city worker's wage increase.

- The deferral of spending on "big-ticket" items like major road, bridge or building repair or replacement may have helped the cities squeak through the late 1970s, but the need to repair or replace those components of the cities' physical plant did not go away. The deferrals, the report observes, had caused public facilities in many cities to deteriorate to "a critical stage," and new spending "may be deferred in the future only at the risk of physical collapse."

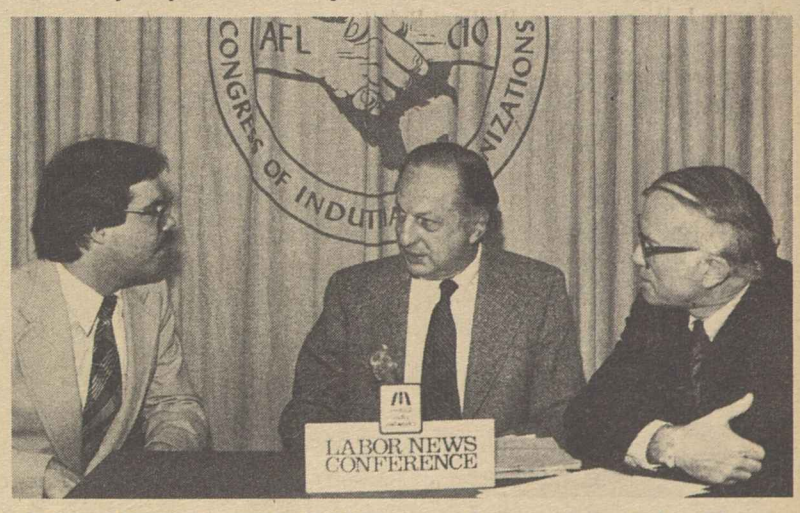
- Because of Proposition 13-type measures, which generally limit municipal revenues derived from property taxes, cities are moving towards increased use of sales and income taxes and user fees.

There are problems associated with this trend, the report notes, not the least of which is that, unlike property taxes, income from these other sources tends to move up and down with business cycles, leaving city budgets more vulnerable to stress in economic downswings.

And by turning to user fees for recreation, library and certain educational services now provided out of general funds, observed one member of the Joint Committee, "the burden of 'tax relief' (is placed) on low-income city residents."

THE PATTERN of "continuing operating deficits, workforce reductions and greater reliance on local sales and income taxes and 'user fees' for local revenue" was cited by one congressman as cause for deep concern.

The cities clearly need help, and just as clearly face limits on how much they can reduce or eliminate services and upkeep, and remain attractive places in which to live. Election-year budget-balancing antics should not be allowed to cripple or undermine the vitally important metropolitan centers of the nation.



TOO LITTLE, TOO LATE was the assessment by Henry Schechter of proposals to help builders and prospective home buyers with financing. Schechter, center, director of the AFL-CIO Office of Housing & Monetary Policy, was questioned on Labor News Conference by Doug Harbrecht, left, of the Pittsburgh Press and Jerome Cahill of the New York Daily News. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired weekly on the Mutual radio network.







Members of the National Council of Senior Citizens voice their views on Capitol Hill, protest delays in federal housing programs, and tend the newborn.

Senior Citizens Council Strong Ally Of Labor in Shaping Key Policies

By John R. Oravec

Retired workers have a strong voice in the development of programs and policies to improve social conditions, thanks largely to the efforts of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

The 3.5 million-member NCSC, with some 4,000 senior citizens clubs across the country, has worked closely with the labor movement toward many common goals on health care, housing, employment, social security, child care and nursing home reforms.

The contributions of senior citizens toward the welfare of the nation were recognized by President Carter in designating May as Older Americans Month and proclaiming May 8 as Senior Citizens Day.

"WITH AN additional 1.8 million Americans reaching the age of 65 each year," NCSC Executive Director William R. Hutton said in hailing the proclamation, "Older Americans Month is official recognition that seniors are becoming a significant political power."

Whenever vital issues come up in Congress, it is not uncommon to see busloads of NCSC members wearing "Senior Power" buttons as they parade into congressional offices to lobby for their cause. Similar efforts are carried out by local and state affiliates of the NCSC before legislatures and in city council chambers.

The organization was born 19 years ago with the campaign to enact Medicare.

IN 1961, the NCSC was launched with its headquarters in a run-down Capitol Hill hotel. It had a little office furniture, a mimeograph machine set in the bathtub and funds of $100,000, mostly contributed by unions.

The organization grew as the battle for Medicare intensified. When the legislation passed in 1965, President Johnson observed in signing the law that older Americans would not have won the needed health care program had it not been for the NCSC.

Since the beginning, the organization's leadership has been drawn from retired trade union officials. Nelson Cruikshank, former AFL-CIO social security director, was one of its early presidents. Jacob Clayman, who retired last year as president of the Industrial Union Dept., currently heads the NCSC.

LABOR'S SUPPORT for the NCSC has been repeatedly affirmed in AFL-CIO convention resolutions acknowledging its efforts for Americans of all ages and urging union retiree organizations to affiliate with the Senior Citizens.

Today, about 45 percent of the NCSC's dues-paying members are union retirees.

In its brochures, the NCSC notes that it is a nonprofit nonpartisan organization, but points out that it is not nonpolitical. It encourages members to become politically involved and to take a special interest in programs and policies that affect the retired and elderly at all levels of government—local, state, regional and national.

The NCSC is one of the nation's largest developers of federally funded housing for the elderly. With grants coming through Section 202 of the National Housing Act, the NCSC helps secure long-term, low-interest loans for nonprofit groups to develop housing that meets the special needs of older persons.

CURRENTLY, the NCSC cosponsors housing developments along with local affiliates in a number of areas, including North Dade County and Miami Beach, Fla.; Chicago; Claremont, N.H.; Brooklyn and Bath, N.Y.; Jacksonville, Ark.; Jersey City, N.J.; Fontana, Calif.; Prince Georges County, Md., and Bayamon, P.R.

The NCSC also administers a nationwide federally funded Senior Aides program, which employs thousands of older low-income persons in a wide range of community service projects. They perform a variety of functions, working part-time in subprofessional and clerical jobs, as well as in day care centers and retirement homes for the elderly. And they work in hospitals, schools, institutions, assisting social workers, specialists and nurses.

Most of the NCSC members belong to local affiliated clubs, which offer social activities as well as meeting places to explore campaigns on legislative and political issues.

FOR ITS MEMBERS, the NCSC provides low-cost Medicare supplemental health insurance, including coverage for those not yet eligible for Medicare; purchases of prescription medicines at reduced costs, reduced rates on travel tours; lodging and car rental discounts, and a monthly newspaper, the Senior Citizens News.

Annual dues in the NCSC are $5 for members of local affiliates and $6 for other individuals. Yearly dues for a couple are $7.50.

City Family Budget Exceeds $20,000 for Modest Living

(Continued on Page 7)

The latest family budget estimates, like those of previous years, are for a precisely defined urban family—a 38-year-old man employed full time, his nonworking wife, and their 13-year-old boy and eight-year-old girl. The couple is assumed to have been married 15 years, and the family is settled in the community. The husband is an experienced worker, and the family has an average inventory of clothing, house furnishings, and other goods.

The budgets, which are based on a hypothetical list of goods and services drawn up by BLS in the mid-1960s, do not represent how families actually do or should spend their money, the government emphasizes. Rather, they reflect assumptions about the manner of living at each of three relative standards of city living. Nearly three-fourths of all Americans live in cities and metropolitan areas.

WHILE THE government does not prepare budgets for rural families, it does compare differences between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. Metropolitan areas are those with over 1 million people. Non-metropolitan areas have populations between 2,500 and 50,000.

For the lower budget, costs were 6.3 percent higher in metropolitan areas than in less urban areas. The metro-nonmetro differences were 12.2 percent for the intermediate and 18 percent for the higher. Total budget levels were lowest in small cities in the South.

BLS said the intermediate and higher budgets rose more than the lower budget last year because of large increases in homeowner costs and social security contributions.

THE SOCIAL SECURITY contribution rate rose to 6.13 percent from 1978 to 1979, and the maximum income on which contributions are made into the social security system increased from $17,700 to $22,900. As a result, the budget allowance for social security deductions rose 8.6 percent in the lower budget last year, 17.1 percent at the intermediate level, and 29.5 percent at the higher level.

Among consumption costs, transportation led the increases. BLS said that transportation costs for a family at the intermediate level jumped 17.7 percent from autumn 1978. For the lower and higher budgets, transportation estimates rose 17.3 and 18 percent, respectively.

Housing costs increased 7.9 percent in the lower budget and 9.9 percent at the other two levels. Families on the lower budget were assumed to be renters. Homeowners at the middle and higher levels were assumed to have bought their homes six years ago.

The government broke down the $20,517 intermediate budget this way: food, $5,044; housing, $4,594; transportation, $1,851; clothing, $1,235; personal care, $433; medical care, $1,176; other family consumption, $1,021; other items, $877; social security and disability, $1,256, and personal income taxes, $3,030.

INCOME TAXES in the three budgets included estimated 1979 federal, state, and local tax payments. As a result of changes in the federal tax law and in various state tax codes, income taxes were 10.4 percent higher at the lower level, 10.7 percent more at the middle level, and 10.8 percent higher at the top level.

BLS pointed out that as a result of a January 1978 revision in the CPI, individual area price changes from autumn 1978 to autumn 1979 were available for only 25 urban locations. In previous years, the budgets were prepared for 40 areas.

At the intermediate level, Anchorage, Alaska, at $27,933, and Honolulu, at $25,799, had the highest estimated costs. Boston led the way in the contiguous states at $24,381.

Mississippi Fed Votes to Expand Executive Panel

Jackson, Miss.—Delegates to the Mississippi AFL-CIO convention voted to expand the state labor federation's executive committee from five to six members to provide a wider leadership role for union women.

The new position was filled by Mary I. Bryant, state director of the Communications Workers, who was elected a vice president by the 400 convention delegates. Bryant is the first woman vice president in the state federation's 21-year history.

Delegates also elected the 18-member executive board and returned President Claude Ramsey and Sec.-Treas. Thomas Knight for new two-year terms. The executive committee is made up of the president, secretary-treasurer and four vice presidents.

THE CONVENTION adopted strategies for pressing labor's programs in the next session of the state legislature, including a stepped-up drive to win full collective bargaining rights for public employees.

Delegates explored efforts to increase labor's participation in political action, particularly in the 1980 election campaigns. Following the convention, Bryant and Maryann Grazyk of the Teachers were chosen by the Democratic Party as state delegates to the party's national convention.

Major speakers at the three-day convention included Gov. William Winter, President Howard D. Samuel of the Industrial Union Dept. and AFL-CIO Regional Director James Sala.

Senate Approves Home Mortgage Interest Subsidy

The Senate voted 89-5 approval of a bill that would make mortgage interest subsidies available to help up to 100,000 moderate-income families purchase homes priced up to $60,000.

The measure was described by one of its supporters, Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), as "an emergency shot in the arm for the slumping home industry."

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), who sponsored the measure, got the Administration's support for it after housing starts plunged 21.8 percent in March, the worst drop in 20 years.

Funding authority for the program already exists, through leftover budget authority from an earlier program that assumed both lower interest rates and lower home purchase prices than now exist. If the House concurs, the legislation would result in an effective mortgage interest rate of 11 percent on houses up to $60,000, or 80 percent of the average new house price in the area if that were higher, for families meeting income limits. Alternatively, the mortgage rate could start at 8 percent and rise in later years.

Approximately $165 million would be available for the program, which still must be acted on by the House.

U.S. Resumes Participation

Safety Program Drafted By ILO Petroleum Panel

Geneva—A wide-ranging program of national and international action to guard the health and safety of oil industry workers was drafted at a 23-nation session of the International Labor Organization.

The 10-day meeting of the ILO petroleum committee marked the resumption of active U.S. participation in the work of the 40-nation agency after an absence of more than two years.

Joseph M. Misbrener of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and Henry J. Legowski of the Operating Engineers were the Worker members of a U.S. delegation that also included government and employer representatives.

Both Misbrener and Legowski expressed strong satisfaction on the atmosphere that prevailed at the petroleum committee session. Legowski said there was a "steadfast, purposeful concentration" on the problems faced by oil workers.

Misbrener said he found a "sincere desire" on all sides to "cooperate in order to accomplish something for the industry's workers—and that's what we were here for."

The need to raise safety standards to the highest possible level was underscored at the session's outset when the delegates stood in silent prayer for the 123 victims of last month's platform disaster off the Norwegian coast.

THE PROGRAM adopted by the committee calls for "priority research" to identify substances with potential hazards to the health of the industry's workers as well as on the health risks involved in such offshore work as "saturation diving."

Misbrener, who served on the sub-committee that examined health and safety problems, attached particular significance to the recognition given to the strain of shift work. It was agreed that both shift and night work should be limited as far as possible while research continues into the impact of such work on those called upon to perform it.

Misbrener also underscored the importance of the action proposed for collecting and standardizing statistics on deaths and illnesses in the industry. "This will help determine the causes of sickness and premature deaths among workers," he said.

THE COMMITTEE also charted a program for preparing workers in the developing countries for careers in the oil industry and for moving to new jobs both in and out of the industry to meet technological changes.

Legowski, who concentrated on these questions, noted that the agreement stipulates that governments should be responsible for improving basic education standards while industry should provide the specialized training.

Another key point was the committee's insistence on the need, in setting up training programs, for an "input from the unions and governments as well as the companies," Legowski said.

MANAGEMENT representatives abstained from the only vote needed during the session to decide an issue. This prevented action, for lack of a quorum, on a worker proposal to have the committee "affirm the principle" that the oil multinationals should be ready to bargain at the "international level on working conditions and economic and social policies."

Nevertheless, the committee unanimously reaffirmed the principle of freedom of association by adopting without a vote a resolution on the "right of petroleum workers to be represented by freely elected and independent trade unions of their own choosing."



NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS in job safety and health standards for the petroleum industry are pressed by U.S. worker delegates at the International Labor Organization in Geneva. Participating in the 23-nation session of the ILO petroleum committee were Joseph M. Misbrener, left, of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and Henry J. Legowski of the Operating Engineers.

334,000 Workers Shortchanged on Minimum Wage

(Continued from Page 1)

workers. There also were 5,242 minors found to be illegally employed.

Investigations of firms with government contracts revealed wage underpayments of $4.6 million to 13,339 workers and overtime underpayments of $780,000 to 9,924 workers, the department said. Workers on federal or federally-financed contracts receive wage and overtime pay protection under the Service Contract Act, the Davis-Bacon Act, the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, and other related laws.

In a separate report, the department said that its investigators uncovered $15 million in illegal wage underpayments for 94,000 "undocumented workers" in the six-month period ended Mar. 31.

These wage-hour violations, uncovered by the Employment Standards Administration, were about 60 percent higher than in the year-ago period, Elisburg reported.

He said that thus far, employers have agreed to restore $8 million to 60,000 of the undocumented workers who had been exploited by the underpayments.

ELISBURG NOTED that the wage-hour protections are guaranteed to all workers, regardless of their citizenship status.

"At the same time," he stressed, "the program is accomplishing an important objective of removing the economic incentive to employ undocumented workers at lower wages. Such practices reduce job opportunities for American citizens, as well as other workers who are in this country legally."

The Employment Standards Administration has stepped up a drive against wage-hour violators in areas of the country where there are large concentrations of illegal aliens.

Rail Craft Unions Revise Departmental Leadership

Las Vegas, Nev.—Delegates to the 17th quadrennial convention of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes' Dept. adopted a series of constitutional changes revising election rules and slightly changing the method of financing organizational expenses.

In the future, the president of the department must be a member of the executive council, which is composed of the chief executive officer, or his representative, of each of the four affiliated unions. The council will elect the president, who will be a non-salaried officer. The changes also create a new appointive position, that of executive secretary-treasurer, who will be the day-to-day administrative officer.

ASSESSMENT apportionments were revised to limit the maximum share of assessments for operating funds borne any one organization to 50 percent and the minimum share to 10 percent.

During the two-day meeting, delegates adopted more than 100 resolutions to define bargaining and legislative goals. Heading the list was a call for a 50 percent wage increase to make up for losses to inflation and improvements in vacation and holiday schedules. Other objectives are longevity pay of 5 cents an hour for each year of service; a four-day, 32-hour work week without reduction in current pay for 40 hours; improvement in the dental plan and institution of plans for vision care and payment of prescription drugs; an increase in life insurance benefits, and improvements in medical plan benefits for retired persons.

A SPECIAL REPORT on organization pointed out that there is a steady increase in the number of contract shops, using non-union labor, doing work that has been done by railroad shopcraft workers. The most effective way to deal with this problem, the report recommended, is to organize those shops and win for their employees union wages and working conditions.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland told the delegates in an address that "no more prudent or useful public investment" could be made by the government than rebuilding America's railroads "to the levels of 35 years ago."

Kirkland pointed out that it has been the AFL-CIO position since 1973, when the Arab oil boycott threatened to bring the nation's transport systems to a standstill, that the railroads must be restored and expanded as a condition of national survival.

On national economic issues, Kirkland charged that government efforts to curb inflation are not working, but have brought a series of plant shutdowns, business failures and growing unemployment.

"EVEN IF those policies worked—if they really did reduce excess demand, bring prices down and end inflation—the price would still be inhumanly high," he said, adding "but they do not work."

A number of resolutions called attention to forecasts that the Railroad Retirement Act fund will be bankrupt by 1983 if present funding is not increased.

In a speech to the convention, Fred Kroll, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association and president of the Railway & Airline Clerks, blasted the railroads for "reneging and stalling" on their commitment in 1974 to keep the retirement fund financially sound. He charged that the carriers are delaying handling the issue with the hope that it can be put off until the next round of bargaining later this year.

THE DEPARTMENT includes four railroad shopcraft unions—the Carmen, Boilermakers & Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Firemen & Oilers. At the close of the convention, President Orville Jacobson of the Carmen announced that his organization would withdraw from the department as of Aug. 1, 1980, citing "irreconcilable differences" with some affiliated unions as the reason.



THE FATE OF SOVIET JEWS is inextricably bound up with U.S.-Soviet relations, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said in a message to New York demonstrators on Solidarity Day. His message was read by Wilbur Daniel of the Ladies' Garment Workers, chairman of the National Trade Union Committee of the Jewish Labor Committee. The marchers had the solid support of the New York labor movement.

Joseph Evans Retires As Purchasing Agent

Joseph Evans has retired as purchasing agent of the AFL-CIO after 33 years with the federation and the former CIO.

Evans, a former coal miner from Pittston, Pa., was praised by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland as one of labor's "most dedicated" staff members.

"You have done an outstanding job," he wrote Evans, who has also handled special assignments involving Executive Council meetings.

Evans started as a stock clerk at the CIO and was for many years active in his own union, the Office & Professional Employees. He became AFL-CIO purchasing agent in 1966 after having been assistant purchasing agent since the AFL and CIO merger.

Kirkland Cites Threat to Progress

Human Impact Stressed In Proposed Budget Cuts

"The bottom line of the budget fight is social justice," AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said, and politically motivated cutbacks are threatening a generation of progress.

Kirkland told a Capital Press Club audience that labor and its coalition allies are trying to switch the budget debate from "figures on a ledger sheet" to the human impact of the proposed cutbacks.

Civil rights legislation, programs to help the poor and the handicapped, job training all depend on federal funding levels, he stressed. Rising unemployment is "social dynamite," not marks on a chart, and housing units translate into homes for families.

KIRKLAND ACKNOWLEDGED that when the political debate appears to be over "who can cut more from what," getting labor's position across is like "shouting into a head wind." But somehow, we must be heard," he insisted.

"When we fought for equal employment opportunity, we certainly were not seeking the equal chance to stand in the unemployment line." But the jobs that will be lost through the proposed budget cuts, Kirkland noted, "will have a disproportionate impact on those who are just beginning to break out of the cycle of poverty and unemployment."

As labor sees it, Kirkland said, "the entire anti-inflation program is backwards. It cuts the incomes and buying power of those who cannot afford the reductions. . . . It imposes even greater austerity and sacrifice on those who have known nothing but austerity and sacrifice."

IN AN EXTENSIVE question period following his remarks, Kirkland explained his strategy of hammering away at issues but refraining from political endorsements in the presidential primary contests.

As an institution, he said, the labor movement is concerned with "issues and programs" rather than "the political futures of particular individuals."

There is "no better time" to press issues, even at the risk of embarrassing a candidate labor is likely to end up supporting, he suggested. Candidates who are interested in labor's support might have some concern, even if they expect an eventual endorsement, "over the degree of enthusiasm with which our efforts might be pursued, or we might be able to sustain amongst our members."

It is common for the federation as such to be neutral in presidential primaries while affiliated unions frequently support one candidate or another, Kirkland noted. By his own pre-convention neutrality, he said, it should be easier to unite the federation for an election effort.

THERE IS "general agreement" in labor's ranks, Kirkland said, that issues should not be glossed over. And if labor doesn't make its position strongly felt, "we will wind up with a series of candidates who are competing for room on the right, and I'm not interested in that kind of a choice."

Kirkland said he thinks that both the Administration and congressional liberals who are "running with the tide" on budget-cutting are making both a political and an economic mistake.

"I think, at times, it's the role of leadership to go against those tides and fight for what is right and proper, whether or not it is necessarily a winning fight. I think the fight can yield more than surrender can," he said.



IMPACT OF IMPORTS on U.S. jobs and communities was explored at a conference sponsored by the A. Philip Randolph Institute. Welcoming Labor Sec. Ray Marshall to a luncheon session are President Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers and Norman Hill, left, president of the institute.

Economic Index Plummets, Signals Jump in Joblessness

A sharp decline in the government's index of leading economic indicators corroborated earlier signs of a recession that will inevitably drive up the nation's already high unemployment rate.

The Commerce Dept. reported that the index plunged 2.6 percent in March—the third largest decline in history and the sharpest drop in five and a half years.

The measure, which serves as a barometer of future economic trends, has declined every month, except for January, since last October.

THERE WERE other signs of the developing recession, too:

- The number of new claims for unemployment benefits jumped to a seasonally adjusted 605,000 in the week ended Apr. 19, the highest level in the 13 years that the Labor Dept. has compiled such information.
- Adding to the quarter-million layoffs already chalked up by the auto industry, General Motors, the largest U.S. automaker, announced it will lay off 10 percent of its salaried employees, or about 18,000 workers. Auto sales plunged 33 percent in mid-April to the lowest level since 1975.
- New orders for the nation's factories declined nine-tenths of 1 percent in March, the largest drop since last June when they were off by 1.2 percent. The decline resulted from fewer purchases of autos, steel, and other metals, the Commerce Dept. said.
- The housing industry is in the throes of a massive downturn precipitated by high mortgage interest rates and the general unavailability of lending money brought on by the Federal Reserve Board's restrictive policies.

The March falloff in the index of leading indicators was the largest since September 1974 when the country was in the midst of its last recession. The decline was the third largest since the Commerce Dept. began compiling the index in 1948.

SEVEN OF THE 10 indicators used in the index fell in March, the department said. Falling stock prices and a steep drop in building permits for new housing construction were largely responsible for the overall drop.

The other indicators that fell were the average workweek, the layoff rate, raw material prices, the money supply as measured in 1972 dollars, and new orders, also measured in 1972 dollars.

Only three indicators showed improvement—vendor performance, the change in total liquid assets and contracts, and orders for plant and equipment in 1972 dollars.

ILPA Admitted To Postal Service Advisory Panel

The International Labor Press Association will represent labor publications on the Mailers' Technical Advisory Committee to the U.S. Postal Service.

ILPA's application for membership was approved by MTAC's executive committee and the action was announced by Gordon C. Morison, assistant postmaster general for customer services. The committee advises the Postal Service on technical problems encountered by mailers.

Allen Y. Zack, secretary-treasurer of ILPA, said the decision to place ILPA on the committee "recognizes the important role of non-profit publications in disseminating information that is vital in a democratic society, and ILPA's leadership position in representing non-profit publications before the Postal Rate Commission and the Congress."

HE NOTED that labor publications have specific problems—such as address correction, delivery standards and time-sensitive mailings—that ILPA would pursue through MTAC.

The ILPA named Edwin M. Schmidt, the AFL-CIO's director of reproduction and mailings, and Richard C. Howard, secretary-treasurer of Labor newspaper, as its representative on the committee.

ILPA has a membership of 674 publications which have a combined per issue circulation of more than 24 million.

5/3/80

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Average Wage Settlements Slightly Higher than 1979

First-year wage increases under major agreements negotiated in the first three months of 1980 averaged 7.8 percent, up from the 7.4-percent average negotiated in all settlements during 1979, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Over the life of the contracts, raises averaged 6.3 percent a year, compared to 6 percent a year in 1979 settlements. The data do not include estimates of possible increases under cost-of-living clauses.

The first-quarter figures cover 385,000 workers in 75 non-farm bargaining units, each with 1,000 or more workers. The transportation-equipment manufacturing industry accounted for about 40 percent of the workers, the retail food store industry about one-sixth. The remaining workers were mostly in the oil, construction, and tobacco industries.

THE GAP between wage increases in contracts with COL clauses compared to those without such provisions widened during the first quarter of 1980. First-year pay increases under contracts with COL clauses averaged 5.9 percent while those without the provisions yielded an average 11.1 percent rise. The increases compared with a 6.2 percent rise for contracts with COL clauses and a 9.1 percent increase for those without the provisions last year.

When negotiated wage adjustments are averaged over the life of the contract, BLS said, the annual rates in the first quarter were 4.4 percent for contracts with COL clauses and 9.6 percent for those without, compared to 4.6 and 8 percent, respectively, in 1979.

About 63 percent, or 243,000 of the 385,000 workers covered by the first-quarter agreements, benefited from COL clauses, compared to 58 percent under all contracts negotiated in 1979.

In manufacturing industries, negotiated wage increases in the first quarter yielded raises averaging 7 percent in the first contract year and 5.6 percent annually over the life of the agreements, compared with increases of 6.9 and 5.4 percent, respectively, last year.

In nonmanufacturing, the averages were higher, 9.2 and 7.6 percent, respectively, in the first quarter, compared to 8 and 6.8 percent in 1979. Increases in construction averaged 9.6 percent during the first year of the agreements compared to 8.8 percent in settlements last year. Over-term increases in the construction industry averaged 9.3 percent in the first quarter compared to 8.3 percent in 1979.

In key contracts, those covering 5,000 or more workers, first-quarter wage and benefit increases averaged 8.6 percent in the first year and 6.4 percent when measured over the life of the contract. Comparable figures in 1979 were 9 and 6.6 percent, respectively.

ALL MAJOR contracts negotiated during the first quarter had an average duration of 33.9 months, up from the 32.3-month average when the parties previously bargained.

BLS said 3.4 million workers under collective bargaining agreements actually received wage increases averaging 3.7 percent during the first three months of 1980. The increases resulted from 1980 settlements, deferred raises under contracts negotiated in other years, or boosts under COL clauses.

In the current quarter, 400 major agreements covering 1.2 million workers are due to expire or may be reopened for wage negotiations, BLS reported. More than half of the second-quarter agreements are in the construction industry.

Dale Good Joins AFL-CIO Staff As Kirkland Aide

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland has appointed Dale Good, a specialist in international labor affairs, as an assistant to the president.

Good recently left the U.S. State Dept. where he served as coordinator of international labor affairs and director of the Office of Labor Affairs in the Agency for International Development.

A graduate of Ohio State University with a master's degree in labor economics, Good, 59, was an international representative with the Auto Workers-AFL (now the Allied Industrial Workers) and on the staff of the Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations at the University of Illinois.

He entered government as a labor specialist with the National Production Authority during the Korean War and then joined the Foreign Service as a labor attache. In that capacity, he served in Greece, Israel, Austria and West Germany.

During his service as coordinator of international labor affairs for the State Dept., he worked closely with the AFL-CIO and its affiliates on various programs, institutes, visits of foreign trade unionists and the International Labor Organization.

Deepening Recession Tied To Budget, Energy Policies

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EXTENSIVE REPORT on economic policy discussions with Administration representatives was given to the Executive Council by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland. At left are Vice President Murray Finley and Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue and, at right, Vice President Sol C. Chaikin.

Council Asks Return To Accord Principles

By John M. Barry

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its spring meeting in Washington, focused on the deteriorating state of the national economy and warned that the recession that has now begun will be aggravated and deepened by "public policies tied to the mythology of the balanced budget, tight money and high-cost energy."

The council called for a return to the principles set forth in labor's National Accord with the Administration, reaffirming the federation's commitment to that accord and declaring that it "contains the best blueprint for a fair and equitable economic stability program for all people in this nation."

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, in response to questions at a news conference between sessions, reviewed the development of the National Accord and the council's decision to continue its support for it in the face of the Administration's abandonment of some of its principles.

"WE CONTINUE to believe in those principles in that National Accord," Kirkland said, and "we intend to continue to pursue those principles, and we hope to bring the Administration around again to its original undertaking."

The first consideration, he said, "is our best interests and objectives with respect to the issues and our recognition of the fact that it's all very easy to pick up your marbles and go home, but we're not here to deal in isolation with ourselves. We're here to maintain representational relations with the institutions of policy and of power and of government in this country. . . . The game may be rigged, but it's the only game in town."

The council's economic policy statement reviewed the changing status of the federal budget for the next fiscal year, starting with the initial "austere" version presented by President Carter on Jan. 28 and tracing the Administration's capitulation to budget-balancing pressures from conservatives.

"AS A RESULT," the council said, "the Administration scrapped its six-week-old budget and presented a budget that was 'balanced' in dollars, but which was unbalanced in human terms, creating increased joblessness and needless suffering and hardship for millions."

The council expressed deep regret that the Administration had abandoned "some of the principles and commitments" incorporated in the National Accord and said this "will result in placing an undue share of the burden on those least able to bear it."

Commenting on efforts of the Administration and congressional leaders to bal-

(Continued on Page 3)

Jobless Rate Surge Shows Budget 'Folly'

By James M. Shevis

A sharp eight-tenths of 1 percent rise in last month's jobless rate, to 7 percent, highlights "the folly of trying to balance the budget in the midst of a recession," the AFL-CIO declared.

The addition of 825,000 workers to the unemployment rolls in April means a $16 billion loss in tax receipts over the year, Federation President Lane Kirkland pointed out in a statement. The loss of revenue in turn will make matters worse for laid-off workers denied help from the government, he said.

"The human suffering that results from unemployment is tragic and should be avoidable, but the obsession with balancing the budget is subverting programs designed to alleviate that suffering," Kirkland charged.

"PROGRAMS TO counter the deepening recession, through the creation of jobs and improved benefits for the unemployed, would be seriously compromised if the Congress enacts the proposed balanced budget," Kirkland warned. "Rather, that budget would directly increase unemployment by an additional 500,000 workers."

The April unemployment figures clearly showed that the country's latest recession, which previously had been confined to the housing and auto industries, has now spread throughout the economy. Blue-collar workers are bearing the brunt of

(Continued on Page 11)

U.S. a Haven for Oppressed

Hand of Welcome Asked For Political Refugees

The United States should offer a haven to the political refugees now fleeing Communist Cuba, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared, and it called on the government to facilitate their entry and settlement.

The council said in a statement that in the mass exodus of people from Cuba, "the world is again witnessing the tragic consequences of the trampling of human rights by a Communist dictator." It said the story being told by those risking their lives to flee the Castro regime "confirms that the longing for freedom cannot be stamped out."

THIS LESSON, the statement said, "should be especially clear to those who have held up Castro's Cuba as a model for other Latin American countries or for the Third World generally."

The council charged that Castro is attempting to mask the deteriorating situation in Cuba by characterizing those fleeing the country as "misfits, criminals or worse."

Elaborating on this in response to questions at a news conference, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland observed that "some of the finest people in Cuba have been in Cuban jails. Huber Matos spent 20 years in a Cuban jail, and I'm anxious to have that kind of citizen in this country. . . . It's the very essence of their society that their jails are mostly populated with people who have some desire to exercise their rights as citizens."

AS TO WHETHER the refugees pose any threat to jobs, Kirkland stressed labor's long-standing support for measures to insure an expanding economy with job opportunities for everyone.

"The worst situation that could occur, from any trade union point of view," he said, "is one in which groups of workers are set against each other in competition for scarce jobs.

"Irrespective of all that, we've consistently held to the policy . . . that the

(Continued on Page 5)

Labor Sounds Food Stamp Emergency

The food stamp program has run out of money, and the AFL-CIO pressed Congress for immediate action on legislation needed to avoid an "unconscionable" cutoff of benefits at the end of this month.

Emergency action is needed, the Executive Council said, because the funding ceiling that Congress wrote into a 1977 law didn't anticipate either the rapid increase in food prices or the rise in unemployment that has caused more people to seek assistance.

SOME 21 MILLION persons in 7.2 million low-income households receive an average of $1 a day in food stamps. Fifty-four percent of them are children, many others are elderly, and more than half the households have cash incomes of less than $300 a month. The value of the food stamps they get each month is keyed to the cost of a minimum "thrifty" diet.

The $6.2 billion ceiling for this fiscal year was supposed to carry the program through September, but the money has run out with four months still to go in the fiscal year budget.

Administration and congressional leaders are generally agreed on the need for a $2.5 billion supplemental appropriation, but Congress must complete action on three separate pieces of legislation to accomplish this. And to avoid suspension of the program at the end of May, it will have to act with what Agriculture Sec. Bob Bergland termed "extraordinary dispatch."

BERGLAND, who has been warning for months about the approaching crisis, told reporters that he will have to notify governors on May 15 to shut down their programs because food stamps cannot be issued for June. The program is federally funded but administered by the states.

Before Congress can appropriate the needed funds, these measures must be taken:

- Congress must pass an amended budget resolution for the current fiscal year, lifting the spending ceilings so as to allow additional funds for food stamps and other "entitlement" programs such as trade adjustment assistance. The House has already done so as part of the resolution setting budget goals for the 1981 fiscal year. The budget measure is being acted on by the Senate, but final action will require a House-Senate conference agreement.

- Congress must change the food stamp authorization law to raise the ceiling set in 1977.

THE SENATE did this last year, voting to eliminate entirely a dollar ceiling to avoid the complexity of situations such as the present when economic assumptions have proved way off course.

But the House Agriculture Committee balked at that approach and worked with the Administration and the Budget Committee to shape a compromise bill that was

(Continued on Page 2)



SPRING MEETING of the AFL-CIO Executive Council brought a review of legislative and economic issues, reports from a number of council subcommittees, and action on internal matters. On foreign policy matters, the council warned of the growing Soviet threat in the Persian Gulf area and called on the government to aid refugees from Cuba.

Jobs of 65,000 U.S. Workers Tied To Keeping Import Lid on Color TV

The extension of import relief is vitally needed for the recovery of the U.S. color television industry and the jobs of 65,000 American workers that depend on it, the Executive Council said.

The council urged President Carter to extend import limitations, which expire June 30, an additional three years.

After a unanimous finding in 1977 by the U.S. International Trade Commission that the American industry was being seriously injured by a flood of TV imports, the ITC recommended a five-year relief plan, the council noted.

HOWEVER, THE Administration chose instead to negotiate a three-year orderly marketing agreement to limit Japanese imports. But a surge of TV imports from Korea and Taiwan followed, and additional limitations were not applied to those countries until two years later.

Thus, the council pointed out, "the color television industry has had only one year of effective import relief—not the recommended five years, nor the President's original promise of three years."

While the industry has begun to make some gains with increased investments, research and development, and technology improvements from the depressed levels of 1976-77, the council said that employment has not yet recovered.

"AN EXTENSION of import relief for three years, as provided by law, would allow this industry to recover to a more competitive posture with fairly-priced foreign imports," the council declared.

Meanwhile, the ITC voted 4-0 to approve a commission staff report for the extension of relief based on a petition by the labor-industry coalition, the Committee to Preserve American Color Television (COMPACT). The ITC is scheduled to vote May 13 on its recommendations to the President for extending import relief.

In a related development, COMPACT has asked a federal court to keep the Commerce and Treasury Departments from slashing dumping duties on Japanese TV imports from $600 million to $66 million.

COMPACT IS seeking an emergency injunction in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to halt the implementation of a settlement to liquidate all but a fraction of the customs entries run up on imported TVs during the '70s.

According to the settlement announced earlier by Commerce Sec. Philip Klutznick, the U.S. Treasury would collect between $75 million and $77 million in charges on $2 billion worth of Japanese color TV sets imported from 1971 to March 1979.

In working out the settlement, COMPACT charged, the Commerce Dept. consulted only with the Japanese manufacturers and American importers, but ignored the American companies and workers who had been seriously affected by the dumping.

Dumping is the practice of selling goods below fair market value, usually in an attempt to break down competition.

THE SETTLEMENT involves $66 million in dumping duties and about $10 million in civil penalties for improper invoices. The civil penalties were assessed against Sears, Roebuck & Co., J. C. Penney Co., Montgomery Ward Co. and White Stores Inc.

When the original dumping case was filed in the late 1960s, COMPACT noted that 25 U.S. companies were making television receivers, but that number has now dwindled to seven. It said 55,000 American jobs have been washed out by imports and production of black-and-white TVs has virtually vanished in this country.

COMPACT, comprising four firms and 11 labor groups, including the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., warned that the domestic industry and the jobs that depend on it will be seriously hurt unless import limitations are extended.

COMPACT also stressed that the orderly marketing arrangements "would not have been necessary in the first place if the government had enforced its own 1971 dumping finding."

It said the U.S. manufacturers and workers had to seek relief under the 1974 Trade Act on the basis that the illegal imports threatened to wipe out the domestic industry.

Davis, Shields to Head Up Two AFL-CIO Departments

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland announced the appointment of Walter G. Davis as director of the federation's Dept. of Community Service Activities and Dorothy Shields to succeed Davis as director of the Dept. of Education effective June 1.

The appointment of Davis to head the community services staff fills a vacancy created by the recent retirement of Leo Perlis. The department coordinates the volunteer efforts of trade unions and their members on behalf of community agencies throughout the country. It maintains close working relationships with national social service organizations, such as the Red Cross and the United Way.

Davis, 59, entered the labor movement in the 1940s as a member of the United Transport Service Employees and in 1958 was elected executive vice president of the union in charge of all collective bargaining with railroads and airlines.

HE JOINED the AFL-CIO staff in 1961 as assistant director of the Dept. of Civil Rights. After a 13-month interruption for government service as the first deputy executive director of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, he returned to the federation in 1966 as director of the Dept. of Education.

Davis has served on a number of advisory committees for government agencies and universities and currently is chairman of the National Advisory Council on Career Education. He received a bachelor of science degree from Columbia University in 1955 and subsequently studied at Columbia's School of International Affairs and at Brooklyn Law School.

Shields, 44, came to the Dept. of Education in 1972 as a staff representative after directing public relations for Trinity College in Washington, from which she had received a bachelor of arts degree in 1957. She was appointed an assistant director of education for the federation in 1977. She is a member of several advisory committees on educational matters and currently serves on the board of Youthwork, Inc., and as co-chairman of the American Library Association's Joint Committee for Library Services to Labor Groups.

Continuing as assistant directors of the two departments are John McManus in community services and Edgar Czarnecki in education.



WALTER G. DAVIS



DOROTHY SHIELDS

Solid Support Expressed for Strong OSHA

The AFL-CIO reaffirmed its support for a strong Occupational Safety & Health law, "properly administered and vigorously enforced," and its firm opposition to legislative attempts to undermine OSHA.

An Executive Council statement noted that the current attack on OSHA "has brought forth the full resources of the business community, led by the Chamber of Commerce," on behalf of amendments put forth by Sen. Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.) which would exempt most workplaces from safety inspections.

THE COUNCIL SAID testimony by the federation and its affiliates at recent Senate hearings "clearly disclosed the disaster that would result" if the amendments proposed by Schweiker were to be enacted into law.

The statement cited an AFL-CIO analysis of workplace deaths that revealed 41 percent came at jobsites that would be considered "safe" under the Schweiker bill, "thus disproving a key argument by its supporters that the law must be rewritten to direct inspections to so-called hazardous workplaces and give exemptions to the remainder." Listing the major points of damage to OSHA threatened by the Schweiker bill, the council said the measure would:

- Impose a sweeping reversal of OSHA's safety enforcement powers by removing 9 out of 10 workplaces from the full force of these provisions, regardless of the number of employees in workplaces covered by the act.
- Abridge and restrict worker complaints and OSHA's response to these complaints.
- Weaken the penalty structure of the act.
- Rely mainly on voluntary employer compliance, which would be ineffective and would lack the confidence of workers.
- Unduly limit the flexibility for determining hazardous versus non-hazardous workplaces.
- Redefine "workplace" in a manner that could make enforcement more difficult.
- Raise an artificial separation of standards and procedures for safety and health inspections.

Labor Sounds Emergency Call On Food Stamps

(Continued from Page 1)

being debated on the House floor as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

It raises the budget ceiling for both this fiscal year and Fiscal 1981 to the Agriculture Dept. estimates of $8.7 billion and $9.7 billion, plus an emergency "cushion" of up to 5 percent this year and 10 percent next year if economic conditions deteriorate.

It also provides "savings" in the program by adjusting food stamp benefits for higher costs annually instead of twice-a-year and taking various steps to tighten eligibility and cut down the number of people entitled to food stamps.

BUT A FLOOR fight loomed on anticipated conservative amendments that would cut back the spending ceiling, count the value of school lunches served to poor children as a means of reducing food stamp benefits, and require large numbers of people who temporarily need food stamps because of a period of unemployment or during a strike to repay benefits if their annual income exceeds 175 percent of the poverty line.

The House bill would then have to be reconciled with the Senate version and passed in final form before a supplemental appropriation could be enacted.

House and Senate Appropriations Committees have promised to clear funding legislation as soon as that can legally be achieved.

Council Reaffirms National Accord

Calls Principles 'Blueprint' For U.S. Economic Stability

(Continued from Page 1)

ance the federal budget as an anti-inflation tactic, Kirkland observed:

"I THINK this is all a game of illusion. Any jackass can draw up a balanced budget on paper, but the economy doesn't work that way. Balance in our federal budget depends on what happens on the revenue side and what happens on the expenditure side, and not just on the sums and balances that are put forth on pieces of paper subscribed to by the Congress."

He pointed out that burgeoning unemployment will cause federal tax revenues to drop sharply below what the so-called balanced budget anticipates while at the same time expenditures will mount for unemployment benefits and other programs to relieve the impact of the recession.

"So it's all an illusion," he said, "a game of mirrors that we believe is deeply damaging to the economy and directly contrary to the measures and steps and programs that need to be pursued in light of the actual condition of our economy.

In other statements on domestic issues, the council denounced the latest legislative attack on OSHA led by Sen. Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.) and reaffirmed the federation's solid support for a strong job safety law, called on Congress to provide quick emergency funding to assure the survival of the food stamp program, and urged the Administration to extend import relief for the U.S. color-television industry to preserve its remaining 65,000 jobs. Support was also pledged to the Clothing Workers and the Ladies' Garment Workers in their efforts to win a curb on leather garment imports.

THE COUNCIL endorsed and called on all trade unionists to support consumer boycotts launched by AFL-CIO unions against the products of three union-busting employers — Memphis Furniture, Meier's Wine Cellars of Cincinnati and Marine Optical Co. of Brockton, Mass.

On international matters, the council took note of the mass exodus of freedom-seeking people from Castro's Cuba and from Haiti and urged the government to aid in their entry and settlement. It also cited the Soviet challenge in the Persian Gulf area and warned that a weak response from the West will only encourage further Soviet intrusions.

ADOPTING THE report of a special subcommittee, the council voted to build a national labor archives building and establish an international human rights award as memorials to George Meany. Also approved was the report of another special subcommittee, headed by Vice President Albert Shanker, to create a task force to develop programs for the observance of the federation's 100th anniversary next year. The subcommittee proposed that the celebration begin in January 1981 and continue with a series of related programs and events peaking at the opening of the AFL-CIO convention.

The council's economic policy statement affirming the federation's continued support for the National Accord was adopted with one dissent, by Vice President Peter Bommarito. It reiterated the AFL-CIO's insistence that inflation can only be controlled by adopting specific programs that attack its root causes—the cost of energy, money, housing, food and medical care.

Over half the 14.6 percent price rise last year was due to higher energy costs and higher interest rates, the council pointed out. It said energy policies should be pursued that will ease inflation in the short run while still moving toward the eventual goal of energy independence.

CALLING THE Administration's plan to impose a $4.62-a-barrel tax on imported oil "inflationary and inequitable," the council urged Congress to reject it and to reimpose controls on the price of oil and natural gas. The statement said programs for the development of synthetic fuels and the expansion of mass transit facilities "should be rapidly enacted."

"We believe that government economic policies must be geared to economic growth and full employment," the council declared. "Congress and the Administration must act now before conditions deteriorate even further and the recession begins to feed upon itself."

THE COUNCIL heard a report from Legislative Director Ray Denison on the status of measures in Congress of concern to organized labor. It also was given a review of the gloomy political mood of the country by pollster Peter Hart, who pointed out that the impact of the post-war baby boom is now being felt in a much-younger electorate.

Executive Sec.-Treas. John F. Henning of the California AFL-CIO described for the council labor's efforts in that state to defeat Proposition 9 in balloting next month. The proposal, which would cut the state income tax in half, coming on the heels of Proposition 13's property-tax rollback would have a devastating effect on state and community services, Henning stressed.

Kirkland gave a progress report on discussions with leaders of the Teamsters, the Auto Workers and the Mine Workers on the federation's proposals for the reaffiliation of those unions, and the council approved a report of its finance committee presented by Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue, including a budget for the George Meany Center for Labor Studies to cover the next fiscal year. The council heard appeals in two internal disputes cases under Article XX of the constitution, reversing the findings of the impartial umpire in both cases.

INTERIM REPORTS also were received from council subcommittees dealing with the development of pension investment policies and the campaign to encourage voluntary payroll checkoff of political contributions.

Kirkland also gave a preliminary report based on a staff committee's exploration of the potential uses of cable television by organized labor and appointed a council subcommittee to continue exploring the subject. It consists of Donahue and Vice Presidents Shanker, William W. Winpisinger, Frederick O'Neal and Glenn Watts.

The council approved contributions to the Furniture Workers' Memphis strike, the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the NAACP, the Documentation Center, and the Asian-American Free Labor Institute.

The next council meeting is set for Chicago, Aug. 20-22.



FEDERATION PRESIDENT Lane Kirkland fields questions at a crowded news conference between sessions of the Executive Council's spring meeting.

Firmer Western Response Urged to Meet Soviet Threat

Growing Soviet power in the oil-rich Persian Gulf poses a threat to the entire Western Alliance that isn't being met, the AFL-CIO warned.

An Executive Council resolution expressed concern that America's allies generally haven't gone along with economic sanctions imposed by the United States after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan—beyond partial support for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

"THEY STILL refuse to stem their exports of high technology to the Soviet Union or to limit the flow of cheap credit enabling the Soviets to buy from the West what their own military-oriented economy cannot produce," the council said.

With such a weak response, the council statement suggested, there is little to restrain Soviet military power poised on the long border of a politically disintegrating Iran.

As for U.S. policy in the area, the Executive Council reiterated American labor's concern for the plight of the hostages but cautioned that American foreign policy shouldn't become so preoccupied with that single issue that the strategic balance of power is neglected.

ON THE ATTEMPTED rescue of the hostages, the council statement was succinct:

"We regret the failure; we do not regret the attempt; we wish it had succeeded."

The hostages are tragic "victims of Iran's policy of official terrorism" in a land in turmoil from "internal ethnic dissension, exacerbated by the conflict between Iran and Iraq, and abetted by Communist forces within Iran," the council observed.

The Soviets, meanwhile, stand poised to achieve dominance in the Persian Gulf and threaten the European and Japanese economies with cutoff of oil supplies unless they "distance themselves from the United States," the statement said.

THIS POSES "a test of the Western Alliance, with military, political, diplomatic and economic dimensions," the Executive Council warned. But "the response of America's allies so far has been mixed and troubling," it said.

Unwillingness to apply economic sanctions against aggression, the council said, suggests that the results of detente have not been to restrain Soviet adventurism because of economic dependence on the West, but rather to make western countries "dependent on trade with the Soviets."

The issue isn't whether other free nations back the United States, the statement stressed, "but whether they can act together to protect their common interests and democratic values."

Despite the Soviet Union's growing military power, the western democracies still have an "unchallenged" lead in economic resources and productivity, the council noted.

"WHAT IS needed now is the will to harness that capacity to resist the totalitarian assault on vital American interests and on democracy itself."

As for the role of the world's free trade union movements, "they have a critical stake in the protection of human rights and democratic institutions everywhere."

As the AFL-CIO sees it, especially as the Soviets launch a "peace offensive" seeking to divide the West, free unions "have a moral obligation" to take part in the struggle for both human rights and peace "and to resist the Soviet campaign for unilateral western disarmament."

Labor Archives, Rights Award Approved as Meany Memorials

The AFL-CIO will build and equip a labor archives building and establish an international human rights award as memorials to its founding president, George Meany, the Executive Council voted.

The council approved recommendations for the archives building and the award made by a subcommittee set up at its February meeting to consider various proposals for memorials to Meany, who died in January two months after his retirement as AFL-CIO president.

The subcommittee's report noted that the archives "would be a living memorial consistent with previous council and convention action" calling for development of such a project. An architect will be retained to prepare a design for the archives building, which will be situated on the campus of the George Meany Center for Labor Studies in Silver Spring, Md.

The annual human rights award will be international in scope and will consist of a medallion and $5,000. Recipients will be selected on the basis of recommendations by the council's International Affairs Committee, with the presentation to be made at a dinner or conference focusing on the AFL-CIO's interest in international affairs.

The subcommittee also took note of plans by the Postal Service to issue a commemorative stamp on Labor Day honoring organized labor in George Meany's memory. The design is expected to be unveiled on or near Meany's Birthday, Aug. 16.

The subcommittee's report was presented by its chairman, Vice President Martin J. Ward. Other members included President Lane Kirkland, Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue and Vice President Thomas W. Gleason.



ISSUES AND PROBLEMS affecting workers in the production and distribution of natural gas were explored at a four-day conference in Washington. The sessions—sponsored by the Inter-Union Gas Conference, composed of U.S. and Canadian unions—covered safety conditions, job assignments and wage scales. Participating unions included the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Plumbers & Pipefitters and Steelworkers. Steven Wodka of OCAW addresses participants.

Support Pressed for Boycotts Against Union-Busting Firms

The AFL-CIO has endorsed and called on all union members to support consumer boycotts launched by federation affiliates against three union-busting employers. Targets of the boycotts are:

- Memphis Furniture Co., in Memphis, Tenn., whose 1,200 employees—members of Furniture Workers Local 282—were forced to strike on Mar. 13 when the company reneged on previously bargained issues and reinstituted unreasonable demands in the midst of negotiations. The firm's products bear the brand names Memphis Furniture, Shanandoah, Natchez, Memphis White French, Hampshire House, Pinedale, Oakdale, Spirit of '76, Sears Black Pine, Sears Maple and Sears Homestead Pine.
- Meier's Wine Cellars, Inc., of Cincinnati, where members of Distillery Workers Local 211 have been on strike since last Oct. 30 in efforts to obtain a first contract. The company's products are sold under the labels Meier's, Isle St. George and Labrusca.
- Marine Optical Co. of Brockton, Mass., which without warning last October shifted its operations from its Roslindale, Mass., facility, where Local 408 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers had represented the workers since 1954, and refused to bargain with IUE. The company makes eyeglass frames under the names Bonjour!, Givenchy, Geoffrey Beene, Voila, Gloria Vanderbilt, Oscar de la Renta, Diane von Furstenberg, Vera, Spree, Beaucoup and Carousel.

ON THE Memphis Furniture strike, the Executive Council noted that the demands of the company "would destroy hard-won benefits achieved only four years before in the union's first contract and seriously weaken the union's ability to represent the workers."

The council statement reported that the company has insisted on "inhuman work rules," the dismantling of the union insurance program, an end to the dues checkoff and the right to exempt all incentive work rates from the grievance and arbitration procedures. The average hourly wage at the plant is less than $4.

The Meier's Wine Cellars strike was called after the Distillery Workers were unable to reach a first contract after months of fruitless bargaining. The council charged that the company has employed a union-busting law firm and has persisted in a pattern of delay, insufficient bargaining and unreasonable demands.

MARINE OPTICAL, the council noted, has ignored the IUE's request for recognition and bargaining and has refused to recognize any provisions of the existing contract. It has unilaterally slashed wages, decimated the health insurance plan and totally eliminated the pension plan. The company has attempted to undermine the union by offering jobs to workers at the new facility at greatly reduced wages and benefits, the statement said.

Puerto Rico's Munoz Honored by AFL-CIO

San Juan, P.R.—Luis Munoz Marin, governor of Puerto Rico from 1948 to 1964, who died here at 82, was the 1962 recipient of the AFL-CIO's Murray-Green Award in recognition of his efforts to strengthen the rights and improve the welfare of the people of Puerto Rico.

Under his leadership, the United States granted Puerto Rico commonwealth status in 1952, entitling Puerto Ricans to U.S. citizenship.

Munoz was buried May 2 in his native village of Barranquitas after his body lay in state for two days at the National Palace.

As National Policy

Kirkland Asks Return To Social Justice Goal

The AFL-CIO called for a "fundamental redirection of current national policies" that gives proper consideration of human factors in efforts to cure the country's economic ills.

"We reject the notion that the problems besetting the nation are so grave that the nation must reverse course and move away from the goals of social justice and equality," Federation President Lane Kirkland told a meeting of the American Jewish Congress in Washington, D.C.

"No progress can be made on the economic front by retreat on the human front."

THE BALANCED-BUDGET mania that is sweeping Washington in the name of reducing inflation has generated much concern among minorities, consumers, workers, the elderly and the religious community, who fear the consequences of proposed budget cuts, he said.

"There must be a better choice—a more equitable choice—than reducing the cost-of-living increases to social security recipients. Asking retirees to make yet another sacrifice to fight inflation, when their social security benefits are stretched to the limit by the prices of food, rents, heat and medical bills, is morally and economically wrong," Kirkland said.

"It is time to ask for sacrifice from those who have escaped the wrath of the budget cutters . . . those who indirectly receive billions from the federal Treasury through tax loopholes, tax shelters, and tax-avoidance schemes."

IN A SEPARATE speech to the Employment & Training Council of the Conference of Mayors, Kirkland estimated that the direct and indirect effect of the proposed budget cuts would be the loss of one million jobs.

Just as unemployment is beginning to mount as a result of a new recession, the weapons that society needs to fight joblessness would be blunted or cast aside, he observed.

"We are gravely concerned about the consequences of such actions. Society does not need the stresses and strains that are created by such high unemployment—the widening gap between the haves and the have-nots which pits worker against worker for the available work and creates the opportunity for demagogues and the climate for division," Kirkland said.

"THE MYTH that increasing unemployment will help fight inflation is economic nonsense," he charged. "Rather, it contributes to inflation because jobless workers provide no product or service for the unemployment insurance check they receive."

In his address to the American Jewish Congress, Kirkland warned that the fight against inflation will be successful only if the American people perceive it to be fair, equitable, and demanding of sacrifice from all.

IT IS TIME to recognize the inflation problem for what it is, Kirkland said: "uncontrolled and outrageous increases in prices for two of the most fundamental and important costs in our society—the cost of energy and the cost of money."

He proposed steps to reduce the country's dependence on foreign oil, including a fair, mandatory gasoline rationing program. To lower the cost of money, soaring as a result of historically high interest rates, he called for credit control.

"For example, why not restrict the credit used for the indulgences of the rich or for conglomerate takeovers? It strains credulity for the government to assert that increasing the cost of money—which will increase the price of goods and services throughout the economy—is any way of fighting high prices."

AFGE Assails 'Fatal Flaws' In Federal Pay Reform Plan

Atlanta — Administration proposals to revamp the pay system for federal workers are "fatally flawed" and should be rejected, leaders of the American Federation of Government Employees testified.

AFGE President Kenneth T. Blaylock and Vice President Bobby L. Harnage, whose southern district includes more than 200,000 federal employees, said the Administration plan would be bad for the workers and for the communities where they live. They testified at field hearings being conducted in various parts of the country by a subcommittee of the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee.

THE SO-CALLED "pay reform" proposal that President Carter sent to Congress last year would change the ground rules for determining "comparability" with private industry in a way that the AFGE leaders said would push both white collar and blue collar workers further behind the private sector.

Blaylock told the panel that the gap is already wider than it should be because recent pay ceilings have held down the annual comparability pay adjustments for federal workers. The effect has been to "gut" the comparability principles written into law 10 years ago, he charged.

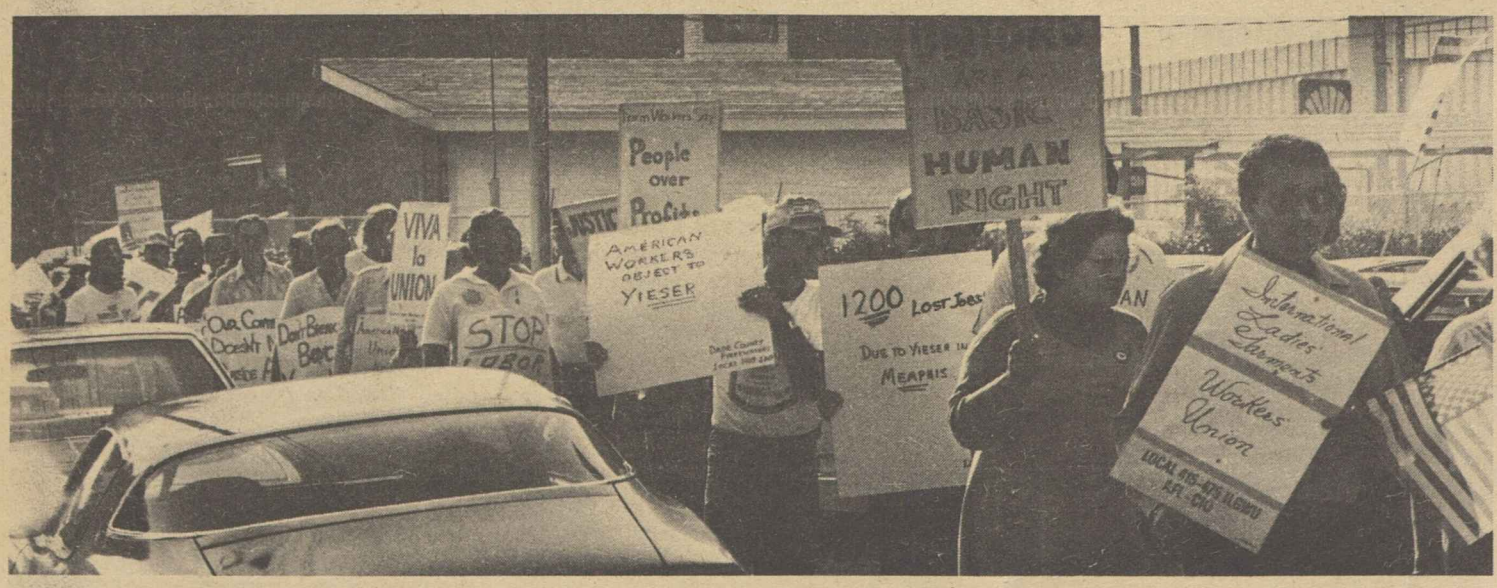
Harnage told the panel that changes in the blue-collar wage-setting mechanism sought by the Administration would hurt the entire economy of communities with large numbers of government workers.

ADMINISTRATION claims of "savings" of $1,500 per employee in the first year translate into a loss of buying power of $89 million in Georgia alone, he noted.

In addition to seeking to replace national salary levels for white collar employees with "locality rates," the Administration plan would drop the top steps of the hourly-wage schedules, eliminate a standard night-shift differential and end the present system of comparing wage scales with the nearest area of substantial private-sector employment if there is no appropriate locality.

BLAYLOCK challenged the argument that pay comparability has to be adjusted to take into account supposedly higher fringe benefits in the public sector. He said examples given by Administration officials to argue the point could be countered by other areas of comparisons between the private and public sectors that the Administration neglected to make.

The proposed changes, Blaylock charged, would drive the government further from the principle that Congress has tried to establish, that "federal and private sector workers who perform the same kinds of jobs should be paid the same."



SEVERAL HUNDRED TRADE UNIONISTS picket an anti-union seminar in Miami Springs, Fla., conducted by management consultant Ted M. Yeiser, Jr., in support of Furniture Workers on strike in Memphis, Tenn. Yeiser represents the Memphis Furniture Manufacturing Co., which UFWA Local 282 charged is attempting to break the union. The South Florida AFL-CIO, which sponsored the demonstration, reported that only six of the 50 management representatives who enrolled in Yeiser's seminar attended the sessions.

Public Education Growth Predicted Despite Drop In School-Age Children

"The decade of the 1980s could be a period of enormous growth for the public schools of America despite the decline in the traditional school-age population," Teachers President Albert Shanker suggested at the conclusion of the union's ninth annual QUEST conference. The initials stand for Quality Education Standards in Teaching, and the three-day program in Washington, D.C., drew more than 850 participants from across the nation.

Shanker foresaw a greater recognition of the need for lifelong learning and increased utilization of the education system for early childhood programs, day care, adult literacy and job retraining programs.

"LIFELONG LEARNING is going to be the pattern of the future," Shanker said. But the question to be resolved is whether these expanded education programs will be part of the public school system or "storefront operations run by private companies."

The issue of public school responsibility for education versus the "selling" of education by private firms was explored also in a debate over proposals for so-called voucher programs to finance schooling.

The case for vouchers, which the AFT opposes, was presented by John Coons, who is co-author of a book urging that families with school-aged children be given public funds in the form of vouchers which could be used to send their children either to public schools or to private schools of their choice.

GUS TYLER, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, sharply attacked the concept in presenting the case against vouchers.

He warned that such schemes would doom the universal, free education system and segment American society into small groups concerned with personal interest rather than the public good.

"Storefront churches will be turned into schools" under such a system, Tyler warned, "and the congregation will be advised, ordered or commanded to attend."

The thrust of the conference was on improving the effectiveness of schools, and speakers dealt with education from the elementary to the college levels.

MICHAEL RUTTER, professor of child psychiatry at the University of London, discussed his nine-year study on the relative effects of schools on the attainment levels of high school youngsters in inner-city London.

Rutter said he found the intellectual balance of a school to be a major factor. If at least 25 percent are not "good students," he contended, the disproportionate share of poor achievers will have a depressing effect on the attainment levels of all students.

The question of a balanced student population was also raised by Robert Kibbee, chancellor of the City University of New York, and other participants in a panel program.

Kibbee challenged the belief that quality and equality in education are incompatible.

"EQUALITY without quality is an intellectual wasteland and educational fraud," said Kibbee, "while quality without equality in a modern affluent society is a moral disgrace." Kibbee also pointed to the motto of the AFT, "Democracy in Education, Education for Democracy" as a twin-barrel commitment to equality of opportunity and excellence of performance.

Kibbee shared the panel with Gregory Anrig, commissioner of education in Massachusetts, and the Rev. Timothy S. Healy, president of Georgetown University. While Father Healy pointed to the excellence of American institutions of higher education, Anrig focused on the elementary and secondary schools.

"The prevailing objective of public education in the post-World War II period has been access," said Anrig. From 1950 to 1977, the percentage of white students who enrolled in and completed graduation from high school rose from 56 percent to 85 percent.

The percentage of black students completing high school rose from 25 percent to 75 percent during the same period. If broader-based enrollments and longer attendance mean that the SAT scores are going to go down," Anrig said, "I think it's worth it."

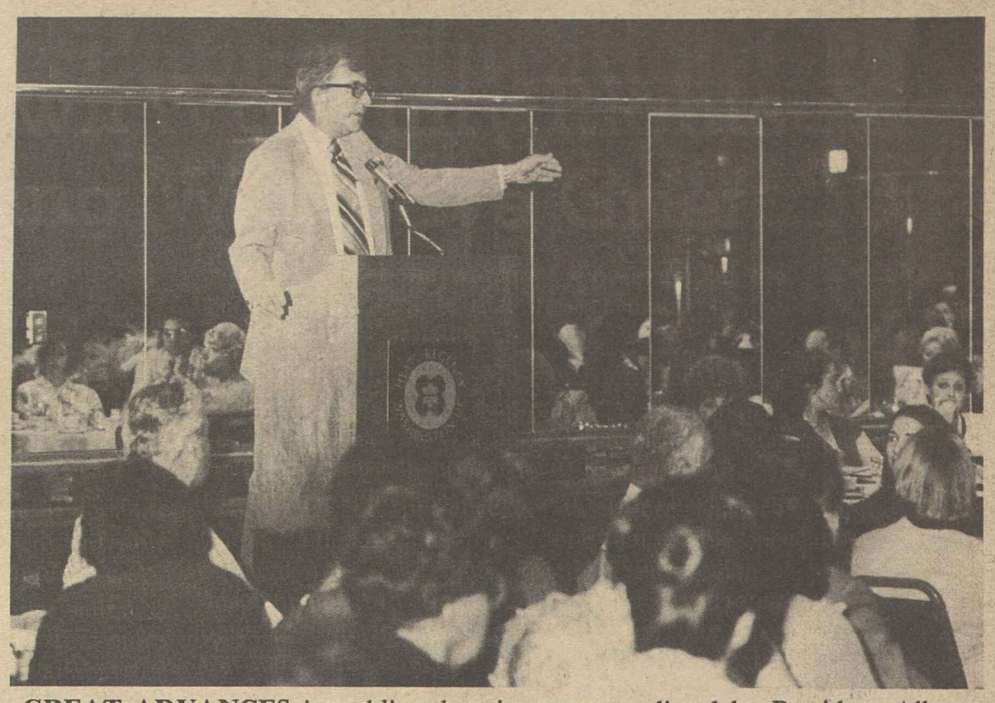
ANRIG ALSO pointed to the problems of a tightened economy and the increasing competition for dwindling public funds, as well as the Proposition-13-type measures, that threaten public education.

In his concluding remarks to the conference, Shanker said the public will look to the public schools for expanded functions if they have confidence in the school system's ability to do the job.

Standardized tests are the "best evidence" the public has, he said, rejecting the National Education Association's call for a moratorium on such tests. School critics will say that "we are destroying the evidence" if we abandon tests, he warned.

"WE KNOW that tests aren't perfect and that some questions may be ambiguous or biased, but the solution is to improve them, not destroy them. Tests are valuable tools that provide us with important information on the performance and educational needs of students," Shanker declared.

Among the many issues explored in the conference were fiscal crises in urban school systems, job stress, the character of youth, bilingual education, mainstreaming of the handicapped, innovations in labor education and political action.



GREAT ADVANCES in public education were predicted by President Albert Shanker of the American Federation of Teachers at a Washington conference.

EPA Imposes New Controls For Toxic Waste Disposal

The Environmental Protection Agency has issued new regulations tightening controls on the disposal of hazardous industrial wastes.

EPA Administrator Douglas M. Costle said in announcing the complex program that the regulations are designed to prevent toxic waste disasters that have cost federal, state and local governments—as well as industry — millions of dollars in clean-up operations.

HE SAID that 90 percent of the millions of tons of dangerous waste that industry is disposing of each year would not meet the new standards.

The regulations define for the first time what constitutes hazardous waste, whether it is toxic, ignitible, corrosive or reactive. The agency listed 416 chemicals and 85 industrial processes that fall into that category. EPA said it will expand the list at the end of May.

In February, the EPA issued initial regulations in the toxic waste disposal program, which the AFL-CIO welcomed as an "important first step."

Costle said the regulations will transform the way American industry handles its wastes. From now on, he stressed, the same firms that generate the hazardous wastes will have the responsibility for the safe management, transfer and disposal.

EPA estimated that the cost of compliance with the regulations will run industry about $510 million a year, about two-tenths of 1 percent of gross sales.

BUT THE cost of compliance is much less than the cost of the clean-up of previous waste disasters, Costle suggested.

He cited a number of past disasters, including that of Love Canal, N.Y., where chemicals from a dump site abandoned by Hooker Chemical Co. seeped into the water supply and homes, causing severe illness and forcing people to abandon their homes.

"Proper management of Hooker's wastes would have cost $3 million," Costle said. "Instead, the state of New York has already spent $36 million, EPA has filed four suits totaling $124 million, and over $14 billion in compensatory and punitive lawsuits are pending."

The EPA regulations will require large companies that handle and store hazardous wastes to begin applying for government permits next November. They will also be required to improve facilities that don't meet the stiffer standards.

But within the next 90 days, all businesses that handle hazardous wastes must notify the EPA of their operations and provide an inventory of the kind of wastes on hand.

IN OTHER action, the EPA has ordered a ban on the manufacture of six new chemicals that are considered a risk to human health and the environment.

The chemicals, called phthalate esters, are used to give flexibility to polyvinyl chloride plastic products such as garden hoses, floor tile and refrigerator gaskets.

EPA estimated that some 400 workers are exposed to dangerous toxic levels in the production of the six plasticizers and that up to 10,000 workers are exposed during their use in making finished products.

The agency said it was barred by law from identifying the company that produces the plasticizers.

Humane Policies Asked in Giving Refugees Haven

(Continued from Page 1)

role of this country as a place of refuge for the victims of oppression is a matter of the highest priority, and that the trade union movement speaks for them and for their interest in freedom and refuge."

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL statement also called on other countries in the hemisphere to open their doors to the refugees. It urged the Organization of American States to investigate conditions in Cuba that have brought about the mass exodus and to "recommend appropriate measures to put an end to the intolerable acts of injustice committed by the Castro regime against the Cuban people."

On the Haitian refugees, the statement noted that the AFL-CIO has repeatedly condemned "the tyrannical rule of the Duvalier family" which has made Haiti the poorest country in the hemisphere. The council observed that unlike Castro, the Haitian regime "does not seek to export its brand of tyranny beyond its borders and is not part of an international totalitarian movement." But the distinction loses force in humanitarian terms, the council said, calling the growing numbers of refugees from Haiti "the victims of intertwined political repression and economic exploitation."

Fines Upheld for Child Labor Violations

The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of a 1974 law allowing the federal government to use the fines it collects for violations of child labor laws to pay enforcement costs.

The justices ruled unanimously that there is no Fifth Amendment due-process infringement in permitting sums collected as civil penalties to be returned to the Labor Dept.'s Employment Standards Administration in reimbursement for costs of determining violations and assessing fines.

THE RULING was a victory for the government, which had appealed a federal district court decision overturning the fines on grounds that "bias may creep into the decisions of regional officials who impose the penalties."

The challenge to the penalties was brought by Jerrico, Inc., a Delaware firm that manages a chain of restaurants in Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida. Between 1969 and 1975, the Labor Dept. uncovered 169 violations of child labor provisions against the company. The chain was fined a total of $103,000 by an ESA regional administrator. This was later reduced to $18,500 by an administrative law judge who did not find the violations "willful."

Jerrico filed suit in federal district court in the District of Columbia, arguing that the penalties were unconstitutional because they were used to support offices that investigate and assess the penalties. The court overturned the fines and barred their enforcement.

Writing for the high court, Justice Thurgood Marshall said the Labor Dept.'s regional administrators who pursue child labor law violators are like prosecutors—"zealous in their enforcement of the law"—and may not be held accountable to strict principles of neutrality.

"IT IS plain that no official's salary is affected by the levels of the penalties," Marshall wrote in his opinion. In any event, he observed, the penalties "have never been allotted to the regional offices on the basis of the total amount of penalties collected by particular offices."

Thus, he added, the "possibility is too remote" that a regional administrator might be "tempted to devote an unusually large quantity of resources to enforcement efforts in the hope that he would ultimately obtain a higher total allocation of federal funds to his office."

The Attack on OSHA

FOR TEN YEARS American workers have had the protection of the Occupational Safety & Health Act to aid in achieving and maintaining a safe workplace. Each year, however, the law has come under legislative attack—and this year's attack is the most widespread and intensive.

The current effort has brought forth the full resources of the business community, led by the Chamber of Commerce, in support of S. 2153, the misnamed Occupational Safety & Health Improvements Act of 1980. Sen. Richard Schweiker, its principal sponsor and most ardent defender, has written to more than 55,000 local union leaders distorting the provisions of the bill and its effects on workers.

The AFL-CIO remains completely opposed to S. 2153. The testimony by the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions at the oversight and legislative hearings conducted by the Senate Committee on Labor & Human Resources clearly disclosed the disaster that would result if S. 2153 were to become law.

AN AFL-CIO ANALYSIS of workplace deaths under OSHA revealed that 41 percent of deaths came in workplaces that would be considered "safe" under S. 2153, thus disproving a key argument by its supporters that the law must be rewritten to direct inspections to so-called hazardous workplaces and give exemptions to the remainder.

S. 2153 seriously erodes the very heart of the 1970 Act through exemptions, fewer inspections and reduced penalties:

1. It represents a sweeping reversal of OSHA's safety enforcement powers under the act by removing 9 out of 10 workplaces from the full force of these provisions, regardless of the number of employees in workplaces covered by the act.

2. It would abridge and restrict worker complaints and OSHA's response to these complaints.

3. It would weaken the penalty structure of the act.

4. It would principally rely on voluntary employer compliance, which would be ineffective and would lack the confidence of workers.

5. It would unduly limit the flexibility for determining hazardous versus non-hazardous workplaces.

6. It would redefine "workplace" in a manner that could make enforcement more difficult.

7. It would raise an artificial separation of standards and procedures for safety and health inspections.

EVERY FEDERAL AGENCY, including OSHA, should periodically re-examine its policies and procedures. And we believe the record of the oversight hearings clearly shows that, under its current administration, OSHA has moved towards the proper goal of fair and balanced enforcement of the 1970 act.

The AFL-CIO supports a strong OSHA law, properly administered and vigorously enforced. Such a law safeguards millions of Americans whose health, limbs and lives are at stake.

—Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Washington, D.C., May 6, 1980.

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'He Just Keeps Saying MORE!'



Perversity Factor

Bond Market Health Bad News For Rest of Nation's Economy

By Gus Tyler

"HEALING" IS ONE of those words that, like love, motherhood, and spinach, stands for something good. So, when our Treasury Sec. G. William Miller tells us that the bond market is "healing" we are almost instinctively overwhelmed with a warm glow of gladness.

Before we are numbed with euphoria, however, it may be well to get a second opinion on the nature of the "healing" process—as it applies to bonds.

For bonds, you must remember, are perverse. When things go "better" for bonds, it does not follow that things go better for the rest of us. Indeed, quite the reverse; "better" for bonds usually means "worse" for the whole country. Here's why:

WHEN YOU BUY a bond, you do so for a given time period—like two or ten years. At the end of that fixed period, you will get back what you put into it—barring some unnatural catastrophe.

For the life of the bond, you will get a fixed return on your investment—like 6 or 10 percent.

Recently, the bond market has been weak, "sick." People did not want to buy bonds, even if they carried fairly high interest rates, because with interest rates escalating constantly, investors preferred not to tie up their money in bonds right now. They preferred to wait until the interest rates went up. Meanwhile, they played around with stocks, savings accounts, ready asset finds, lands, commodities, collectibles.

If you owned bonds, you would have a hard time selling them, because if they were bought some time ago, yielding low interest rates, you would find very few buyers now.

So, as interest rates rose, the bond market sank.

BUT NOW COMES the good news: the country is in a recession. President Carter says so publicly. All the indicators on production and sales point downward. The auto industry is firing people by the thousands. Housing construction is going down—22 percent in one month.

At the American Statistical Association, Citibank's chief economist proclaims: "We're talking about what could be the worst recession since World War II," excepting the recession of 1974-5.

As the system gets shaky, the folk who live by their investments get nervous. Dividends on stocks are likely to fall; silver—maybe gold—will slide. Even land and houses may not be the super-savers they once appeared to be.

NOW BONDS with their assured return become a good buy, especially if you can pick up the bonds from somebody who—stuck with a low interest rate—is eager to unload.

So the sicker the economy gets, the more uncertain the health of corporations, the more risky the return from banks or other liquid investments, the "healthier" do bonds appear.

So when Miller tells us that bonds are on the road to health, he is unspokenly telling us that the economy is on the road to hell.

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'Vigorous Bargaining' A Proper Union Duty

I would advise our affiliates to engage in vigorous collective bargaining with an undivided interest in representing their members as forcefully as they possibly can.

I believe that the bargaining process is the best place to resolve the question of the appropriate terms of a contract settlement, and I have not noticed any restraint by the other party to collective bargaining.

In fact, there are many, many areas of our society where that element of restraint and that resistance is far more important than whatever the pay standard might be. . . .

I do not believe that the Pay Council—which is a voluntary body in the fullest sense—has nullified or repealed the National Labor Relations Act, which imposes upon trade unions the legal resopnsibility to represent their members in collective bargaining.

—AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland at a news conference during the Executive Council meeting, May 6.

Keyed to Growth, Jobs

Balanced Policies Spelled Out To Combat Inflation, Recession

From a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on The National Economy, Washington, D.C., May 6, 1980.

THE RECESSION has begun. Unemployment is now 7 percent, with more layoffs being reported daily. The recession is being aggravated by public policies tied to the mythology of the balanced budget, tight money and high-cost energy. In combination these policies are speeding the economy's deterioration.

- Housing starts have declined by nearly 50 percent to a rate of only 1 million a year.
- Industrial production is down 1.2 percent from a year ago and auto production is down by 25 percent.
- Industrial plant capacity use is at a sluggish 83 percent.

The key to turning around the worsening downturn in the economy is appropriate federal budget policy.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S recast Fiscal Year '81 budget, and the versions subsequently reported by the congressional budget committees, would slash about $16 billion from the original January budget. The Senate committee's budget balancing effort would cut even deeper into social programs by transferring funds for these programs to the defense budget.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council stands by our commitment to the National Accord and our belief that it contains the best blueprint for a fair and equitable economic stability program for all people in this nation.

We deeply regret the Administration decision to abandon some of the principles and commitments incorporated in the accord that will result in placing an undue share of the burden on those least able to bear it.

Balancing next year's budget will do little or nothing to curb inflation. Instead of providing equality in sacrifice and a sharing of any necessary austerity, as spelled out in the National Accord, a balanced budget would add even more to the burdens of the nation's poor and unemployed.

THIS BALANCED budget program does not attack the direct causes of inflation—the cost of energy, money, housing, food and medical care. Rather, it would deepen and prolong the downturn.

Prices have jumped by 14.6 percent over last year and have been rising at an even more rapid pace during the first quarter of 1980. Over half of the price rise during the past year is due to higher energy costs and higher interest rates. Energy policies should be followed that will mitigate inflation in the short run, while still moving towards the eventual goal of energy independence for the United States. The proposed $4.62 a barrel tax on imported oil must be overturned by the Congress as inflationary and inequitable. Controls must be reimposed on natural gas and oil prices. Programs for development of synthetic fuels and expansion of mass transit should be rapidly enacted and undertaken.

The modest lowering of interest rates that has already begun should be encouraged through more effective channeling of credit to housing and productive investment—not through reducing sales, production and purchasing power.

THE ECONOMY'S downward plunge must be reversed. A course of balanced economic growth must be charted. An idle workforce, unused industrial plant and bankrupt businesses are not the way to cure the present inflation.

Fiscal actions of the government should be directed to countering the recession and to softening the economic crunch felt by the unemployed and the poor.

- Public service job opportunities need to be expanded to provide work for the growing numbers of unemployed.
- A public works program that can start up quickly should be initiated.
- Housing programs need to be expanded and additional funds provided for low- and moderate-income housing.
- Federal aid should be provided to states and localities suffering high unemployment and substantial revenue losses.
- Unemployment insurance benefit programs need to be strengthened and extended for the long-term jobless.
- Health care benefits and necessary food stamp funds should be maintained for those who become unemployed.
- Special short-term mortgage payment relief and temporary housing programs should be established for the unemployed.

Increasing funds for such programs will not only create needed housing and improved public facilities and services, but will also provide relief to those who are being directly injured by the recession. This can be done in a targeted, non-inflationary fashion.

THE AFL-CIO opposes tax cuts which would waste needed revenue by rewarding those sectors of the economy not suffering from the recession and which could stimulate speculative excesses and imbalances that contribute to inflation problems.

Lower interest rates and targeted credit programs would be far more effective in enhancing productivity and industrial investment than devices and gimmicks such as depreciation speed-ups, which further shift the tax structure away from the principle of ability to pay.

The policies that the AFL-CIO advocates to meet inflation and recession are selective approaches which directly address the inflationary pressures of excessive cost of energy and housing. These policies would also alleviate the suffering from unemployment. We believe that specific programs are the most effective and the most equitable means for dealing with the nation's economic problems.

We believe that government economic policies must be geared to economic growth and full employment. Congress and the Administration must act now before conditions deteriorate even further and the recession begins to feed upon itself.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

MOST OF THE NATION'S 60 million children appear to lead happy and healthy lives, a national commission reported. But, it stressed, a significant number of children experience serious problems: 17 million children live in poverty; 1 million are victims of child abuse and neglect; 10 million receive no regular medical care; 1 million a year run away from home; more than 5 million 14-to-17-year-olds have serious drinking problems; one out of every eight 17-year-olds in school is functionally illiterate.

The U.S. National Commission on the International Year of the Child, 1979, was appointed by President Carter to promote a better understanding of the needs of children in America today.

IN ITS REPORT, the commission covered such issues as the changing structure of families, children's services, special concerns of minority children, juvenile justice, health care and education for children.

The report should help to dispel some myths about the American family and focus attention on problems too often ignored.

The commission pointed out that only 7 percent of American families reflected the idealized family consisting of breadwinning father, homemaker mother and two or three children.

It noted that if current divorce and separation rates continue, four of every ten children born in the 1980s will live in a single-parent household for some part of their childhood. Also, of the nearly 43 million women in the labor force, six million have children younger than age six.

The report should help to dispel some myths about the Amerifrom support systems, ranging from child care to parenting education to help adults deal with the needs of their children and to counter outside influences such as drug use and alcoholism.

However, the commission found that often those families most in need of social services are not receiving them. Some are ineligible under current standards or are eligible for only a few services.

In the case of day care, for example, some low-income working families earn too little to qualify for tax credits and too much to qualify for public services. For these families, no assistance is available.

THE COMMISSION recommended a comprehensive maternal and child health insurance plan covering all costs of all aspects of health care. It called on the private sector, government and communities to adopt employment policies that recognize the needs of families, including flextime and jobsharing, as well as affordable child care for all who need it.

The commission recommended efforts to improve the quality of public education, including increased funding to help alleviate overcrowding and lack of materials. The report stressed the importance of alternatives to the juvenile justice system which involve citizen participation and community-based services.

Ultimately, as the report fully recognized, the fate of many families is directly related to the state of the national economy. A family's ability to properly care for its children can be devastated by the effects of runaway inflation and rising unemployment.

Now, as the nation slides into recession and unemployment spreads, millions of families will face desperate circumstances. Savings are being used up, the welfare rolls are increasing and the ranks of food stamp recipients have swelled in recent months.

TODAY'S CHILDREN are tomorrow's adults, citizens and parents, the commission observed. They can be healthy, well-educated and productive members of society. Or they can grow up lacking the skills and opportunities to make decent lives for themselves and their families.

"The choice is ours and theirs," the commission concluded. "We make that choice by design or default, but either way we will reap the results."

No Relief From Inflation

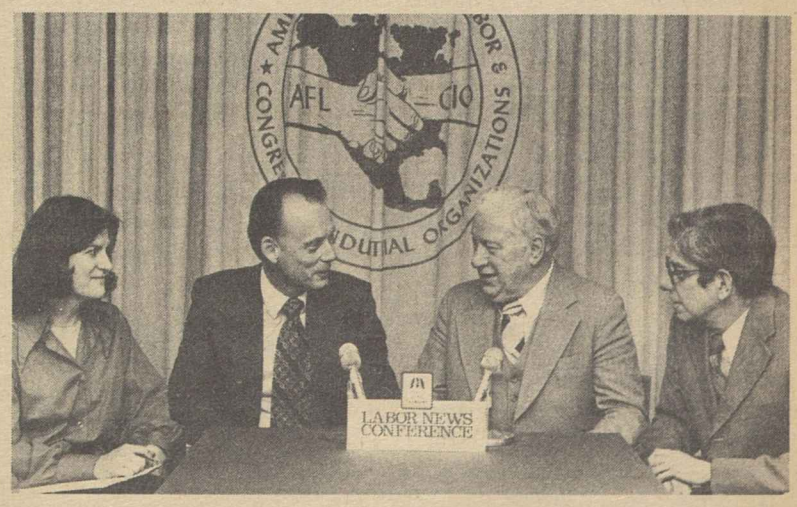
Impact of Budget Cut Schemes Will Fall Hard on Pensioners

ELDERLY AMERICANS stand to suffer new and even greater hardships in the months and years ahead as the Administration and Congress vie to balance the national budget by slashing desperately needed programs.

That warning was sounded on Labor News Conference by William Hutton, executive director of the National Council of Senior Citizens, who stressed that while the cuts will hit hardest those who are least able to cope, they will do little to slow inflation. He pointed out that most older people are forced to "live on vastly reduced incomes in a world of rising costs," noting that more than 3 million older persons have nothing beyond social security pensions that average less than $300 per month.

Appearing with Hutton on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program, the federation's Associate Social Security Director, Lawrence Smedley, said that rather than "symbolic gestures" the Administration and Congress should shape programs to effectively curb inflation.

SMEDLEY AND HUTTON said the current inflation, which is centered in the areas of food, housing, medical care and energy, is particularly severe on older citizens. Some 85 percent of their total expenditures are in those areas, which are rising faster than the overall consumer price index, Smedley and Hutton noted. That means that although social security pensions do have a cost-of-living feature, the actual increases fall short of the price impact on the items and services that the elderly need in greatest quantity.



ADDED HARDSHIPS are sure to fall on elderly Americans as the Administration and Congress vie to balance the budget by cutting desperately needed programs, Executive Director William R. Hutton, second from right, of the National Council of Senior Citizens and Lawrence Smedley, second from left, associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, warned. They were questioned on Labor News Conference by Ann McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired weekly on the Mutual radio network.

How to Buy

Pinning Down Warranty Rights Before Buying Will Save Grief

By Esther Margolius

IF YOUR NEW food processor turns out to be a lemon, or if your new washing machine is not performing the way it should, the manufacturer or dealer should repair it, replace it or refund your money.

Right? Right.

But it doesn't always work that way. It depends on the kind of warranty you received and how well you read it before buying the appliance.

Federal law requires that any retailer selling a product protected by a warranty and costing more than $15 must make the warranty available for inspection by the consumer before purchase. However, there is no law requiring that a product be covered by a warranty.

According to the Magnuson-Moss Warranty-Federal Trade Commission Improvement Act of 1975, on products manufactured on or after Jan. 1, 1977, the store must have the warranty displayed near the appliance or have an indexed binder containing all the warranties for products sold in the department prominently displayed or located by a sign. The warranty also can be displayed on the package so that the text of the warranty is visible.

IT IS IMPORTANT to you personally, to be able to compare warranties before you buy. For example, some brands of clothes dryers provide a full warranty, meaning the manufacturer will pay for all labor and parts necessary to correct defects in workmanship or material under normal use. But the full warranty is for one year. Another dryer manufacturer provides a full warranty for one year, plus a warranty for the second year on parts only and, for the third to fifth year, on parts, but the cabinet only against rust.

There are two different kinds of warranties, full and limited.

Full warranty calls for the warrantor to fix the defect within a reasonable amount of time at no cost to the buyer as long as the warranty is in effect. Any limitations or exclusions must appear conspicuously on the warranty. If a reasonable number of attempts to correct an in-warranty problem fail, the consumer must be given the choice of a replacement or refund.

A limited wararnty covers only what is outlined in the terms of the warranty. For example, the warranty may require that the consumer pay for diagnosis costs or labor costs.

While the Magnuson-Moss warranty law is very clear in its intent and reasonable in its demands on the retailer, several large chains have been cited for failure to comply with the law.

A RECENT spot-check of three large eastern state area department stores found that in only one of them were there signs posted in the appliance departments directing consumers to warranty binders. But, in the one store which did have warranty binders set up for inspection, the catalog was found to be incomplete. A substantial number of companies and products were not represented.

A request for a copy of the warranty for a specific item not included in the binder was met by dispatching a clerk to the storeroom to open a sealed package.

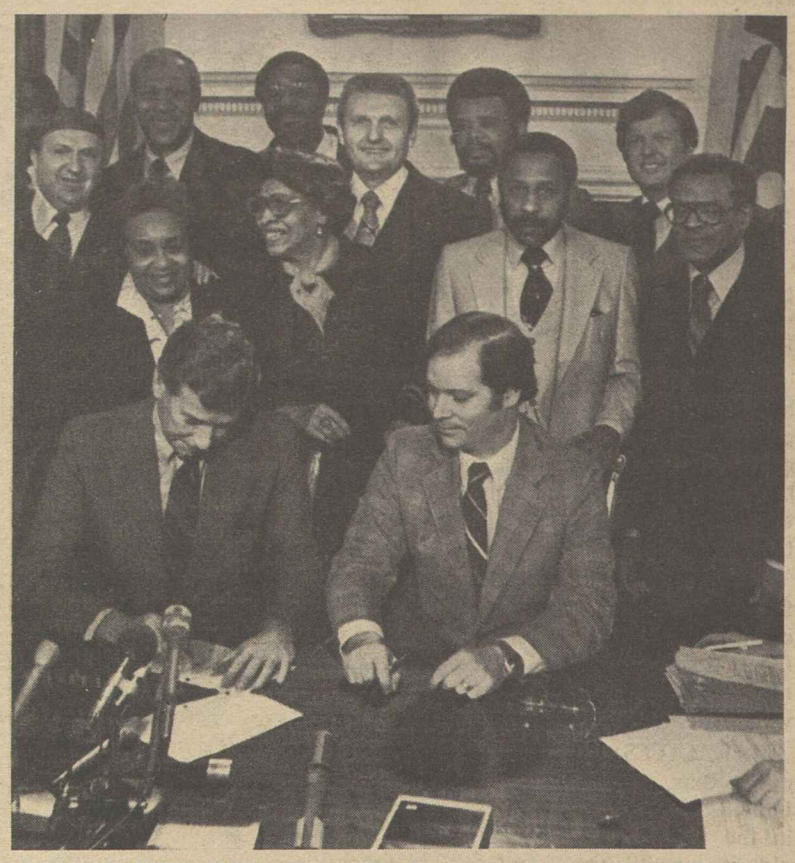
In the TV department of a store which didn't post warranties or signs (a violation of the law), a binder was pointed out upon request. However, in the household appliance department of the same store, the only warranties visible were those printed on product packaging by the manufacturer. A request to examine a warranty for one of the products was met with a confused look and an unsuccessful search through a haphazard file of instruction booklets.

At the third store, which had neither signs alerting consumers nor warranties posted in the appliance department, one clerk did recall that there was indeed a binder, which had been forgotten because "no one ever asks to see it."

A TV salesman said he didn't know where the binder was, but noted that warranties lasted for "either 90 days or one year."

If you have any problems with your appliance after purchase, first bring it to the dealer. If you do not receive satisfaction, write the manufacturer. Be sure to list the type of appliance, model number, date of purchase, your name and address and name and address of the dealer.

If you still encounter difficulties, contact the Major Appliance Consumer Action Panel (MACAP) at 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., 60606.



MARYLAND GOV. Harry Hughes signs the state's ratification of the labor-backed constitutional amendment to give full voting rights in Congress to the District of Columbia. Among those at the ceremony were President Robert Petersen of the Washington AFL-CIO, Maryland COPE Director Ed Lamon, and Delegate Frank Shore, a member of the Communications Workers. House Speaker Ben Curdin is seated next to Hughes.

Soup to Nonsense

Spring, With All Its Splendor, Welcome as Any New Season

By Jane Goodsell

LAST OCTOBER I was convinced that autumn is the best of all seasons. I've changed my mind, the reason being that spring is here, and just look at it. Trees are in leaf, wisteria is in bloom, kites are flying, yo-yos are spinning, storm windows are coming down, awnings are going up, and the cry of "play ball!" is heard throughout the land.

The fragrance of lilac and roses mingles with the more pungent perfumes of peat moss and fertilizer, mothballs and fresh paint, tennis shoes, and hamburgers broiling over charcoal.

THE SOUNDS of spring are multifarious. Birds twitter, car radios blare through open windows, jump ropes snap to the chant of "Mabel, Mabel, set the table, don't forget the red hot pepper!" The whirr of lawnmowers, the clatter of roller skates and the click of hedge clippers are counter-pointed by the plopping sounds of fists punching new catchers' mitts and the smack of bats hitting balls. And now and then the cr-a-a-ck! of balls shattering living room windows. Kids yell to each other to c'mon out and play, and parents shout to kids to come inside for dinner.

Sidewalks are chalked with hopscotch games and messages to the world that Tom loves Susie. Sunsuited tots squat in sandboxes, old men sun themselves on park benches, barefoot minstrels stroll the city streets strumming guitars, and office workers on lunch breaks lick frozen yoghurt cones bought from sidewalk venders.

Winter's clutter of boots and mittens, ice scrapers and skis and snow shovels has been displaced to make room for flower pots and paint buckets, bales of peat moss and flats of seedlings, tennis rackets and skateboards.

People act different, too, in springtime. Opening our windows and unbuttoning our jackets seems to make us feel less constrained, friendlier and more open to one another. We smile more and scowl less, and we speak to each other in elevators and at bus stops. We chuck babies, of whom there seem to be more around in the spring, under the chin. We pet dogs and whistle. We stroll instead of stride.

IT'S TRUE, of course, that spring isn't all wine and roses and gamboling on the green. It has its share of defects: crabgrass and hay fever, houseflies and a tax filing deadline. Even the warm sunshine which feels so good on the backs of our necks, has its flip side: it shows how much the windows need washing. But at least the problems that afflict us in the spring are different from those that plagued us in winter, and that makes them easier to shrug off. As Lloyd George put it, "A change of trouble is as good as a vacation."

Perhaps what is best about spring is that it's new and different, a switch from what we've had enough of. Each new season propels us into different ways of living and eating and dressing and feeling and being. It heightens our awareness, alters our moods and changes our perceptions of ourselves and the world. It's a "fix" that I, for one, couldn't do without four times a year.

From Cuba, Haiti

Americans Urged to Welcome Refugees

Following is a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on Political Refugees, Washington, D.C., May 7, 1980:

IN THE MASS EXODUS of people from Cuba, the world is again witnessing the tragic consequences of the trampling of human rights by a Communist dictator. The story being told by the courageous people who are risking their lives to flee the Castro regime confirms that the longing for freedom cannot be stamped out. The lesson should be especially clear to those who have held up Castro's Cuba as a model for other Latin American countries or for the Third World generally.

Castro is attempting to mask the deteriorating situation in Cuba, which this development clearly reveals, by characterizing those fleeing Cuba as misfits, criminals or worse. His agents are spreading the story that Castro is solving his serious social and economic problems by exporting them to the United States. Nothing could be wider of the mark. The situation in Cuba is so serious that Soviet troops are required to prop up the regime, while Cuban troops do the dirty work of Soviet imperialism in Africa.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL calls upon the American people to welcome these refugees from oppression. It also calls upon the Administration and the Congress to take the necessary steps to facilitate the entry and settlement of these courageous people who are risking their lives to reach the United States where they will be able to live in freedom.

The Executive Council calls upon the family of nations of the Americas to open their doors to these refugees. We urge the Organization of American States to investigate and report on the economic and social conditions in Communist Cuba which have caused this spontaneous mass exodus, and to recommend appropriate measures to put an end to the intolerable acts of injustice committed by the Castro regime against the Cuban people.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly condemned the tyrannical rule of the Duvalier family, sustained in power by the notorious and murderous private gangster force known as the *tonton macoutes*. Under this tyranny, Haiti has remained the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, with one of the lowest levels of per capita income in the world.

WHILE THERE are important differences between the regimes in Cuba and Haiti—e.g., the Haitian regime does not seek to export its brand of tyranny beyond its borders and is not part of an international totalitarian movement—the distinction loses force in humanitarian terms. The growing numbers of refugees from Haiti are the victims of intertwined political repression and economic exploitation.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council reiterates its opposition to all forms of political oppression, whether imposed by dictatorships of the right or the left.

The United States traditionally has been a haven for people of all nations seeking a better life and freedom from persecution. The AFL-CIO calls upon the U.S. government to formulate the same generous and humane policies toward Haitian and Cuban refugees.

Broad Aid Programs Needed

Troubled Children Pose Problem for Community

Recent increases in teenage runaways, pregnancies, drug abuse, alcohol consumption, and suicide say poignantly that America's children are in need of help.

The problems probably will persist, however, as peer example continues to condone activities once considered unacceptable, Dorothy Shields points out in the current issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly publication.

Shields, who is the new director of the federation's Dept. of Education, says "it is obvious that considerable commitment of federal, state and local resources will be needed to have an impact" on today's youth problems.

SHE CITES some alarming statistics: more than 1 million runaways in the United States each year, a 300 percent rise in the suicide rate among 15-to-24-year-olds in just 20 years, and a 1978 federal report on alcohol use showing that 74 percent of teenagers were drinkers.

In the case of runaways, no single cause can be pinpointed, Shields observes, but in general dissatisfaction with home or school is the main trigger. The prevailing disintegration of family life due to marital discord, divorce, employment of both parents, and child abuse appear to be contributory factors, she notes.

Drug abuse and problem drinking, however, are most often rooted in peer acceptance, she points out.

"A misconception that resulted from the drug scare of the 1960s was that alcohol was not as damaging for young people, and this mistake subsequently gained a certain acceptability even among parents," she observes. "But alcohol is a problem, and it's made worse by not being recognized as such."

IN A SEPARATE article in the same issue of the Federationist, Edward A. Wynne contends that increased drug and alcohol abuse and other self-destructive and other-destructive acts reflect some disturbing trends in youth attitudes. Wynne is an associate professor of education at the University of Illinois.

The growing use of drugs and alcohol particularly is evidence of the drive for speedy gratification among the young—and of an effort to avoid or escape the environment around them, Wynne maintains.

"Obviously, the increases in illegitimacy and veneral disease reflect a growth in casual (or promiscuous) sexual relations and in irresponsible attitudes among sex partners, who feel little concern for 'protecting' one another," he points out.

WYNNE SAYS an analysis of these incidents among youths "reveals a steady increase in those acts demonstrating a lack of what is traditionally called 'good character.' And wherever comparable statistics are available, they reveal that the rate of increase in such conduct is greater than the rate for adults."

The author cites studies showing a shift in adolescent attitudes since World War II toward egotism and withdrawal and away from contact or cooperation with others. Increasingly withdrawn attitudes have appeared among students in an era when the adult society has been dedicating increasing proportions of its economic resources to help the young, he notes.

This growing decline of youth character raises the central question of social continuity, Wynne observes.

"IS OUR society rearing adults who can keep the country going? In the end, the survival of any society depends on its ability to create successive groups of mature adults—young people who are socialized to adulthood within that society—who are committed to its major traditions," he adds.

To correct the deficiencies in the current character-destructive attitudes, Wynne urges public and private institutions, at all levels of society, to scrupulously examine the many formal and informal systems that affect character formation in the young. These include schools, the media, employers, the courts, neighborhoods, and communities.

Employer's Late Benefit Payments Ruled Violation

An employer's failure to make prompt payments to a workers' fringe benefit fund and its refusal to let the union audit the books constitute violations of federal labor law, the National Labor Relations Board ruled.

The decision stems from a case involving the Detroit Cabinet & Door Co. and Carpenters Local 1452. Since 1976, the employer had made tardy payments to a fringe benefit fund established in its contract with the union. In March 1979, the union asked that it be allowed to perform the audit to police the administration of its contract with the company.

WHEN THE company refused, the union, representing the mill-cabinet workers, filed unfair labor practice charges.

In its majority decision, the NLRB said that since the employer failed to respond to the complaint at various stages in the proceedings against it, the board considered union allegations regarding employer conduct as factual and concluded that the company unlawfully refused to bargain.

Finding against the company were Chairman John H. Fanning and Member Howard Jenkins, Jr., who took issue with Member John A. Penello's dissent that the employer's behavior was no more than a simple contract violation, and not a breach of federal labor law.

FANNING AND Jenkins said the employer's delinquent payments may be considered just as much an illegal renunciation of its contract with the union as a flat refusal to make the payments would be.

The board ordered the firm to allow the union to make the audit it requested, make future payments to the fringe-benefit fund in a timely manner, and pay all fringe-benefit payments owed.

Top Corporation Executives Taking Active Political Role

Top corporation executives are increasingly active in politics, a survey by the business-supported Conference Board revealed.

The survey of 395 chief executives of major manufacturing, financial and utility firms found a "clearly rising" trend of "corporate political advocacy."

It found 6 percent of corporate executives so involved as to be considered "full-time politicians."

The largest single category—40 percent of the group surveyed—was the "political activists." These are the company presidents and board chairmen who raise money and actively campaign for the candidates of their choice. And almost all those not listed as activists said they spoke out to varying degrees on public issues and sought to make their views felt in government decision-making.

Only 2 percent of the corporate heads were described as "apolitical" persons who shunned any form of political involvement either from personal preference or as a matter of principle.

The Conference Board survey quoted as typical of the activist group the company head who said, "I feel it is in the best interests of the country, the organization and me, personally, to become as active as possible in politics—and particularly in supporting specific candidates."

Only a minority, however, would be willing to give up their corporate jobs for full-time government positions. And of those, the survey found, most would prefer appointive to elective office.

Bargaining Praised as Tool In Opening Job Opportunities

Collective bargaining has proved the most effective means of opening up job opportunities for minorities and women, a leading union attorney told an American Bar Association institute here.

Elliot Bredhoff cited as an example the affirmative action program negotiated by the Steelworkers and Kaiser Aluminum to overcome a lopsided racial imbalance in skilled craft jobs at a number of Kaiser plants. Bredhoff is special counsel for the Steelworkers and general counsel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

THE VOLUNTARY agreement, which the Supreme Court upheld last year, gave both black and white production workers an opportunity to learn higher-paid skills. Half the training slots were reserved for black workers, but the overall result was that both groups had opportunities they would not have had otherwise.

Neither court action nor government regulation could have dictated such a desirable result, Bredhoff suggested.

In a related area, Bredhoff said, collective bargaining in the steel industry "has had a much greater impact than litigation in eliminating non-job-related tests which adversely affect minority employees."

SINCE 1968, he noted, the union's agreements with the major steel companies have required that employment tests must be "job-related" and "free of cultural, racial or ethnic bias." Further, an employee who fails a test must, under the contract, be notified of his deficiencies and offered counselling as to how he may overcome them.

Arbitration based on this contract provision eliminated a battery of apprenticeship tests challenged by the union on an industrywide basis while litigation was still pending at one plant where a lawsuit was brought, he noted.

Bredhoff stressed that he is not advocating that enforcement agencies or private plaintiffs "abstain from litigation or place undue reliance on the good faith of unions and employers."

But, he insisted, "where a union and employer are making a sincere effort to resolve a problem through collective bargaining, those who wish to see the problem resolved should give thought to the special advantages of a collectively-bargained solution before undertaking to inject the courts or agencies into the process."

BREDHOFF NOTED that a negotiated change in seniority rules achieved both acceptance and results that had eluded a narrower remedy ordered by a federal court with little awareness of the workplace problems it would create.

Further, he stressed, "collective bargaining holds the promise of devising effective solutions to problems of minority and female employment which simply cannot, as a matter of law, be dealt with by the courts and agencies."

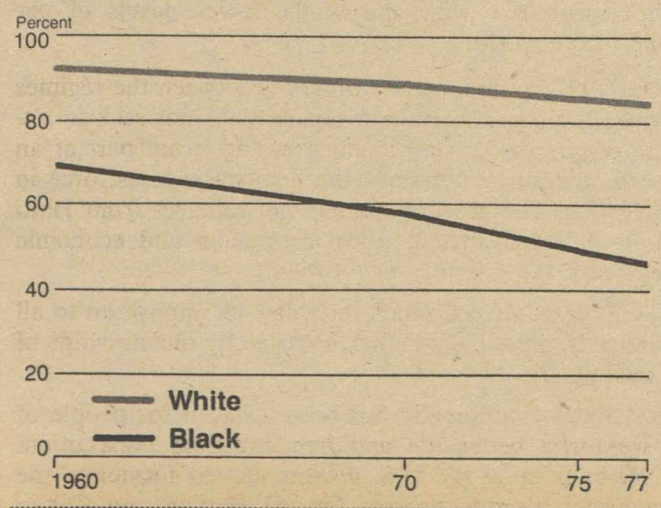
Drozak in Delegation To Zimbabwe Founding

Frank Drozak, executive vice president of the Seafarers and president of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., represented the AFL-CIO on the U.S. delegation to the independence ceremonies for Zimbabwe.

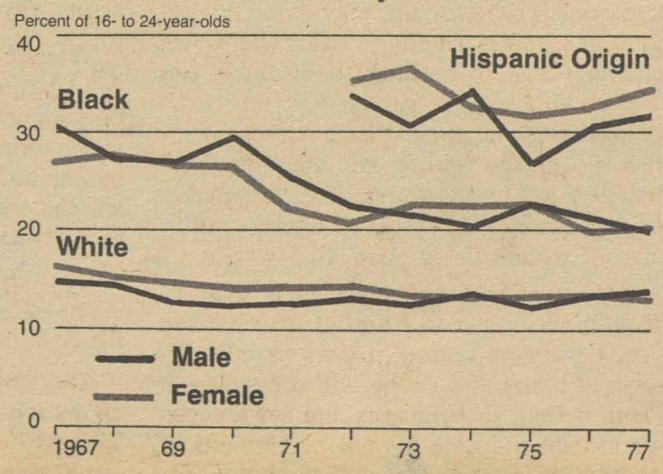
Drozak, the only labor representative on the 10 person delegation led by former Ambassadors Averill Harriman and Andrew Young, witnessed the inauguration of Zimbabwe's first Prime Minister, Robert Mugabe, and participated in the official opening of the U.S. Embassy in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe, formerly Rhodesia, has close to 7 million people, of whom 250,000 are of European descent. It had been governed previously by the white minority.

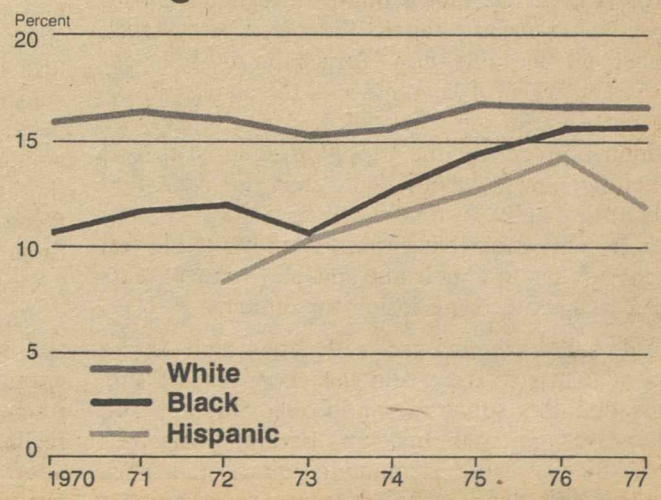
Children under 18 Living with Both Parents



High School Dropouts Among Whites, Blacks, Hispanics



College Enrollment Among Those Age 18 to 34



House Panel Backs Curbs On Credit Lid

Two labor-supported consumer credit bills have won subcommittee endorsement and are awaiting action by the full House Banking Committee.

One measure would allow stores to give discounts greater than 5 percent to customers who pay cash for their purchases; the other bill would partly rescind a new Federal Reserve Board requirement dealing with charge account and credit card interest rates.

Both bills were introduced by Chairman Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.) of the Consumer Affairs subcommittee and were endorsed by the AFL-CIO at subcommittee hearings.

Henry B. Schechter, director of the AFL-CIO Office of Housing & Monetary Policy, said unlimited cash discounts can lead to more competitive pricing and hold down inflationary pressures.

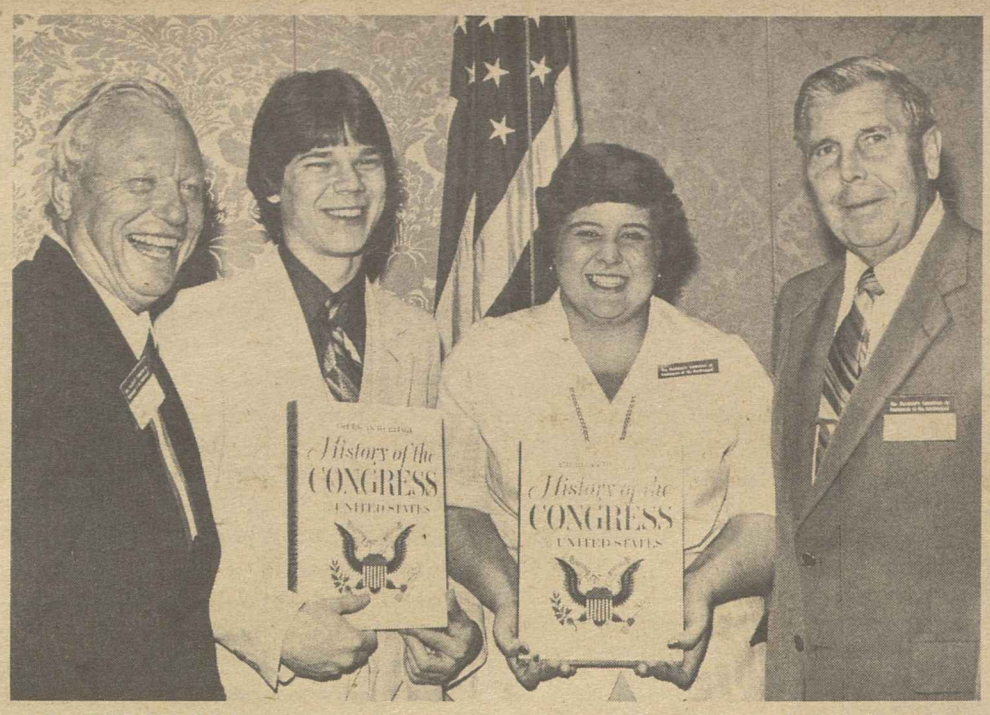
HE NOTED that the 5 percent limit was initially set so that retailers wouldn't be imposing a form of hidden extra interest charge on credit users. But at today's money costs, he said, the actual savings to a merchant when a customer pays cash is likely to be above 5 percent, and consumers should be allowed to benefit from that savings.

The new Federal Reserve Board regulation sets uniform standards requiring creditors to give a 30-day notice before changing the repayment terms. Beyond that time, a customer could pay off the remaining balance at the old terms if he did not make any additional credit purchases. But if he did, on a department store charge account or credit card, for example, the higher interest rate would apply to the entire unpaid balance.

Schechter endorsed as clearly more equitable the Annunzio bill that would require a 60-day notice before credit terms are changed and would provide that any unpaid balance continue to be paid off under the original terms.

Arbitration Group Elects Union Leaders to Board

New York—President Kenneth T. Blaylock of the Government Employees and Sec.-Treas. John J. Sweeney of the Service Employees were elected to the board of directors of the American Arbitration Association at the AAA's annual meeting.



TOP WINNERS in a national essay contest for high school students promoting the employment of the handicapped are congratulated by Harold Russell, left, chairman of President's Committee for the Employment of the Handicapped and AFL-CIO Vice President Charles H. Pillard. Gregory Yates, second from left, of Radcliff, Ky., took the $2,000 first-place prize and Shannon Page of Marion, S.C., won the $1,500 second-place prize. State winners of the competition were guests of the AFL-CIO during their stay in the nation's capital.

OSHA Submits Guidelines For State Inspection Staffing

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration has submitted guidelines for states operating their own job safety programs to comply with staffing requirements in response to a federal court order.

OSHA had been directed more than a year ago by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to set the benchmarks to insure that states with federally approved job safety plans provide a "fully effective program."

THE RULING was the result of a challenge initiated in 1974 by the AFL-CIO and the Industrial Union Dept. to the quality and effectiveness of state plans.

George H. R. Taylor, the federation's job safety and health director, said that while OSHA's benchmarks for staffing are fully acceptable to the AFL-CIO, the agency's petition for a 10-year phase-in is not.

A five-year schedule was set by the court. But OSHA is asking the court to give the states an additional five years to comply with the staffing requirements.

Under the benchmarks, many of the 24 states operating OSHA-approved plans, would have to increase their staffs appreciably—to a total of 2,837 compliance officers from the current level of 1,181. This would involve an increase of 1,351 industrial hygienists and 305 safety inspectors.

IN DESIGNING the benchmark plan to comply with the December 1978 court order, OSHA said it remained consistent with its philosophy of concentrating its resources on industrial sectors with the gravest safety and health hazards without exempting workplaces covered by the 1970 federal job safety law.

"The task was to establish for each state with its own job safety and health program the 'ideal' number of safety and health inspectors necessary to provide a 'fully effective' enforcement level," OSHA said.

"This number would function as a planning guide to be achieved over time and to the extent that congressional appropriations would allow."

OSHA NOTED in its report that the benchmark plan is not intended to "mandate or imply" an inspection targeting system. In designing the benchmark model, judgments had to be made on the relative hazardousness of broad categories of industries, thus eliminating specific targets for inspections, the agency said.

Both state and federal programs must have flexibility to concentrate on the most hazardous conditions in their jurisdictions, OSHA asserted. Therefore, the recommended frequency rates for inspections "represent averages, and not targets or requirements."

The report said OSHA intends to fund state plans at the full 50 percent level, with the states covering the other half of the cost of operations. But if Congress fails to appropriate enough funds to support OSHA's share of the incremental increase the state's obligation for that year would be reduced proportionately.

The report also noted that the Secretary of Labor would propose that state program requirements be amended to reflect the benchmark plan.

Carvin M. Jefferson Dies; Served on AIFLD Staff

Carvin M. Jefferson, assistant director of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, died Apr. 29 after a heart attack during a visit to Maine.

Jefferson, 46, had been on AIFLD's staff since 1962 after serving for three years with the African-American Labor Center. He was member of the Negro Actors' Guild and served on the board of the Communications Workers Credit Union.

Survivors include his wife, Suzanne, and three children.

Studies Center Schedule

Four institutes and workshops are being offered at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies, Silver Spring, Md., during May. The programs are open to officers and staff members of AFL-CIO unions. Three federation affiliates and the American Institute for Free Labor Development will use the campus for their own training programs during the month. The schedule:

Arbitration: Preparation & Presentation, May 4-9—Video taping gives the participants a chance to evaluate their own performance in arbitration exercises.

Labor Songs & Labor Lore, May 11-14—A session for union song leaders and historians led by singers Mike Seegar, Joe Glazer and Dr. Archie Green, labor folklorist.

Plant Closings, May 18-21—An institute on the legal, economic and social aspects of plant closings: how to prevent them, cushion their impact and protect the rights of workers involved, plus a review of pending legislation.

Relating to Television, May 27-28—A two-day workshop on how to influence TV programming, relate to TV reporters and perform before the cameras.

The Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization offers two programs for local representatives on effective representation May 4-9 and May 18-23. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters brings its newly elected business representatives to the campus, May 4-10. The Allied Industrial Workers sponsors a staff training program, May 11-16. AIFLD will conclude its 89th program for Latin American trade unionists May 16.

Also during the month, the National Capital Area Trade Union Retirees Club will meet on campus, May 7; the Industrial Union Pension Fund directors will meet May 21 and 22; and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education and the American Histadrut Cultural Exchange Institute will sponsor a joint symposium May 29 and 30 on International Labor Looks to the '80s.

Information on these or other labor studies programs may be obtained from Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director, George Meany Center, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Telephone 301/431-6400.

United Effort Urged on Jobs For Disabled

The struggle to help handicapped workers find suitable employment is just beginning, AFL-CIO Vice President Charles H. Pillard told finalists in the national "Ability Counts" essay contest for high school students.

Pillard, who is vice chairman of the President's Committee for the Employment of the Handicapped, called on labor, management, and organizations of the handicapped to unite in a common effort to assure that every American has the opportunity to a job.

PILLARD, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said that many physically handicapped IBEW members are now employed under the protection of collective bargaining agreements with employers. He stressed that the full support, cooperation, and acceptance by employers is necessary for organized labor to achieve its goals regarding employment of the handicapped.

The students were guests of the AFL-CIO at a luncheon and on a tour of the nation's capital. Their trip to Washington was paid for by the federation and its state central bodies.

The luncheon was held during the annual meeting of the President's committee. Communications Workers President Glenn E. Watts chairs the committee's labor panel.

FOUR HIGH SCHOOL seniors and one junior won top awards in the writing contest. The five national winners, along with 32 other state winners, wrote on the theme, "Speaking Out—Voices of Disabled People."

The five top winners shared $5,500 in prize money donated by the Disabled American Veterans. First prize of $2,000 went to Gregory Yates of Radcliff, Ky. Shannon Page of Marion, S.C., the second-place winner, received $1,500. Stephen L. Keeney of Corning, N.Y., in third place, won $900. Karen Swetz of Johnstown, Pa., in fourth place, received $600, and fifth-place winner Kristina Karasek of Missoula, Mont., won $500.

CWA Wins Pact Covering 20,000 At General Tel

Santa Monica, Calif.—The Communications Workers reached agreement for a second time on a contract covering some 20,000 employees of General Telephone of California.

In balloting completed on Apr. 12, CWA members rejected the original agreement by a vote of 7,225 to 5,504. CWA President Glenn E. Watts then authorized a strike for Apr. 18, and bargaining resumed on Apr. 13.

THE SECOND agreement was reached the day before the strike deadline. Members ratified by a margin of better than 2 to 1 in a mail ballot completed May 5.

Economic provisions of the new agreement are unchanged from the first accord. Workers will receive an initial increase of 7 percent, retroactive to Mar. 5, and subsequent increases of 2.5 percent in October 3 percent in March 1981, and 2.75 percent in March 1982.

Cost-of-living adjustments limited to 6 and 6.5 percent are payable in October 1981 and October 1982, respectively.

THE MAJOR difference in the two agreements, and the apparent cause for rejection of the original pact, centered on work rules involving job transfers.

Employees previously were required to work two years on a job before becoming eligible for transfers. The revised pact allows workers to transfer to a job one wage classification higher after 12 months, two classifications higher after working 18 months, and three or more classifications higher after 24 months.

Across-the-Board Layoffs

Jobless Rate Hits 7% As Recession Spreads

(Continued from Page 1)

rising joblessness, but the cutbacks also are being felt in other areas, including wholesale and retail trade where restrictions on credit are crimping sales.

"The Administration and the Congress should begin immediately to develop and expand programs to provide jobs and assistance to those who are out of work as a result of misguided economic policies," Kirkland said.

"THE NEED is for specific programs to meet specific needs, rather than broad, generalized efforts that are less effective in reducing unemployment and human suffering."

Last month's 7 percent jobless rate is the highest since August 1977. The increase from March to April was the largest since January 1975, when the rate jumped nine-tenths of 1 percent.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said unemployment increased in nearly all worker groups, including adults, full-time workers, whites, and blacks. For factory workers, the jobless rate was up 1.4 percentage points at 7.9 percent. Workers in the construction and auto industries were especially hard hit, their rates rising in April to 15.1 and 21.5 percent, respectively.

"A labor market recession is clearly under way," BLS Commissioner Janet L. Norwood told a congressional Joint Economic Committee hearing on the unemployment figures. And, she indicated, more layoffs can be expected in the months ahead.

"AS HAS occurred in the early stages of past economic deteriorations, employers cut output faster than they reduced the number of employees on their payrolls," she said. As the economic downturn widens, in other words, more employees will lose jobs.

For the past two years, the unemployment rate had remained stable within a 5.8-6.2 percent range. High interest rates generated by the Federal Reserve Board, however, struck hard at the homebuilding industry, and big automakers moved to close a number of plants due to the slowdown in sales. The Administration, eyeing the mounting number of layoffs in those two key industries, recently revised its jobless rate forecast to 7.2 percent by the end of 1980. Many private economists are now predicting even higher levels as the recession spreads.

Not only did unemployment rise sharply last month, to 7,256,000, but total employment fell substantially—by 500,000 jobs—to 97,154,000, the level at which it stood last summer. The labor force grew by 325,000 to 104.4 million.

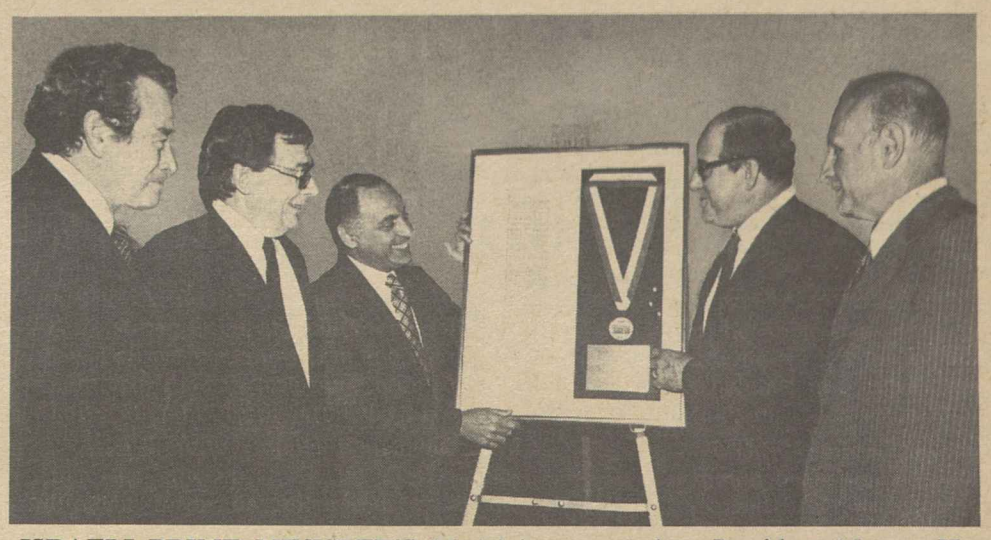
MOST OF THE half-million decline in April employment occurred among men, whose jobless rate climbed a full percentage point to 5.9 percent. The increase was the largest monthly jump for men since 1949, BLS said. The jobless rate for women advanced six-tenths of 1 percent to 6.3 percent while teenage unemployment rose three-tenths of 1 percent to 16.2 percent.

Despite the general upward trend, the unemployment rate for black and minority teenagers decreased from 33 to 29.8 percent in April—the second month of sharp decline in joblessness for this worker group. In February, the rate was 37.9 percent.

THE DECLINE in construction employment was the third monthly drop in a row for this occupational category. BLS said that employment in construction fell 140,000 in April, following a decline of 133,000 in March. The industry has lost 335,000 jobs since January.

Wholesale and retail trade employment dropped markedly in April, down by about 130,000 jobs. Roughly 100,000 of those lost jobs were in the retail sector, indicating that lost purchasing power through layoffs in other industries is beginning to have an impact on over-the-counter sales.

About the only sector where employment increased was the government, which added 75,000 workers to its rolls. BLS said that gain was due primarily to the hiring of temporary workers for the 1980 census.



ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER'S Medal is presented to President Murray H. Finley of the Clothing & Textile Workers at a dinner in New York. Joining in the presentation were, from left, President Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, Yehuda Avner, adviser to Prime Minister Menachem Begin; Finley, and ACTWU Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman.

Kirkland Terms Israel Role Vital to Middle East Stability

New York—Israel's survival and security are vital not only to the interests of the United States and the Western Alliance but to the Arab world and the cause of human freedom as well, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said in a speech here.

"If the light of freedom were extinguished in Israel, the darkness would soon be complete throughout that part of the world," Kirkland declared at a dinner honoring President Murray Finley of the Clothing & Textile Workers. The dinner was held in association with the State of Israel Bonds.

"If Israel should fall, I see no room for doubt that her oil-rich Arab neighbors would soon be swallowed up or reduced to helpless satellites of the greatest despotism of all, the Soviet Empire," Kirkland said.

Kirkland said the AFL-CIO was greatly heartened by the progress of peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt, and hoped that the new round of talks now under way would lead toward a permanent peace.

"But we remain convinced that no agreement is possible that allows Israel's neighbors to evade an explicit acceptance of Israel's right to exist or that denies Israel the practical means to secure that right," he said. "Therefore, we have continued to urge our government in the strongest terms to reject any and all schemes for the creation of a Palestinian state dedicated to Israel's destruction."

A Palestine Liberation Organization state would be a terrorist state, founded on hatred, employing assassins, kidnappers, and bomb-throwers as agents of its foreign policy, Kirkland charged. It would be a pro-Soviet state in the energy heartland of the world.

"To permit the establishment of such a state in the wake of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the continuing threat of Soviet adventures in Iran and elsewhere in the world would be madness, even if Israel did not exist," he said.

During the dinner meeting, Yehuda Avner, an adviser to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, presented the Prime Minister's Medal to Finley. He recalled that while the Yom Kippur War was still going on, an AFL-CIO delegation was in Israel. Its members included Kirkland, who was representing the late George Meany, and Finley.

The delegation was there, Avner said, "not only to see what had to be done but to demonstrate in a concrete way that the American labor movement and the Israeli people were united in the struggle against tyranny and exploitation — no matter where it exists."

Mortgage Law's Extension Sought

The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act has proved a useful tool in preventing discrimination in real estate loans and should be extended, the AFL-CIO urged at House hearings.

Henry B. Schechter, director of the federation's Office of Housing & Monetary Policy, said information that banks are required to provide under the five-year-old law enables community groups to find out if certain neighborhoods have been "redlined." That's the practice—now illegal—of denying credit to individuals and business firms in neighborhoods that banks decide are deteriorating and too risky for investment.

Schechter cited recent government studies of three metropolitan areas as evidence that "mortgage loan discrimination against low-income, older and minority neighborhoods is a continuing and serious problem."

Constitutional Budget Cap Called Threat to Government

Labor remains "unalterably opposed" to a constitutional amendment that would compel a balanced budget or to any other "mechanical formula" for limiting the powers of Congress, the AFL-CIO told a House Judiciary subcommittee.

Special Counsel Laurence Gold charged that it would distort the entire concept of the Constitution to write into it a dubious economic theory that would have the effect of eroding "the ability of representative government to function."

SOME OF THE proposals by the subcommittee would allow Congress to waive the balanced budget requirement in an emergency situation by a three-fourths or two-thirds vote. But, Gold warned, that would merely surrender majority rule by giving additional power to a congressional minority.

The House hearings were prompted by a wave of state resolutions seeking to initiate a balanced budget amendment, and Gold suggested that state legislatures are starting to "take a second look" at the issue.

While budget deficits are not a cause of inflation, he said, both inflation and recession can distort and quickly outdate budgets.

Gold noted that each one-percent rise in the unemployment rate increases government outlays by $5 billion to $7 billion, while tax revenues drop by $13-$15 billion. Budgets are submitted months in advance, he noted, with levels of spending and revenue keyed to forecasts of the economy's performance.

"If the economy departs from its forecasted course—as it invariably does—Congress would be forced to continually revise tax laws and programs in order to fulfill a constitutionally-mandated balanced budget," he cautioned.

The Senate Judiciary Committee earlier this year voted down a balanced-budget constitutional amendment proposal, and Gold urged the House panel to do likewise.

Borisov Released; AFL-CIO Effort Cited

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland reported to the Executive Council that Soviet authorities have released Vladimir Borisov, leader of an independent workers' movement in the USSR.

Borisov, who had been incarcerated in a Leningrad psychiatric hospital in March, was released on May 3, Kirkland said. Upon his release, he expressed thanks to the AFL-CIO for its representations on his behalf.

Kirkland learned of Borisov's release from Ilya Levin, a former member of the Leningrad Group of Amnesty International, and Ludmilla Alexeyeva, western representative of the Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group. Levin, who now teaches at the University of Texas, found out about Borisov's release in a phone call to a Leningrad friend of Borisov.

"BORISOV'S RELEASE is attributed in Moscow to western pressure, and you know better than anyone else who was responsible for this pressure," Levin and Alexeyeva wrote Kirkland.

Kirkland earlier had written to President Carter asking him to intervene in the Borisov matter. Carter, who expressed "great concern" over Borisov's plight, sent an urgent inquiry to the U.S. embassy in Moscow and to the U.S. consulate general in Leningrad for more details.

Kirkland also alerted the American Psychiatric Association, and asked its head, Dr. Jules Masserman, to raise Borisov's case before the World Psychiatric Association.

"THERE IS reason to believe that the Soviet authorities are more fearful of dissent among workers than of dissent among intellectuals, and that they resort to psychiatric imprisonments in order to avoid public trials which might stir up more worker discontent," Kirkland wrote Masserman.

In relaying the details of Borisov's hospital discharge, Levin said that Borisov considered his release an indication that Soviet authorities are paying more attention to the growth of a free trade union movement in the USSR. He also urged western trade unions to do everything possible to dissuade athletes from participating in the Moscow Olympic games.

According to Levin, Borisov is openly followed by an entourage of Soviet KGB agents even though he has been freed. It was the KGB that arrested and jailed Borisov in March.

HIS PREDECESSOR in the Free Interprofessional Association of Workers (SMOT), Vladimir Klebanov, was also imprisoned in a mental hospital when the Soviets moved to eliminate the independent trade union two years ago. Despite the state's brutal efforts, SMOT continues to exist.

Borisov was one of six Soviet citizens invited to the AFL-CIO's 1977 convention. None was allowed to leave the Soviet Union, however.

Exceeds House Cuts

Harsh Senate Budget Deepens Job Loss Total

By David L. Perlman

The Senate moved toward passage of a harshly restrictive budget for the 1981 fiscal year that would result in an even greater job loss than the labor-opposed budget resolution adopted by the House.

Both versions, which will be melded in a House-Senate conference, would severely weaken the nation's defenses against recession and roll back the level of public services.

By the AFL-CIO's estimates, the House-passed budget would directly eliminate 495,000 jobs and set off a ripple effect that would further add to unemployment.

THE SENATE Budget Committee proposal, which was expected to pass nearly intact as the AFL-CIO News went to press, would be even more devastating to labor's goals. Its job toll was estimated at more than 700,000 directly, with an additional 500,000 casualties in jobs indirectly dependent on federal spending.

While the overall spending totals are not dissimilar, the Senate version would s'ash much deeper into domestic programs in order to raise military spending $7.8 billion over the House figure and $5.2 bil'on higher than President Carter sought.

After the House-Senate conference agreement, the legislative committees of Congress will be under instructions to take the axe to programs in their jurisdiction in order to achieve the spending cuts required to fit the budget. Normally, this would not have been done until closer to the Oct. 1 start of the new fiscal year, after Congress has had a chance to revise its budget targets in light of changed economic conditions. But both the House and Senate rejected amendments to delete this "reconciliation" requirement. Thus, in practical terms, the budget "targets" adopted will be made binding.

IN A LETTER to senators, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison made clear labor's view that the budget resolution was totally unacceptable.

He cited its "drastic cuts in a wide range of programs which support workers and other persons during times of economic duress: food stamps, CETA employment programs, low-income energy assistance, subsidized housing, counter-cyclical fiscal assistance and certain unemployment insurance benefits."

Also, Denison noted, "cuts in other domestic programs, such as mass transit, educational loans, discretionary health programs, postal delivery, energy conservation and state share of revenue-sharing intensify the nation's economic stresses."

THE SENATE mood was demonstrated early in the budget debate in the one-sided rejection of all amendments that would have significantly added to domestic social programs.

Indicative was the 83-13 defeat of a labor-supported amendment by Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) that would have kept the budget in balance but added some $6.4 billion to non-defense programs. It would have cut back the Budget Committee's defense outlays, but still leave it higher than the House had voted.

The House adopted its budget resolution by a 225-193 vote, but the opposition came mostly from Republicans who wanted even more severe spending cuts in domestic programs. Sixty-two Democrats also opposed passage, as the AFL-CIO had urged, because of the inadequacies of the budget in terms of the nation's needs.

THE RANKING Republican on the Budget Committee, Rep. Delbert L. Latta of Ohio, suported passage and told his GOP colleagues gleefully that this year they had brought the Democrats "kicking and screaming to a position of support for a balanced budget" and by requiring "reconciliation" through committee cutbacks, "we have won one of the most important battles."

In the House, the one amendment that would have enabled the AFL-CIO and its coalition allies to support the budget was beaten by a 336-70 vote. That was the substitute offered by Rep. Richard L. Ottinger (D-N.Y.) to return to the program levels proposed by President Carter last January—before the Administration abandoned its position to embrace the Republican demands for a balanced budget.

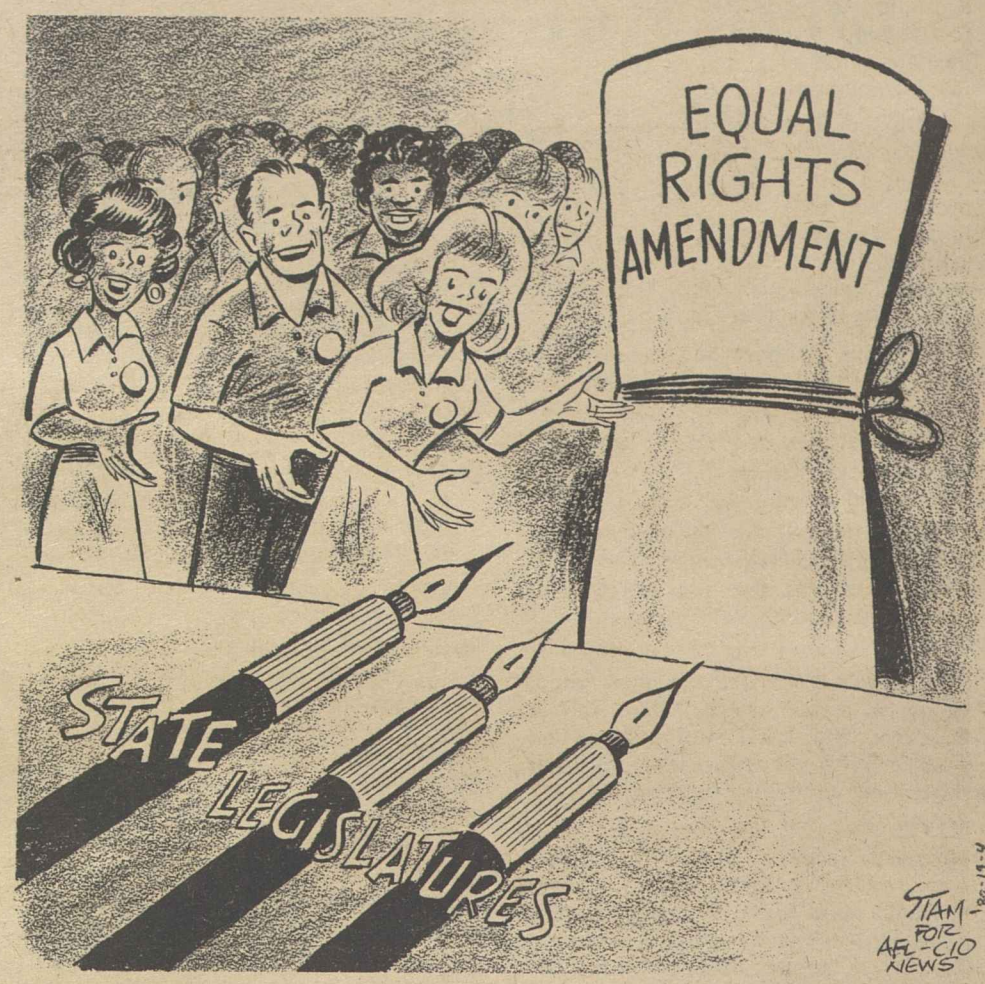
Deadline Delayed On Pension Law

Congress fell behind schedule and voted itself an additional 60 days to complete action on legislation needed to avoid a funding crisis for multiemployer pension plans.

The original deadline was May 1, when pension insurance costs were scheduled to rise sharply as a result of mandatory coverage of multiemployer plans. Unions, employers and the government's Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp. agreed on legislation to scale down the guarantees so as to avoid a chain reaction of withdrawals, plan bankruptcies and still higher premiums for the most fiscally sound plans.

Three of the four congressional committees sharing jurisdiction have approved legislation, but the crowded congressional agenda set back the timetable.

'We Need Your Autographs!'



Union Experience Challenges Move for OSHA Exemptions

The trade union movement bolstered its case against legislation that would sharply curtail safety inspections with a final round of statements submitted to the Senate Labor & Human Resources Committee.

The AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept., the Paperworkers and the unaffiliated Teamsters all challenged the basic assumption of a bill introduced by Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) and a group of co-sponsors. The Schweiker bill seeks to target safety inspections on the most hazardous workplaces by exempting from normal inspections an estimated 90 percent of all establishments.

ROBERT F. HARBRANT, president of the Food & Beverage Trades Dept., said the Schweiker bill would increase work hazards for union members "in thousands of different workplaces ranging from food stores to bottling plants, and from poultry-processing houses to institutional kitchens."

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration already targets its inspections, he noted. But eliminating entirely the possibility of inspecting an establishment that has not had a large number of recent accidents would encourage laxity, he warned.

Would passengers at an airline terminal be willing to have their aircraft exempt from safety inspection because of an airline's past accident record? Harbrant asked. That's how workers feel about their jobs, he said.

Included with the department's testimony was a supporting statement by President John DeConcini of the Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers citing instances in which employers have provided light "make-work" duties for injured workers to avoid lost-time statistics that might increase their workers' compensation premiums.

PAPERWORKERS President Wayne E. Glenn said the one-year safety record that the Schweiker bill would use to determine workplaces exempt from inspection would exclude many of the most hazardous operations where the union's membership is employed.

The union represents loggers in the Maine woods, Glenn noted, and the industry as a whole is among the most dangerous. But many of the logging operations would be exempt under the proposed legislation, he charged.

While the Schweiker bill purports to encourage establishment of labor-management safety committees, Glenn said the ability to bring OSHA inspectors into the picture is an important factor in the success of many of the committees now in existence.

TEAMSTERS PRESIDENT Frank Fitzsimmons cited major deficiencies in the Schweiker bill, and especially "its departure from the current prophylactic thrust of the entire safety and health field."

He noted that OSHA now is effectively focusing its resources "toward finding workplace hazards and preventing occupational injuries and deaths." But the Schweiker bill "reduces the agency to a mop-up role, authorized to take action only after the damage is done," Fitzsimmons charged.

Labor Urges Scrapping of Zero Tariffs

Tariff concessions to assist developing countries are a concept that hasn't worked out and should be scrapped, the AFL-CIO testified at House hearings.

The preference on imports was adopted as part of the 1974 Trade Act in order to encourage industrial development in poor nations by giving them a tariff advantage over the developed countries selling goods to markets in the United States.

It wasn't intended to cover products that would hurt U.S. industry or result in greater unemployment, but AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald said this had resulted from the program.

The "zero tariff" authority cost the United States about $540 million in revenue last year, Oswald told the Trade subcommittee of the House Ways & Means Committee.

"There are better ways to use one-half billion dollars in aid than through this windfall program," Oswald suggested.

"Most of the benefits go to industrial firms and not to development programs. This $540 million amounts to more than one-fourth of U.S. direct economic aid to developing countries," he noted, but most of it goes to a handful of the most advanced of these countries—Taiwan, Hong Kong, Korea, Brazil and Mexico.

The program, known as the Generalized System of Preferences, was authorized for 10 years, and the House panel had invited comments on the President's report to Congress on the first five years of the program.

Oswald noted that the Administration report shows that only a minute portion of duty-free benefits went to the poorest countries, and he urged the subcommittee to seek more detailed information on the program's impact on U.S. jobs.

The U.S. balance of trade has worsened since the program went into effect, Oswald stressed. In 1978, he noted, the United States trade deficit was $6 billion with the three nations that have received the most tariff preference.

Oswald gave this summary of labor's conclusions about the tariff-preference program:

- Its benefits have largely gone to multinational companies and a relatively few "elite" elements. There is little evidence that it has helped conditions of workers abroad. But it has harmed workers in the United States.
- Help for poor people and poor countries should be more direct and geared to actual need.
- As a minimum, tariff preferences should be phased out for successful countries with thriving export trades, and strict criteria should be adopted for eligibility and for products that can be admitted without a tariff.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Tamara J. Wall Dies, NLRB Staff Member

Tamara J. Wall, chief counsel to National Labor Relations Board member John C. Truesdale, Jr., died of cancer in Washington, D.C., May 3. She was 47.

Mrs. Wall had been assistant chief counsel of the House Education & Labor Committee before joining the NLRB staff in 1963.

She is survived by a daughter, Cindy. Her husband died several years ago.

Congress Moves to Prevent Food Stamp Cutoff

AFL-CIO News

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Congress rushed through emergency legislation to pump more money into the food stamp program and avoid an immediate cutoff of assistance to millions of low-income households.

Both the House and the Senate moved with unusual speed, finding shortcuts through a procedural labyrinth. But the process will have to be repeated, at least in part. The $2.56 billion appropriated was acknowledged to be too little to last out the fiscal year, and the House-Senate conference agreement promised to bring the total up to the Senate-passed $3 billion level when it became necessary.

EVEN THAT amount might prove inadequate if the recession worsens, but the conferees warned that the only recourse then would be to reduce benefit levels.

The funding crisis developed because the spending ceilings set by a 1977 law didn't anticipate the inflation rate that pushed up the cost of food coupled with high unemployment that forced more people to turn to the food stamp program for assistance.

DESPITE AMPLE warning that the program would run up against the spending limit a full four months before the end of the fiscal year, Congress waited until the last possible moment before responding with a sense of urgency. The AFL-CIO and other concerned groups repeatedly pressed for legislation needed to avoid a cutoff of food stamps to the 21 million persons—mostly children and the elderly—who are getting an average of $1-a-day in assistance.

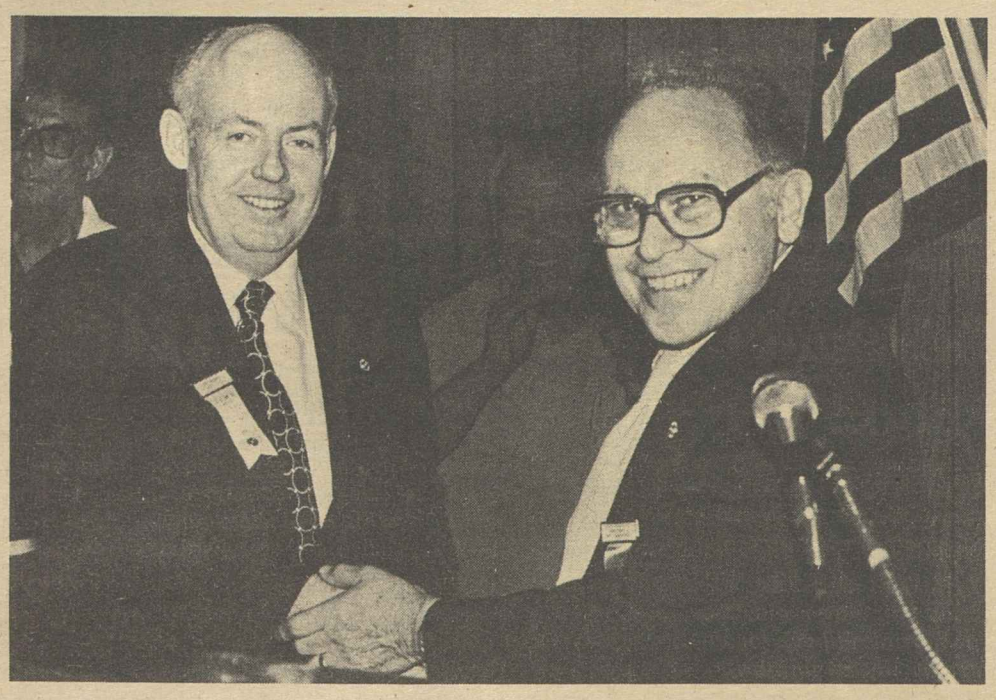
Before emergency funds could be made available, Congress had to raise the outdated authorization ceiling and the overall budget ceiling for the current fiscal year.

The authorization bill brought to the floor by the House Agriculture Committee was a carefully drawn compromise that sought to hold down costs by tightening eligibility and adjusting the benefit levels for inflation only once a year instead of every six months.

BUT A conservative coalition on the House floor gravely worsened the bill with a labor-opposed amendment that would have forced recipients to pay the value of their food stamps if their economic conditions subsequently improved.

This "recoupment" provision was dropped by a House-Senate conference committee, which reached quick agreement on higher funding ceilings both for this year and for the 1981 fiscal year. As passed by the House, it would have required repayment from any food stamp

(Continued on Page 8)



JEWELRY WORKERS convention overwhelmingly ratified a merger agreement with the Service Employees that will make the 10,000-member union a new division of the SEIU. A handshake by SEIU Sec.-Treas. John J. Sweeney, left, and Jewelry Workers President Leon Sverdlove seals the accord. **(Story, Page 8.)**

Kirkland Presses Programs to Fight Worsening Slump

By David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland called on Congress to fight rising unemployment and a worsening recession with new programs to put people back to work and rebuild the nation's industrial base.

He asked delegates to the Industrial Union Dept.'s three-day legislative conference to press their congressmen and senators to heed the clanging economic danger signals and recognize that "rising unemployment will unbalance a budget faster than any other single factor."

KIRKLAND AND others who addressed the IUD conference warned the delegates that they will find former allies in Congress now voting with the "nay-sayers" to weaken laws labor helped enact and to cut funding for needed programs.

Perhaps the sharp rise in unemployment last month "will shake them back to reality," Kirkland suggested. "The recession is here. It is already deep and certain to get worse," he warned.

The 300 delegates—a leadership group drawn from IUD affiliates—were welcomed by President Carter at a White House reception, briefed on key economic and legislative issues by panels of experts, and asked by IUD President Howard D. Samuel to generate a rank-and-file follow-up that will demonstrate back-home support for labor's programs.

BUT THERE was no sugar-coating of the problems that the trade union movement and its allies have encountered on Capitol Hill.

"In more normal times," Kirkland told the delegates, the AFL-CIO would be asking their help "in passing comprehensive national health insurance, strengthening OSHA, improving trade legislation, winning labor law reform, or on behalf of tax justice."

INSTEAD, HE stressed, "the labor movement faces the task of fending off a major attack on past gains." And "in the name of fighting inflation, some so-called liberals have abandoned their party's platform of concern for the poor, the elderly, the minorities and the unemployed."

In the budget battles, Kirkland said. "Democrats should not be trying to outdo the party that invented the trickle-down theory of economics."

Budget cuts proposed by the Administration would increase unemployment by close to 1 million jobs, directly and indirectly, Kirkland charged. And each further cut insisted on by Congress adds to the job toll, he said.

"Rather than cutting public service jobs, it is time to increase that program to provide work for the growing numbers of unemployed," he urged.

HE CALLED FOR a renewal of the accelerated public works program, for new and expanded housing programs, for help to states and cities hurt by high unemployment, for unemployment insurance keyed to the prolonged jobless levels of recession periods and for food stamp funding adequate to the need.

But "most of all," Kirkland urged, "the

(Continued on Page 2)

Final Version of Budget Will Add to Job Losses

A House-Senate conference committee sought to agree on a balanced budget target for the 1981 fiscal year, but the only certainty was that the final version would add significantly to unemployment and worsen the hardships of recession.

Both versions were unacceptable to the AFL-CIO.

The House budget would cut spending some $16 billion below the "austere" program levels the Carter Administration proposed last January. In dollar totals, though not in all details, it is close to the revised "balanced budget" the President sent to Congress in mid-March.

The Senate version is a patchwork that in places strays off in apparently conflicting directions.

Overall, it would slash domestic programs deeper than the House cuts in order to allocate substantially more for military spending than the Administration has asked.

IT WOULD be theoretically in balance —even assuming the recession is as mild as congressional budget-writers once anticipated—only by including revenue from the oil import fee the Administration wants to impose. But a 75-19 procedural vote sent out what senators agreed was a "clear message" of opposition to the import fee. The vote will allow a resolution disapproving the oil import tax to be brought up later even if it would mean unbalancing the budget.

In one important area—subsidies for postal services—the Senate sought to restore a big part of damaging cuts that would be required under the House-passed budget. But one of the first actions taken by the conference committee wiped out most of the funds the Senate sought to restore.

The House cutback would require elimination of Saturday mail deliveries; the Senate version was designed to continue services and avoid heavy layoffs of postal workers.

ON THE other side of the coin, the Senate ignored rising unemployment to wipe out entirely the anti-recession program of public service jobs. The House version would lop off only 50,000 of the 200,000 CETA public service jobs.

The Senate voted to allow states to choose no-strings revenue-sharing instead of certain federal grants programs. But it

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor to Launch Major Aid Drive For Cambodians

The AFL-CIO is launching a major volunteer effort to help bring needed relief to millions of starving and stricken Cambodians.

In announcing the AFL-CIO Cambodia Crisis Campaign, Federation President Lane Kirkland called on all affiliated unions and state and local central bodies for cooperation.

THE EFFORT will be kicked off with a national conference at the AFL-CIO headquarters May 29 for campaign coordinators of international unions and state and local labor organizations.

The federation's effort is part of a nationwide fund-raising drive spearheaded by the National Cambodia Crisis Committee. Kirkland is one of the four co-chairmen of the committee, along with Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University; Jean Young,

(Continued on Page 3)

Impact on Workers Stressed In Developing Energy Policy

Whatever approach the nation takes toward solving the energy crisis it must take into account the impact on workers' jobs and their standard of living, representatives of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. were told during a two-day national conference on energy.

Conference speakers, reflecting a broad range of views, stressed the need to bring that message to leaders at all levels of government. A key objective of any national policy must be ending the country's dependence on foreign oil, they pointed out.

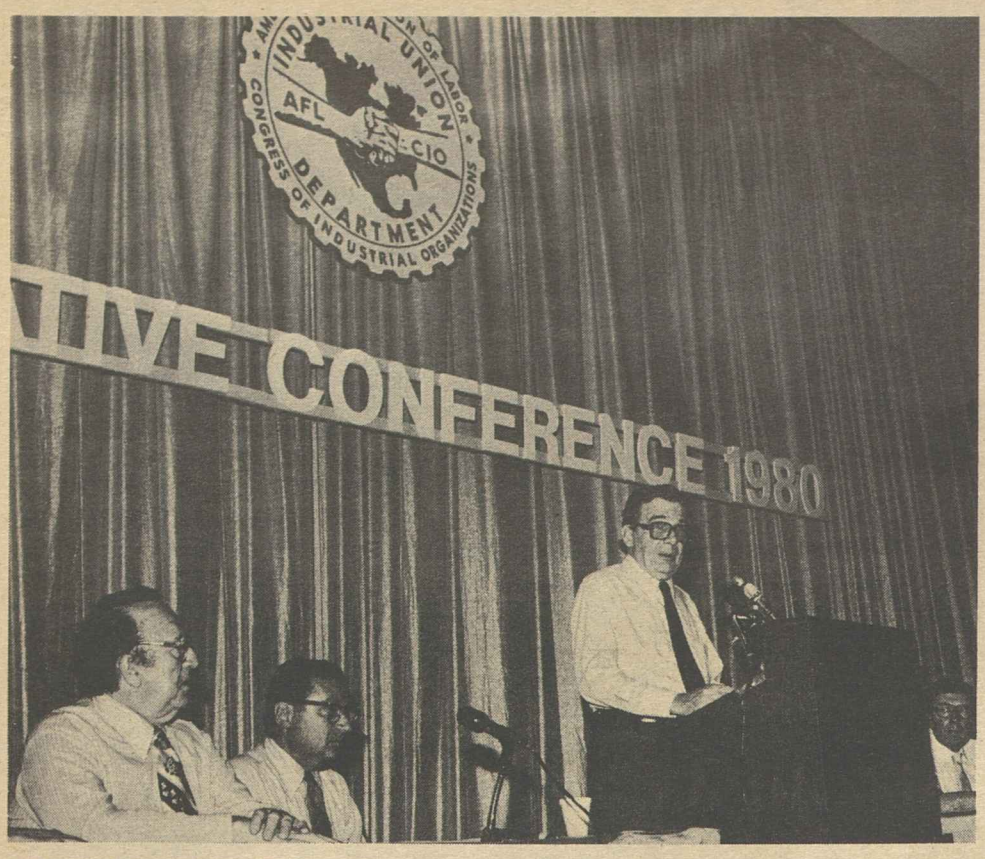
IN SUMMING UP the conference, BCTD President Robert A. Georgine said that a combination of energy conservation and stepped-up development of alternative sources of fuel is an essential basis for national policy.

"Coal and nuclear power—used with due regard for worker and environmental safety—are available now and hold even a greater promise for the future," Georgine said. He also cited a "well-founded" national commitment to solar power as an important future source of energy.

AS REPRESENTATIVES of workers, Georgine said, "we must take the lead in seeing to it that there is enough efficient, reasonably priced energy available to allow everyone the opportunity for a decent job and a decent standard of living."

He stressed that labor must insist that practical and effective energy policies be adopted and carried out, with assurances that costs and benefits will be shared fairly among all sectors of society.

(Continued on Page 8)



RISING UNEMPLOYMENT must be met by new programs to put people to work and rebuild America's manufacturing base, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland told to the Industrial Union Dept.'s legislative conference.

Action to Counter Recession Pressed at IUD Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

shrinkage of the manufacturing basis of the economy must be halted."

New technology can make U.S. industry more competitive, "but that technology is now being transferred and installed abroad," he said.

TO GIVE industry "some breathing room while it rebuilds," competing imports must be restricted. The industrial rebuilding, with labor's cooperation, can at the same time be "more energy-efficient and more productive."

President Carter, in his welcome to the delegates at the White House, said he shared Kirkland's concern for the rebuilding of the nation's industrial strength.

Carter said the $227 billion in revenue the windfall oil profits tax is expected to bring in over the next decade can provide resources "to open up a new vista for jobs and progress."

THE PRESIDENT also spoke of another area of special concern to the IUD delegates, declaring his opposition to the Schweiker bill to exempt most work establishments from job safety inspections. And he reiterated his continued commitment to help "get the votes for labor law reform."

But delegates were reminded by speakers from Capitol Hill that the business lobby has been riding high in terms of influence on Congress.

Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) and other panel members from the House Education & Labor Committee said the "main accomplishment" this year has been to prevent passage of repressive legislation. Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) warned that the right wing is trying to pull together the potent strength of various "one-issue" groups behind an attack on labor and labor's programs. Other senators, House members and union legislative and political staffers dealt with related areas of labor's concerns.

LABOR SEC. Ray Marshall and OSHA Director Eula Bingham were among the speakers, and other participants included leaders of organizations allied with labor's goals.

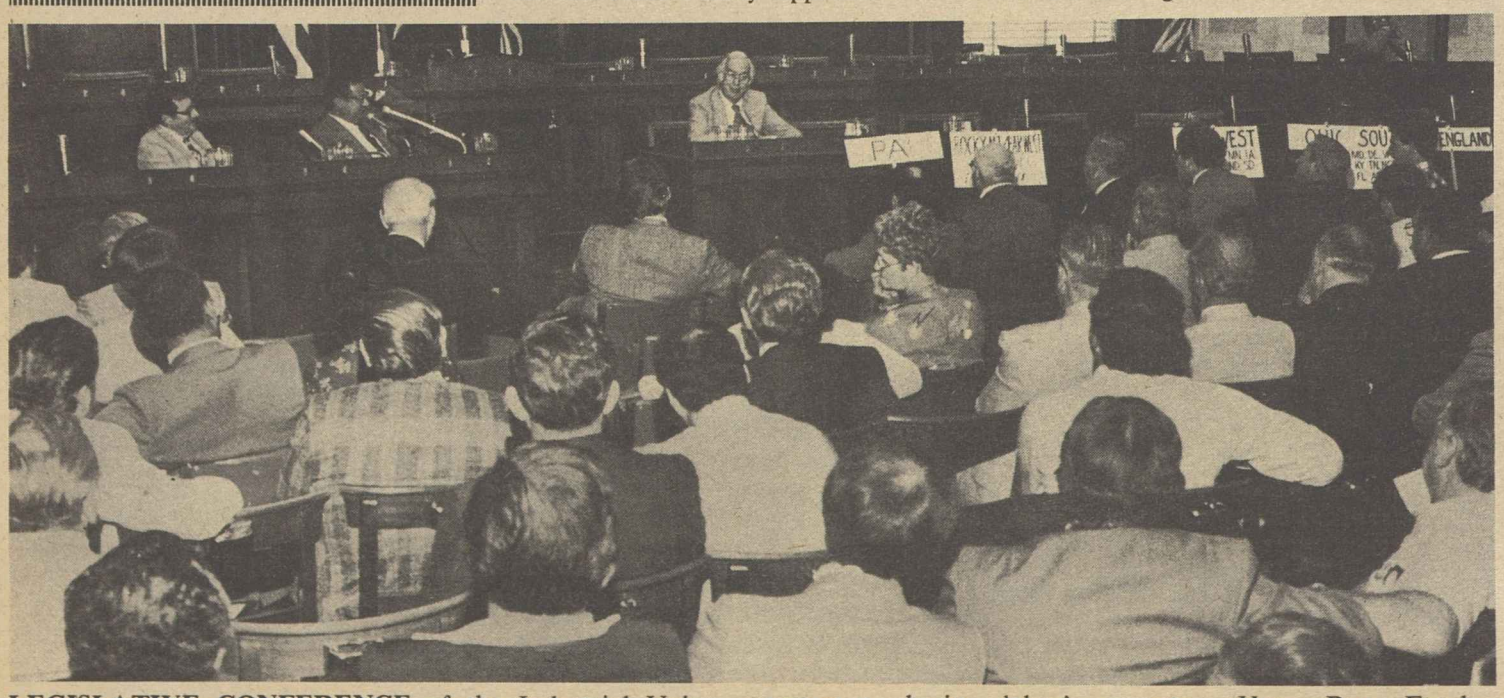
Workshop program leaders and moderators included, in addition to Samuel, IUD Sec.-Treas. Elmer Chatak; Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers President Robert F. Goss; Operating Engineers President J. C. Turner; Steelworkers Vice President Leon Lynch, and Ladies' Garment Workers Sec.-Treas. Shelley Appleton.

Brand Names Listed In Eyeglass Boycott

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has endorsed a nationwide consumer boycott of the products of Marine Optical Co. of Brockton, Mass., which manufactures eyeglass frames under the following brand names:

Bonjour, Voila, Vera, Aviance, Winks, Cotton Candy, Neferttite, Tech, Country-Western, Trofy and Director.

This list replaces the list of brand names previously released which contained additional brands not manufactured by Marine Optical Co.



LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE of the Industrial Union Dept. moved to Capitol Hill for a briefing by a panel of congressmen sharing labor's concerns. Here, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) talks with the delegates.

Industry Hazards Cited

Grain Workers Seek Strict OSHA Standard

A uniform federal standard is vitally needed to protect workers from serious safety and health hazards in the grain handling industry, union witnesses testified at regional hearings conducted by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

The general duty regulations OSHA now applies to the industry are inadequate to provide safeguards from explosions and health hazards, OSHA hearing examiners were told.

The hearings were held from mid-April through early May at the grain handling and processing centers of Superior, Wis.; Kenner, La., and Kansas City.

BETWEEN 1976 and 1980, more than 100 workers were killed and over 200 seriously injured in grain elevator explosions across the country. In one explosion late in 1977 in Louisiana, 36 workers died.

But in addition to the danger of explosions, union representatives testified, workers encounter serious health problems from the inhalation of grain dust and highly toxic pesticides and fumigants.

Testimony by the AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept. at the Wisconsin hearings pointed out that a major problem is the lack of maintenance and housekeeping in grain handling facilities, regardless of their size.

FBTD SAFETY specialist Deborah Berkowitz told the OSHA hearing panel that for the lack of an adequate standard, grain dust levels are often excessive, the ceiling on chemical exposure is bypassed, equipment and machinery is poorly tended, and fire prevention and warning devices are faulty.

"It is no wonder that last year we saw 20 explosions in the United States and that in the first three months of this year, we have already seen eight explosions," Berkowitz said.

She pointed out that 47 percent of the grain workers at two Lake Superior port towns are suffering from chronic bronchitis, "and, as recent studies have documented, this has nothing to do with smoking."

A WEEK after the hearings opened, a series of explosions and a flash fire at a Pillsbury Co. grain elevator in St. Joseph, Mo., killed one member of the Grain Millers and injured several others. Four were hospitalized in critical and serious condition.

At hearings in Kansas City, Grain Millers International Rep. Howard Roe testified that within a 50-mile radius of the hearing site six grain workers had been killed and 55 injured by explosions since January 1978.

Roe commended OSHA's efforts to curb safety and health hazards in the industry, but he stressed that the agency could do a far better job if it had the needed tools —specifically, an effective standard.

"The industry needs to adhere to stricter controls and more prudent use of chemicals in treating grain and fumigating the facilities," Roe told the hearing panel.

DESPITE CLAIMS by employers that chemicals are being used properly, Roe said, "we have some of our older members who suffer skin rashes, difficulty in breathing and a swelling or bloating of the body when being exposed to fumigants that are supposed to be within safe tolerances."

Similar concerns on inadequate dust and chemical controls were expressed by representatives of the State, County & Municipal Employees and the Allied Industrial Workers whose members have been exposed to the hazards. Other unions presenting testimony at the regional hearings included the Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers, and the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Final Budget Taking Shape Will Compound Job Losses

(Continued from Page 1)

did insist on continuation of key programs.

Under the Senate budget, 80,000 fewer units of subsidized low-income housing would be funded in the fiscal year starting Oct. 1, 1980. And its budget assumes substantial reduction in food stamp outlays by cutting out 38 cents in food stamps if a child gets a subsidized school lunch.

AFTER STAYING in session until 2 a.m. in an unsuccessful attempt to complete action on the budget resolution, the Senate put off passage until the following week and then approved it, 68-28.

The House-Senate conferees actually had two budget measures to deal with—a "final" budget resolution raising spending ceilings for the current fiscal year, which runs through Sept. 30, and the budget targets for fiscal 1981.

Inflation and changed economic conditions have outdated portions of the current budget, requiring higher spending ceilings for entitlement programs such as food stamps and trade adjustment assistance.

IN SOME other developments:

- Action taken in both the House and Senate virtually guaranteed that Congress will not go along with an advisory council's recommendation to make one-half of social security benefits subject to income tax. Labor members had vigorously dissented from the panel's proposal.

First, the Senate Finance Committee approved a resolution that would put Congress on record against taxation of any part of social security benefits. A day later, the House Democratic caucus voted unanimously to ask the Ways & Means Committee to initiate a similar resolution.

- A House-Senate conference committee broke a deadlock and agreed on legislation to provide assistance to former employees of the defunct Rock Island Railroad, including relocation expenses and job retraining.

- An Administration request for funds to more than double the staff of the Council on Wage & Price Stability was supported by the Senate Banking Committee but rejected by the House committee.

The House panel sliced the funding request of $25 million to $9.8 million — the amount the President requested in January before cutting back other budget requests but asking more money to monitor wage and price guidelines as part of an anti-inflation effort.

Latin Trade Unionists Mark Council's Growth, Map Expanded Program

Hispanics and the labor movement in the 1980s formed the theme for the work-intensive sessions of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement (LCLAA) at its third national membership meeting in Washington.

Acting on a heavy agenda, LCLAA elected national officers and board members, took steps to expand its program operations, debated and adopted a series of policy resolutions, and listened to several major speakers, led by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue and Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez.

THE DELEGATES also attended a White House reception held in their honor and were greeted by President Carter and Ambassador Esteban E. Torres, Special Assistant to the President for Hispanic Affairs, who addressed the convention.

Henry L. (Hank) Lacayo, Community Action Program (CAP) director of the Auto Workers, was elected LCLAA's national chairman without opposition. Lacayo succeeds Ray Mendoza of the Laborers, who retains a seat among the national officers as past chairman.

Other top officers include Maclovio Barraza of the Steelworkers, secretary-treasurer; and J. F. Otero of the Railway & Airline Clerks, executive vice president, both of whom were re-elected. Vice chairpersons re-elected include Maria Portalatin, Teachers; Alfonso Rodriquez, Carpenters; Manuel Gonzalez, Ladies' Garment Workers; Rudy Mendoza, Communications Workers; Michael Garcia, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. One vice chairperson was newly-elected: J. J. Rodriquez of the Food & Commercial Workers. Alfredo Montoya, Steelworkers, continues as executive director.

IN HIS KEYNOTE speech, Donahue noted the growth of LCLAA, which now has 72 chapters in 26 states.

"You buried the myth that Hispanic movements were impossible on a national scale," Donahue said. "For you and me, it's no secret how you did it. First, you were the only substantial national group that cut across all Hispanic ethnic lines. . . .

"And secondly, you organized around the workplace, around the collective bargaining agreement and the ballot box—and as such, you had a staying power with which you have already outlived some groups organized only around lifestyle or individual demagoguery. Think back just seven years, and you'll remember some of them as echoes of an already distant past."

DONAHUE PLEDGED that LCLAA will continue to have "the full-fledged backing of the AFL-CIO, including our help against those groups who today for their own private benefit are trying to turn the clock back by raiding your international unions in the name of that same separatism and demagoguery."

Chavez, who addressed the convention banquet, praised LCLAA for its "great depth, great dedication, and great unity. I am really proud to be a part of that."

He stressed the importance of "getting our message out," not only to the Hispanic communities, but to the general public, and urged the formation of an information center for Hispanics.

"SEND OUT the word about our side of things," he said. "Of all the things we can do, this is one of the most important. There is a tremendous awakening of our people. The questions we must face are: What's going to happen with it? Which way are we going to go?"

In its convention, LCLAA faced up to the challenge of determining its future direction by expanding its program operations. It will continue to stress its effective programs in voter registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns, but also took steps to develop:

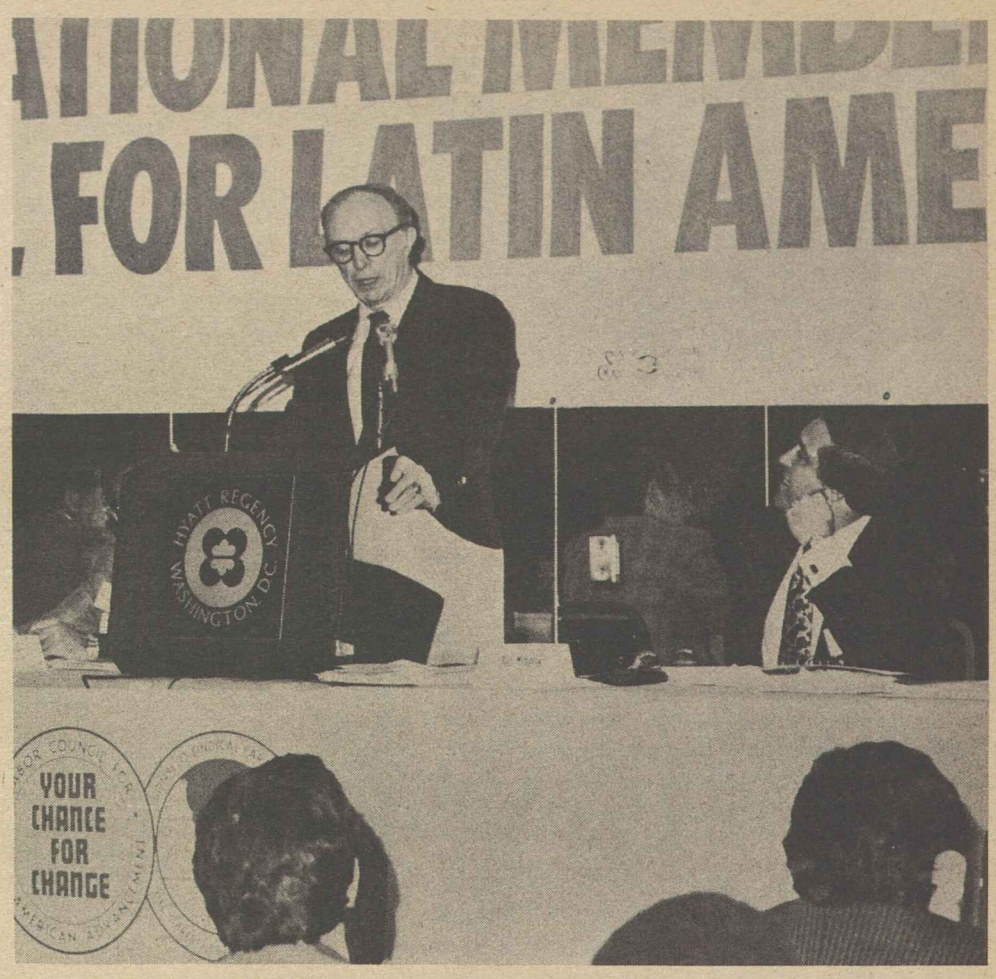
- A training program for workers, in relationship to OSHA under a grant being sought from the Labor Dept.
- A research and training center, to develop data pertinent to Hispanic workers and their problems.
- A program to produce films on the history of Hispanic labor.

IN A UNANIMOUS resolution, LCLAA called on its chapters and members to organize letter-writing campaigns and other activities "to support and assist the morale, well-being, and safety of all the hostages held in Iran." The resolution noted that two of the hostages were known to be Hispanics—Sgt. James M. Lopez, Globe, Ariz., and Cpl. William Gallegos, Pueblo, Colo.

Another resolution called on the nation to continue to give safe haven to "thousands of refugees fleeing the tyrannical regimes of several Caribbean, Central and South American countries" and asked for adequate federal funding and prompt and efficient processing for resettlement of the refugees.

In their talks to the delegates, Ambassador Torres and Rep. Robert Garcia (D-N.Y.) both emphasized the growing unity among all Hispanics, regardless of background.

"No more are they going to be able to say the Mexicans are doing to the Puerto Ricans, the Puerto Ricans are doing to the Cubans, the Cubans are doing to the Santo Domingans, and so on. No More!," said Garcia.



LABOR COUNCIL for Latin American Advancement took a big step forward with a major expansion of its operations, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue told its national membership meeting that the organization has demonstrated its effectiveness and "staying power." The council's executive vice president, J. F. Otero of the Railway & Airline Clerks, is seated at right.

Council Sets New Guidelines On Endorsement of Boycotts

Consumer boycotts endorsed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent Washington meeting — against Memphis Furniture products, Meier's Wine Cellars and Marine Optical Co.—are in keeping with new guidelines for such procedures adopted by the council at its February sessions.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, in distributing copies of the guidelines to affiliates, noted that an important new provision is the establishment of an AFL-CIO unfair list. This, he said, is similar to the boycott list in that consumers will be asked not to buy the goods and services produced by the listed companies, and the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. will publicize it extensively.

Kirkland said the unfair list "gives the AFL-CIO the opportunity to respond quickly to affiliates' needs for consumer action, particularly in those cases where the activities normally associated with a full-scale boycott cannot be quickly implemented."

The guidelines, he said, "are meant to assist affiliates in making the decisions as to whether or not a boycott is feasible" and will allow the federation "to respond appropriately" if a union decides to call a boycott.

AMONG OTHER things, the guidelines stress that responsibility for carrying out boycott activities rests with the union calling the boycott, with the federation providing supplemental support. A union calling a boycott is required to designate a member of its headquarters staff as boycott coordinator.

The guidelines specify that the list of endorsed boycotts should be limited, where possible, to active boycotts against identifiable products or services. The new "unfair" list would include unfair employers who do not offer identifiable consumer products or services for sale and to inactive boycotts.

Labor to Launch Major Aid Drive For Cambodians

(Continued from Page 1)

chairman of the U.S. International Year of the Child; and Walter A. Haas, Jr., chairman of Levi-Strauss & Co.

In letters to presidents of international unions and to officials of other AFL-CIO organizations, Kirkland noted that delegates to the federation's 1979 convention and the Executive Council earlier this year voiced strong support of efforts to aid the needy Indochinese.

"Our federation has given its pledge to support a massive, voluntary relief campaign for the millions of Cambodians who will face starvation once current harvests are consumed," he pointed out.

And in a television taping session to promote the AFL-CIO effort, Kirkland stressed that the Cambodians "are not just hungry; they are devastated by illness." He underlined the needs of Cambodians for food, seeds and farm tools to start new crops, as well as medicine.

Kirkland said the labor movement can carry out its commitment through the federation's Cambodia Crisis Campaign, which will be coordinated by the Dept. of Community Services. John J. McManus, assistant director of the department, is overseeing the day-to-day operations of the campaign.

At the May 29 conference, campaign coordinators will get an updated briefing on the situation in Cambodia and the status of current relief efforts, as well as an overview of the national fund-raising campaign and reports on the activities of non-labor groups participating in the effort.

NLRB Opens Atlanta Office For Administrative Judges

Atlanta—The National Labor Relations Board announced the opening of its new southeastern office for administrative law judges here.

The Atlanta office is the NLRB's fourth for its judges who hear unfair labor practice cases. Others are in San Francisco, New York City, and Washington, D.C.

White House Pulls Back Oil Import Tax

The Administration agreed to hold off a controversial oil import tax designed to push up gasoline prices after setbacks in Congress and a federal court.

The $4.62 a barrel tax on imported oil, imposed under emergency trade powers claimed by the President, was to have been passed on to consumers through a 10-cents-a-gallon increase in gasoline prices.

It was touted by the Administration as a means of reducing consumption, but the AFL-CIO Executive Council assailed it as "inflationary and inequitable," and urged Congress to overturn it.

THE SENATE Finance Committee adopted a resolution of disapproval by a 13-3 vote, clearing it for the Senate floor. On the other side of the Capitol, a Ways & Means subcommittee voted 17-4 to disapprove the President's action.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison had written to both the House and Senate committees urging disapproval of "a new gasoline tax on the American consumer under the thinly veiled guise of restricting imports."

Meanwhile, a federal district judge in Washington ruled that the President exceeded his powers when he imposed the fee and enjoined the Administration from carrying out its program, which had been slated to begin this week.

Judge Aubrey Robinson termed the import fee gimmick "an attempt to circumvent" past congressional refusals to impose a gasoline tax. He noted also that in the way the fee was structured and passed on to consumers, it could have "only a collateral effect" on oil imports.

While the Administration has said it will appeal the court decision, Treasury Sec. G. William Miller said no attempt will be made to put the fee into effect "until this is settled." He also asked Congress to hold off action on a resolution of disapproval while the issue is still before the courts.

CARTER ANNOUNCED the oil import fee last March at the same time he declared his conversion to a balanced budget, but he said the added revenue was not needed to prevent a budget deficit. The budget for the 1981 fiscal year adopted by the House does not rely on the gasoline tax to stay in the black, but the Senate version would show a slight deficit without the extra revenue.

The Administration regarded the oil import fee as an interim measure until Congress passes a direct gasoline tax—a step now considered highly unlikely.

The Needs of Real People

IN THE CURRENT federal budget fight, as in others that will ensue, there are several truths we invoke in trying to call America back to its conscience.

One is that government can be a partner, and most of you recall indeed that it took the federal government as a partner to finally put an end to the segregated lunchrooms and washrooms of southwest America where brown skin persons didn't need to apply.

Another is that leaders can and ought to lead. They don't have to have one foot on the fence, one finger to the political wind and their mind on the mail blitz the Chamber of Commerce orchestrated that morning. They can take the simple leadership route of explaining to their own constituency that in the budget discussion, there really is a difference between the family checkbook and the gross national product of the United States of America.

IT'S NOT NEW to see our fundamental concepts under attack. As long as there have been corporate or other interest groups with something to gain from keeping people and wages down, there have been groups which hide their motivations behind high-sounding phrases from the "American Plan" of 1905 to the "right-to-work" of 1955. The sponsoring groups, whether they are the Chamber of Commerce or the National Association of Manufacturers, have even remained the same.

What is new is that we don't have to listen today to the NAM or the Roundtable or the American Conservative Union to get that message. Sadly we can get it from some of our so-called allies —yes, even those who got our endorsement and votes in previous elections—we can get that song from some of our allies who tell us there's a conservative "mood" sweeping the country. They are the people who sound the call of retreat before the battle begins.

When we say that leaders can lead and government can have a role, we're not saying we're totally reliant, however, on elected officials or government at any level.

WE WILL, through the collective bargaining process, continue to forge the best contracts, the best redress of grievances and the best life the united strength of workers can achieve. We trade unionists understand self-help in its finest tradition, and in building our coalitions around the workplace, we achieve the kind of permanence that has allowed LCLAA to persevere.

So, when Hispanics and all trade unionists take up the battle against the sharp cutbacks in the federal budget which are proposed, we are not talking in abstract terms of billions of dollars. We are talking about real people without a paycheck this week. And they have a right to cry out for a redress of their grievances from a government whose policies on interest rates and energy prices did so much to bring about that hardship.

—From a speech by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue to the national membership meeting of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, May 9, 1980, Washington, D.C.

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'Hardship? What Hardship?'



A Prime Cause of Inflation

High Industrial Concentration Levies 'Absurd Tax' on Public

By Gus Tyler

ADAM SMITH, that famous Scottish moral philosopher who is best known for his economic writings that propounded the virtues of free enterprise, would be sickened, but not surprised, by a very recent report issued by the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD) on how "free enterprise" is being snuffed out by giant corporations.

The OECD is an international body made up of the major industrial nations of the world. Its research is highly respected.

THE REPORT says that fewer and fewer companies control an ever larger percentage of the assets and markets of the world. Although the developed nations entered the 1960s with a high degree of concentration in the ownership of industry, that concentration continued to climb right through the next two decades and is continuing to do so.

In the United States, for instance, the top 100 companies that accounted for 23 percent of value added in 1947 accounted for 33.5 percent in 1976. That means that a mere 100 companies out of the several million firms in America hold more than one-third of our total output in their grip.

IN CANADA, the 100 biggies increased their share of assets from 38.6 percent in 1965 to 40.1 percent in 1973.

In West Germany, the elite 100 increased their share of sales from 21.7 percent in 1972 to 24.4 percent in 1975.

In the United Kingdom, the favored 100 increased their share of output from 30 percent in 1958 to 40 percent in 1972.

No matter how you measure it, the self-selected few are increasing their share over sales, output, value added or assets.

WHAT DOES this mean for you and me, the consumer? "In a highly concentrated industry," says the report, "prices will tend to be higher and output lower than would be the case in conditions of competition."

In plain words, increasing concentration means higher prices—inflation. The same monopoly restricts output, which means needless unemployment.

Many years ago, 1776 to be exact, Adam Smith warned that this is exactly what businessmen (he called them "dealers") would do if allowed to do as they pleased.

"To widen the market and to narrow the competition is always the interest of the dealers. . . . To narrow the competition can serve only to enable the dealers, by raising their profits above what they naturally would be, to levy, for their own benefit, an absurd tax upon the rest of their fellow citizens."

WHAT ADAM SMITH feared two hundred years ago has now come to pass on a far larger scale than the tough-minded old economist ever dreamed. The 100 giants in each of the great industrial societies are now able to "narrow competition" so they can "raise their profits above what they naturally would be" so they can "levy an absurd tax upon their fellow citizens."

That "absurd tax" is one of the prime causes of our present inflation.

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A Time for Action On Energy Policy

The time has come to get down to business about a national energy policy. We must decide how to use our national research ability to provide the energy sources of the future, and we must adopt a policy of energy use to take us through the next 20 years until our long-range energy solutions are in place.

We must see to it that our national energy policies, both for the near term and for the future, do not allow special interests to profit at the expense of the rest of us.

We must see to it that necessary changes are put into effect with due regard for the health and safety of workers and their communities . . . that necessary technological change does not fatally disrupt industries and trades.

—Martin J. Ward, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, at building trades energy conference.

Kirkland to IUD

Deepening Recession Requires Prompt Action to Stimulate Jobs

The following is excerpted from a speech by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland to the Industrial Union Dept. legislative conference, May 12, 1980, Washington, D.C.

THE RECESSION IS HERE. It is already deep and certain to get worse.

That fact should give pause to those who herald a balanced budget as the cure for inflation, because rising unemployment will unbalance a budget faster than any other single economic factor.

The addition of 825,000 workers to the jobless rolls in April will mean the loss of $16 billion in federal tax revenue over the course of a year. It should be obvious that the federal deficit is determined not only by how much the government spends, but by how much it takes in through taxes as well.

THE FEDERAL BUDGET is neither the cause nor cure for inflation. Rather, it is the repository of all the symptoms of what ails the economy—excessive cost of money and energy; unused and underused plant capacity; high unemployment; and social costs related to the poverty caused by unemployment and aggravated by inflation.

The tunnel-vision of the Congress, focusing solely on balancing the budget on paper, is an exercise in political chicanery. It is an illusion—a hope that the public will concentrate on the perception that Congress is doing something about inflation, and ignore the growing and potentially more dangerous problems of recession and unemployment.

It is time to stop the illusion—before it is too late.

It is time to face reality—and the reality is that the economy is already in a recession that could become the worst since World War II. It is time that the Congress says to those who devised the policies of high interest rates, tight money, high-priced energy and high unemployment: "We have followed your advice too long. It hasn't worked and it won't work."

RATHER THAN cutting public service jobs, it is time to increase that program to provide work for the growing numbers of unemployed.

The accelerated public works program must be reinvigorated to provide both jobs and public facilities that are essential to economic growth.

New and expanded housing programs are needed to provide adequate shelter for the American people, jobs in those industries which manufacture building materials and durable goods used in homes, and lower mortgage interest rates that will reduce the inflationary cost of housing.

States and localities suffering high unemployment—and the resultant loss in tax revenue—need federal assistance to maintain essential public services.

To prevent a more severe collapse in purchasing power, unemployment insurance benefits must be strengthened and extended for the long-term jobless.

TO PREVENT more serious health problems and bankruptcies due to the high cost of medical care, health care benefits should be maintained for those who become unemployed.

To prevent hunger for millions, the food stamp program must be continued and the necessary funds provided. Permitting the food stamp program to terminate because of artificial budget ceilings reflects a meanness of spirit not in keeping with American values.

To prevent wholesale foreclosures, short-term mortgage payment relief programs are needed.

Permitting the human misery and suffering associated with unemployment to grow will only compound the economic and social problems of the nation.

It is no time for tax cuts that reward those sectors of the economy that are not suffering from the recession. It is no time for tax incentives that stimulate speculation and concentrate even more wealth into the few hands that have already accumulated vast wealth.

MOST OF ALL, it is time for a critical reexamination of the nation's economy.

The shrinkage of the manufacturing base of the economy must be reversed. New technology can restore the competitive position of American industry, but that technology is now being transferred and installed abroad.

Eliminating the tax loopholes that encourage the export of technology is only part of the solution. Lower interest rates and readily available credit are also needed for U.S. manufacturers who seek to install that technology here.

Policies should be directed toward assisting industry to relocate back in the urban areas of this nation—to take advantage of existing skilled workforces now idled by recession and more energy-efficient mass transit systems.

American industry will need some breathing room while it rebuilds in order to compete with imports. The destruction of vital industries—and the jobs dependent on those industries—is not an acceptable price to pay for saving a few dollars on a cheaper import in the name of fighting inflation.

THE NATION'S manufacturing base must be rebuilt. The American labor movement has a responsibility to develop and pursue adoption of a reindustrialization program, tempered by the experiences of the past and the economic realities of the present.

Since this rebuilding must begin from the ground up, it can benefit from the new technology that will make new industries safe for both workers and the environment. It can be more energy efficient and more productive.

The many disparate parts of such a program can be built into a unified whole designed to restore the economic growth and social programs of this country.

Programs, Functions Threatened

Federal Workers Cite Concerns On Effects of Budget Slashes

FEDERAL WORKERS are deeply concerned about how a sharply reduced budget will affect their ability to carry out the functions and programs of their agencies, Director Jane McMichael of the Government Employees Legislative & Political Action Dept. said.

McMichael said federal employees are "disappointed, disheartened and frightened of the future" as a result of the push to cut federal program funding, trim federal salaries and reduce cost-of-living adjustments for retirees. She stressed that "without the confidence of our leaders, we have some question about whether that job can be done and done well."

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, McMichael said the union's membership is acutely aware that it has a unique role in the political process, and that growing numbers are active in legislative lobbying and political action, particularly as they relate to budget issues and the administration and management of agencies.

THIS IS A "positive sign for the nation as a whole, because an involved workforce means a more efficient and more effective government," she declared.

McMichael said that although there is substantial bipartisan support within the congressional committees that handle legislation dealing most directly with federal employee issues, "this is the year of the Congress that wants to cut back on everything, and a 'yes' vote on anything but cutting back is going to be difficult."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

RAPIDLY CHANGING technology and the fearful spread of occupational diseases have combined in recent years to increase the hazards of the workplace. It has become more imperative than ever that the nation provide both the protection and compensation required by the conditions under which men and women work.

There was little interest in workers' compensation in this country until 1893, when John Graham Brooks undertook a study for the Bureau of Labor of German legislation passed in 1884 as part of the social legislation designed by Bismarck.

Between 1884 and 1911, a number of other European countries adopted varying forms of workers' compensation. In this country, the first state legislation was passed in 1902 in Maryland. Under the law, an employer in mining, quarrying, steam and street railroads could exempt himself by paying an annual premium, half of which he could recoup from his workers, in a program administered by the state insurance commissioner. Montana, in 1909, was the first state to pass a compulsory law.

IN 1908, however, the federal government enacted a law granting certain of its employees the right to receive compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their work.

The AFL and an employer group, the National Civic Federation, set up a commission in 1913 to study compensation laws. By 1917, nine states and three territories had passed injury compensation legislation. The same year, the U.S. Supreme Court in a landmark decision upheld the right of states to enact compulsory laws. By 1932, 32 elective and 19 compulsory laws were in effect in the states and territories. Today, compulsory laws are operating in all states, but they still do not measure up to the needs of working men and women.

In July 1972, the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws issued its report on job injury laws in accordance with the provisions of the Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970.

THAT LAW SAID that "the full protection of American workers from job-related injury or death requires an adequate, prompt and equitable system of workmen's compensation as well as an effective program of occupational health and safety regulation...."

In the ten years since the passage of OSHA and the eight years since the commission report, limited progress has been made in what is now called workers' compensation.

There is now legislation before Congress which would implement one of the major recommendations of the commission — establishing federal minimum standards for state programs. The proposed legislation, introduced in the House by Rep. Edward M. Beard (D-R.I.), also deals extensively, for the first time, with occupational diseases and their compensation. The latter is the result of exhaustive hearings undertaken by the House Subcommittee on Labor Standards.

ONLY ONE of the 50 states, New Hampshire, has adopted all 19 of the commission's recommendations. On the average, only 12 of the 19 recommendations have been adopted. Eleven states have adopted only seven to ten of the recommendations.

Expert witnesses have told Congress that the workers' compensation system is in trouble. Where the states acted long ago to replace costly litigation with a system of benefits related to the type of injury, claimants now are finding they once again have to resort to litigation to press their cases. An estimated 40 cents of evey dollar spent for workers' compensation premiums goes for legal and administrative costs rather than for benefits.

When Congress appears to be moving towards federal standards, the states make some improvements. When action lags in Congress, the states lag. Federal standards are long overdue in such a vital program.



SHARP REDUCTIONS in the federal budget pose a real threat to the ability of federal employees to carry out the functions and programs of their agencies, Legislative Director Jane McMichael, center, of the Government Employees declared on Labor News Conference. She was questioned by Ben Rathbun of Daily Labor Report and Sara Fritz of U.S. News & World Report. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual radio network.

Key House Votes on Budget Cutback

The "balanced budget" adopted by the House for the 1981 fiscal year will eliminate 495,000 jobs, prolong the recession and cut services.

Column I *shows the 336-70 defeat of an AFL-CIO backed substitute budget proposed by Rep. Richard L. Ottinger (D-N.Y.) It would have restored cuts and relied on tax reforms to balance the budget. Voting right (R) were 69 Democrats and one Republican. Voting wrong (W) were 189 Democrats and 147 Republicans.*

Column II *is the 246-164 rejection of a labor-opposed amendment by Rep. Marjorie S. Holt (R-Md.). It would have cut an additional $5 billion from non-defense programs and added the money to the military budget. Right votes were cast against the amendment by 212 Democrats and 34 Republicans; 49 Democrats and 115 Republicans voted wrong.*

Column III *is the 225-193 vote approving the budget. Since the AFL-CIO urged its rejection, 131 Republicans and 62 Democrats are shown as right, 203 Democrats and 22 Republicans are marked wrong.*

PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

	I	II	III
ALABAMA			
1. Edwards (R)	W	W	W
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W	R
3. Nichols (D)	W	W	W
4. Bevill (D)	W	W	W
5. Flippo (D)	W	W	W
6. Buchanan (R)	W	W	R
7. Shelby (D)	W	W	W
ALASKA			
AL Young (R)	W	W	R
ARIZONA			
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W	R
2. Udall (D)	R	R	W
3. Stump (D)	W	W	R
4. Rudd (R)	W	A	R
ARKANSAS			
1. Alexander (D)	W	R	W
2. Bethune (R)	W	W	R
3. Hammerschmidt(R)	W	W	PR
4. Anthony (D)	A	R	W
CALIFORNIA			
1. Johnson (D)	R	R	W
2. Clausen (R)	W	W	R
3. Matsui (D)	W	R	W
4. Fazio (D)	W	R	W
5. Burton, John (D)	R	R	R
6. Burton, Philip (D)	R	R	R
7. Miller (D)	R	R	R
8. Dellums (D)	R	R	R
9. Stark (D)	R	R	R
10. Edwards (D)	R	R	R
11. Royer (R)	W	W	R
12. McCloskey (R)	W	R	W
13. Mineta (D)	W	R	W
14. Shumway (R)	W	W	R
15. Coelho (D)	W	R	W
16. Panetta (D)	W	R	W
17. Pashayan (R)	W	W	W
18. Thomas (R)	W	W	R
19. Lagomarsino (R)	W	W	R
20. Goldwater (R)	W	W	R
21. Corman (D)	W	R	W
22. Moorhead (R)	W	W	R
23. Beilenson (D)	W	R	W
24. Waxman (D)	R	R	R
25. Roybal (D)	R	R	R
26. Rousselot (R)	W	W	R
27. Dornan (R)	A	A	R
28. Dixon (D)	W	R	R
29. Hawkins (D)	R	R	R
30. Danielson (D)	W	R	A
31. Wilson, C. H. (D)	A	PW	PW
32. Anderson (D)	R	R	W
33. Grisham (R)	W	A	R
34. Lungren (R)	W	W	R
35. Lloyd (D)	W	W	W
36. Brown (D)	A	R	W
37. Lewis (R)	W	W	R
38. Patterson (D)	W	R	W
39. Dannemeyer (R)	W	W	R
40. Badham (R)	W	W	R
41. Wilson, Bob (R)	W	W	R
42. Van Deerlin (D)	W	R	W
43. Burgener (R)	W	W	R
COLORADO			
1. Schroeder (D)	W	R	R
2. Wirth (D)	W	R	W
3. Kogovsek (D)	R	R	PW
4. Johnson (R)	A	PR	W
5. Kramer (R)	A	W	R
CONNECTICUT			
1. Cotter (D)	W	R	W
2. Dodd (D)	W	R	W
3. Giaimo (D)	W	R	W
4. McKinney (R)	W	R	A
5. Ratchford (D)	W	R	W
6. Moffett (D)	A	R	R
DELAWARE			
AL Evans (R)	W	A	R
FLORIDA			
1. Hutto (D)	W	W	W
2. Fuqua (D)	W	R	W
3. Bennett (D)	W	W	W
4. Chappell (D)	W	W	W
5. Kelly (R)	W	W	PR
6. Young (R)	W	W	R
7. Gibbons (D)	W	R	W
8. Ireland (D)	W	W	W
9. Nelson (D)	W	R	W
10. Bafalis (R)	W	W	R
11. Mica (D)	W	W	W
12. Stack (D)	W	R	W
13. Lehman (D)	W	R	W
14. Pepper (D)	R	R	W
15. Fascell (D)	W	R	W
GEORGIA			
1. Ginn (D)	W	R	W
2. Mathis (D)	W	W	R
3. Brinkley (D)	W	W	W
4. Levitas (D)	W	W	W
5. Fowler (D)	W	R	W
6. Gingrich (R)	W	W	R
7. McDonald (D)	W	W	R
8. Evans (D)	W	W	W
9. Jenkins (D)	W	PW	W
10. Barnard (D)	W	W	W
HAWAII			
1. Heftel (D)	W	R	W
2. Akaka (D)	W	R	W
IDAHO			
1. Symms (R)	W	W	R
2. Hansen (R)	W	W	R
ILLINOIS			
1. Stewart (D)	R	R	R
2. Murphy (D)	A	R	W
3. Russo (D)	W	R	R
4. Derwinski (R)	W	W	R
5. Fary (D)	W	R	W
6. Hyde (R)	W	W	R
7. Collins (D)	R	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	W	R	W
9. Yates (D)	R	R	R
10. Porter (R)	W	W	R
11. Annunzio (D)	W	R	W
12. Crane, Philip (R)	W	W	R
13. McClory (R)	W	W	R
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W	R
15. Corcoran (R)	W	W	R
16. Anderson (R)	A	A	A
17. O'Brien (R)	W	A	R
18. Michel (R)	W	W	R
19. Railsback (R)	W	A	R
20. Findley (R)	W	W	R
21. Madigan (R)	W	W	R
22. Crane, Dan (R)	W	W	R
23. Price (D)	W	R	W
24. Simon (D)	W	R	W
INDIANA			
1. Benjamin (D)	W	R	W
2. Fithian (D)	W	R	W
3. Brademas (D)	W	R	W
4. Quayle (R)	A	W	R
5. Hillis (R)	W	R	R
6. Evans (D)	W	W	W
7. Myers (R)	W	W	R
8. Deckard (R)	A	W	R
9. Hamilton (D)	W	R	W
10. Sharp (D)	W	R	W
11. Jacobs (D)	W	R	R
IOWA			
1. Leach (R)	W	R	R
2. Tauke (R)	W	R	R
3. Grassley (R)	W	R	R
4. Smith (D)	W	R	W
5. Harkin (D)	W	R	W
6. Bedell (D)	W	R	W
KANSAS			
1. Sebelius (R)	W	W	R
2. Jeffries (R)	W	W	R
3. Winn (R)	W	W	R
4. Glickman (D)	W	W	W
5. Whittaker (R)	W	W	R
KENTUCKY			
1. Hubbard (D)	W	R	R
2. Natcher (D)	W	R	W
3. Mazzoli (D)	A	A	W
4. Snyder (R)	W	W	R
5. Carter (R)	W	W	R
6. Hopkins (R)	W	W	R
7. Perkins (D)	R	R	R
LOUISIANA			
1. Livingston (R)	W	W	R
2. Boggs (D)	W	R	W
3. Vacancy			
4. Leach (D)	W	W	W
5. Huckaby (D)	W	W	W
6. Moore (R)	W	W	W
7. Breaux (D)	W	R	W
8. Long (D)	W	R	W
MAINE			
1. Emery (R)	W	W	R
2. Snowe (R)	W	R	R
MARYLAND			
1. Bauman (R)	W	W	R
2. Long (D)	W	R	W
3. Mikulski (D)	W	R	R
4. Holt (R)	W	W	PR
5. Spellman (D)	W	R	W
6. Byron (D)	W	W	W
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R	R
8. Barnes (D)	R	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS			
1. Conte (R)	W	R	W
2. Boland (D)	W	R	W
3. Early (D)	W	R	R
4. Drinan (D)	R	R	W
5. Shannon (D)	R	R	R
6. Mavroules (D)	R	R	R
7. Markey (D)	R	R	W
8. O'Neill (D)	Speaker		
9. Moakley (D)	R	R	PW
10. Heckler (R)	W	R	R
11. Donnelly (D)	R	R	W
12. Studds (D)	R	R	W
MICHIGAN			
1. Conyers (D)	R	R	R
2. Pursell (R)	A	R	R
3. Wolpe (D)	W	R	W
4. Stockman (R)	W	W	R
5. Sawyer (R)	W	R	R
6. Carr (D)	W	R	W
7. Kildee (D)	R	R	W
8. Traxler (D)	W	R	W
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	W	R
10. Albosta (D)	W	R	W
11. Davis (R)	W	R	R
12. Bonior (D)	R	R	R
13. Diggs (D)	R	R	R
14. Nedzi (D)	W	R	W
15. Ford (D)	R	R	W
16. Dingell (D)	W	R	W
17. Brodhead (D)	R	R	W
18. Blanchard (D)	W	R	W
19. Broomfield (R)	A	W	R
MINNESOTA			
1. Erdahl (R)	W	R	R
2. Hagedorn (R)	W	W	R
3. Frenzel (R)	W	W	W
4. Vento (D)	R	R	W
5. Sabo (D)	W	R	W
6. Nolan (D)	R	R	R
7. Stangeland (R)	W	W	R
8. Oberstar (D)	R	R	R
MISSISSIPPI			
1. Whitten (D)	A	R	W
2. Bowen (D)	W	R	W
3. Montgomery (D)	W	W	W
4. Hinson (R)	W	W	R
5. Lott (R)	W	W	R
MISSOURI			
1. Clay (D)	R	R	R
2. Young (D)	W	R	W
3. Gephardt (D)	W	R	W
4. Skelton (D)	W	W	W
5. Bolling (D)	W	R	W
6. Coleman (R)	W	W	R
7. Taylor (R)	W	W	R
8. Ichord (D)	W	W	W
9. Volkmer (D)	W	R	W
10. Burlison (D)	W	R	W
MONTANA			
1. Williams (D)	W	R	W
2. Marlenee (R)	W	W	R
NEBRASKA			
1. Bereuter (R)	W	R	R
2. Cavanaugh (D)	W	R	R
3. Smith (R)	A	W	R
NEVADA			
AL Santini (D)	W	W	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
1. D'Amours (D)	W	W	W
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W	R
NEW JERSEY			
1. Florio (D)	R	R	W
2. Hughes (D)	W	W	W
3. Howard (D)	W	R	W
4. Thompson (D)	R	R	W
5. Fenwick (R)	W	R	R
6. Forsythe (R)	A	R	R
7. Maguire (D)	W	R	W
8. Roe (D)	W	R	W
9. Hollenbeck (R)	W	R	W
10. Rodino (D)	R	R	R
11. Minish (D)	W	R	W
12. Rinaldo (R)	W	R	R
13. Courter (R)	W	W	R
14. Guarini (D)	W	R	W
15. Patten (D)	R	R	W
NEW MEXICO			
1. Lujan (R)	W	R	R
2. Runnels (D)	W	W	W
NEW YORK			
1. Carney (R)	W	W	R
2. Downey (D)	R	R	W
3. Ambro (D)	W	R	W
4. Lent (R)	W	W	R
5. Wydler (R)	W	W	R
6. Wolff (D)	W	R	W
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	W	R	R
9. Ferraro (D)	R	PR	W
10. Biaggi (D)	W	R	W
11. Scheuer (D)	W	R	R
12. Chisholm (D)	R	R	R
13. Solarz (D)	R	R	R
14. Richmond (D)	R	R	R
15. Zeferetti (D)	R	R	W
16. Holtzman (D)	R	R	R
17. Murphy (D)	W	PR	W
18. Green (R)	W	W	W
19. Rangel (D)	W	R	R
20. Weiss (D)	R	R	R
21. Garcia (D)	R	R	R
22. Bingham (D)	R	R	R
23. Peyser (D)	R	R	R
24. Ottinger (D)	W	R	R
25. Fish (R)	R	R	R
26. Gilman (R)	W	R	R
27. McHugh (D)	W	R	W
28. Stratton (D)	W	R	R
29. Solomon (R)	W	W	R
30. McEwen (R)	W	W	R
31. Michell (R)	W	A	R
32. Hanley (D)	W	R	W
33. Lee (R)	W	W	R
34. Horton (R)	W	R	R
35. Conable (R)	W	R	W
36. LaFalce (D)	A	R	W
37. Nowak (D)	R	R	W
38. Kemp (R)	W	W	R
39. Lundine (D)	W	R	W
NORTH CAROLINA			
1. Jones (D)	W	R	W
2. Fountain (D)	W	W	W
3. Whitley (D)	W	R	W
4. Andrews (D)	W	R	A
5. Neal (D)	W	W	W
6. Preyer (D)	W	R	W
7. Rose (D)	W	R	W
8. Hefner (D)	W	R	A
9. Martin (R)	W	W	R
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W	R
11. Gudger (D)	W	R	W
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Andrews (R)	W	W	R
OHIO			
1. Gradison (R)	W	W	R
2. Luken (D)	W	R	W
3. Hall (D)	W	R	W
4. Guyer (R)	W	W	R
5. Latta (R)	W	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	W	W	R
7. Brown (R)	W	W	R
8. Kindness (R)	W	W	R
9. Ashley (D)	W	R	W
10. Miller (R)	W	W	R
11. Stanton (R)	W	R	W
12. Devine (R)	W	W	R
13. Pease (D)	W	R	W
14. Seiberling (D)	R	R	W
15. Wylie (R)	W	R	W
16. Regula (R)	W	R	W
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	W	R
18. Applegate (D)	W	W	R
19. Williams (R)	R	R	R
20. Oakar (D)	R	R	R
21. Stokes (D)	R	R	R
22. Vanik (D)	R	R	W
23. Mottl (D)	W	W	W
OKLAHOMA			
1. Jones (D)	W	R	W
2. Synar (D)	W	R	W
3. Watkins (D)	W	R	W
4. Steed (D)	W	PR	W
5. Edwards (R)	W	W	R
6. English (D)	W	W	W
OREGON			
1. AuCoin (D)	W	R	W
2. Ullman (D)	W	R	W
3. Duncan (D)	W	R	W
4. Weaver (D)	W	R	W
PENNSYLVANIA			
1. Myers (D)	A	R	R
2. Gray (D)	R	R	R
3. Lederer (D)	R	R	W
4. Dougherty (R)	W	R	W
5. Schulze (R)	W	W	R
6. Yatron (D)	R	W	W
7. Edgar (D)	W	R	W
8. Kostmayer (D)	W	R	W
9. Shuster (R)	W	W	R
10. McDade (R)	W	R	R
11. Musto (D)	W	R	R
12. Murtha (D)	W	R	W
13. Coughlin (R)	W	W	R
14. Moorhead (D)	A	R	W
15. Ritter (R)	W	W	R
16. Walker (R)	W	W	R
17. Ertel (D)	W	R	W
18. Walgren (D)	W	R	W
19. Goodling (R)	W	R	R
20. Gaydos (D)	W	R	A
21. Bailey (D)	W	R	W
22. Murphy (D)	W	R	W
23. Clinger (R)	W	W	R
24. Marks (R)	W	W	W
25. Atkinson (D)	W	R	W
RHODE ISLAND			
1. St Germain (D)	W	R	R
2. Beard (D)	R	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA			
1. Davis (D)	W	R	W
2. Spence (R)	W	W	R
3. Derrick (D)	W	R	W
4. Campbell (R)	W	W	R
5. Holland (D)	W	R	W
6. Jenrette (D)	A	PR	W
SOUTH DAKOTA			
1. Daschle (D)	W	R	W
2. Abdnor (R)	W	W	R
TENNESSEE			
1. Quillen (R)	W	PW	W
2. Duncan (R)	W	W	W
3. Bouquard (D)	W	W	W
4. Gore (D)	W	R	W
5. Boner (D)	W	R	W
6. Beard (R)	A	W	R
7. Jones (D)	W	W	W
8. Ford (D)	R	R	R
TEXAS			
1. Hall (D)	A	PW	W
2. Wilson (D)	W	W	W
3. Collins (R)	W	W	R
4. Roberts (D)	W	PW	A
5. Mattox (D)	W	R	W
6. Gramm (D)	W	W	W
7. Archer (R)	W	W	R
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R	W
9. Brooks (D)	A	A	W
10. Pickle (D)	W	W	W
11. Leath (D)	W	W	W
12. Wright (D)	W	R	W
13. Hightower (D)	W	R	W
14. Wyatt (D)	W	W	W
15. de la Garza (D)	W	R	W
16. White (D)	W	W	W
17. Stenholm (D)	W	W	W
18. Leland (D)	A	R	R
19. Hance (D)	W	W	W
20. Gonzalez (D)	W	R	W
21. Loeffler (R)	W	W	W
22. Paul (R)	W	W	R
23. Kazen (D)	A	A	W
24. Frost (D)	W	R	W
UTAH			
1. McKay (D)	W	A	W
2. Marriott (R)	W	W	A
VERMONT			
AL Jeffords (R)	W	R	W
VIRGINIA			
1. Trible (R)	W	W	R
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	W	R
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W	R
4. Daniel, Robert (R)	W	W	R
5. Daniel, Dan (D)	W	W	R
6. Butler (R)	W	W	R
7. Robinson (R)	W	W	R
8. Harris (D)	W	R	W
9. Wampler (R)	W	R	W
10. Fisher (D)	W	R	W
WASHINGTON			
1. Pritchard (R)	W	R	W
2. Swift (D)	W	R	W
3. Bonker (D)	W	R	W
4. McCormack (D)	W	R	W
5. Foley (D)	W	R	W
6. Dicks (D)	W	R	W
7. Lowry (D)	W	R	W
WEST VIRGINIA			
1. Mollohan (D)	W	R	W
2. Staggers (D)	R	R	W
3. Vacancy			
4. Rahall (D)	R	R	W
WISCONSIN			
1. Aspin (D)	W	R	W
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R	W
3. Baldus (D)	W	R	W
4. Zablocki (D)	W	R	W
5. Reuss (D)	R	R	W
6. Petri (R)	W	R	R
7. Obey (D)	W	R	W
8. Roth (R)	W	W	R
9. Sensenbrenner (R)	W	W	R
WYOMING			
AL Cheney (R	W	W	R

Federal Policy Role Stressed

Skilled Labor Shortage Laid to Lack of Planning

A greater, more positive role for the federal government in manpower and training policies, as well as in overall economic policy, is called for in a new pamphlet prepared by Machinists President William W. Winpisinger for the National Planning Association.

U.S. manpower policy, rooted in the 34-year-old Employment Act of 1946, should be overhauled and incorporated in a national economic plan, Winpisinger declares.

"Increasingly, manpower analysts realize that a good manpower policy is impossible without an adequate employment policy, although they are convinced this combination does not exist," he observes in the pamphlet, A Trade Union View of U.S. Manpower Policy, the third in a series of studies on skilled labor problems in North America and Great Britain.

"WHAT THESE people are saying, Winpisinger continues, "is that, although there is presently a range of manpower policies of varying degrees of effectiveness which attempt to deal with manpower problems, new circumstances are at play.

"High unemployment occurring simultaneously with inflationary pressures; a shrinkage in real disposable incomes arising from higher energy, food and raw materials costs; and a changing balance of payments and related foreign-trade pressures are but a few of the new circumstances that suggest that the manpower policy structure of the past is no longer adequate—if it ever was—to meet the employment problems of the United States."

Winpisinger's study was published by the British-North American Committee, which is sponsored by the National Planning Association in the United States.

SKILLED LABOR shortages have always been a U.S. problem, Winpisinger notes, but today the problem is getting worse. It persists even in the face of periodic recessions and could inhibit the nation's recovery from its current downturn, he adds.

The myth of the white-collar society, with its excessive emphasis on a college education as a condition of success, has helped create the shortage, he notes.

"The most industrialized nation on the earth is in danger of becoming a nation of industrial illiterates," Winpisinger declares. He agrees with the National Advisory Council on Vocational Education that at the heart of the problem is a national attitude that vocational education is designed for somebody else's children.

"WE NEED LOOK no further for evidence to support this statement than Montgomery County, Md., immediately adjacent to Washington, D.C.," Winpisinger observes. "With a population in 1979 of about 600,000, Montgomery County does not have a single trade school in its entire educational system. . . .

"Recently, one young man who wanted to transfer to a school where he could train as an air-conditioning mechanic was told by his counselor, 'No, don't do that, you're college material.' Unfortunately, while there is an overabundance of unemployed college graduates in Montgomery County, it is difficult to find anyone who can properly fix an air conditioner or anything else."

THE NEED for economic planning is probably more apparent today than ever in U.S. history, Winpisinger asserts. He says American labor leaders are increasingly aware of the need for such planning, "if only to retain the gains they have made for their members at the bargaining table," and strongly supported the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act of 1978 as a start in this direction.



LANDMARK AGREEMENT covering 6,500 Labor Dept. employees is signed by Labor Sec. Ray Marshall and Russell Binion, right, president of Government Employees Local 12. At left is Jeffery Salzman, first vice president of the AFGE local, which represents the department's headquarters staff.

Labor Dept. Staff Achieves Major Gains in New Contract

A new three-year agreement covering 6,500 non-supervisory employees of the Labor Dept.'s headquarters staff has been signed by officials of the department and Government Employees Local 12, who hailed it as a breakthrough in federal labor relations.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall termed it one of the most comprehensive in the federal sector "that I believe will enhance the quality of the daily lives of our employees and improve the effectiveness of our department.

AFGE LOCAL 12 President Russell Binion said the contract makes the Labor Dept. the best place to work in the federal government, adding that it would make department employees the most productive in government.

AFGE President Kenneth T. Blaylock commended Local 12 negotiators for their efforts to achieve new gains under provisions of the Civil Service Reform Act.

The contract, which goes into effect 60 days after the May 8 signing, will replace an agreement negotiated in 1973 that had been extended several times in recent years.

The 39-article agreement spells out vital worker protections and provisions.

IT ESTABLISHES labor-management committees within the department's 11 agencies to meet quarterly in efforts to resolve differences or address matters of mutual concern. It also provides for a joint bargaining committee to meet at least 10 times during the term of the contract to negotiate on the impact of changes in laws and regulations affecting federal workers, as well as departmental changes in working conditions that are not covered by the agreement.

Pay scales and other economic provisions that Congress sets for federal workers are not addressed by the contract.

Significant gains in the contract provide for:

- Child rearing—a combination of vacation time and leave without pay up to two years for both female and male workers to care for their newborn or young children. Female workers also may use sick leave for pregnancy-related absences.
- Flexitime—covering a minimum of 60 percent of the department's workers who may work nonregular hours, including four 10-hour days per week. Employees are required to work 80 hours every two weeks.
- Grievance procedure—a two-step system covering all contractual matters, including equal employment opportunities. Suspensions and discharges of workers cannot be enforced for a three-month period pending arbitration, Binion noted.
- Upward mobility—requiring that 10 percent of new or vacant professional positions be filled by nonsupervisory employees in the bargaining unit.
- Safety and health—implementing President Carter's Executive Order and the Supreme Court's decision affecting federal workers, as well as the establishment of a committee to investigate unsafe and unhealthy working conditions.

Mine Safety Law Credited As Job Injury Rate Drops

A "significant decline" in disabling injuries has resulted from a special accident-prevention program of the Mine Safety & Health Administration, a union president told a House subcommittee.

President Thomas F. Miechur of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers said that the special MSHA program for metal and nonmetal mining operations has helped save lives and limbs.

"A statistically significant portion of the improvement was related to increased inspection activity," he told the House Subcommittee on Health & Safety.

MIECHUR'S TESTIMONY cited the CLGW's continuing program to protect the lives and health of some 25,000 stone and nonmetal miners in 44 states who are members of the union. Mine operators and employer associations, he noted, have been waging a vigorous year-long campaign to exempt these workers from protection of the Mine Safety & Health Act, although they suffer fully half of all the fatalities and serious injuries in the nation's nonmetal mines.

Last year, through industry lobbying, all funding for worker training in metal and nonmetal mines was removed from the Labor-HEW appropriations bill, although such training is mandated in the 1977 Mine Safety & Health Act. In reference to this, Miechur told the subcommittee:

"I recently received a Fatalgram from MSHA reporting on the deaths of three young miners in the sand and gravel industry. These three miners, all young men, ages 18 to 23, were inexperienced in mining and in their first day on the job.

"These three young men died that day when they were engulfed in a slide of sand and gravel that sloughed down from a near-vertical face in a sand and gravel pit. An experienced miner would have been aware of the dangerous banks and would have applied proper mining methods to ensure wall and bank stability.

"BUT THESE young miners knew no better," Miechur told the subcommittee. "They had not been trained in safety rules and safe work procedures.

"It is quite possible that had Congress not prohibited MSHA from enforcing the training requirements for these miners, they would still be with us today," Miechur said.



ACCIDENT-PREVENTION program of the Mine Safety & Health Administration has saved workers in all types of mining operations from death and injury, President Thomas F. Miechur of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers testified at House hearings. Miechur and Research Director Tom Balanoff, right, urged Congress not to give in to employer pressure to exempt thousands of stone and other nonmetal miners from safety training requirements.

Labor, Industry Oppose Renewal Of Zero Tariffs

Tariff concessions intended to give poor nations a competitive edge among countries selling goods to the United States haven't worked as intended and should be substantially revised, union and industry spokesmen urged.

Howard D. Samuel, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., and Amory Houghton, Jr., chairman of Corning Glass works, told a House subcommittee that "almost all of the benefits" of the special tariff exemptions have gone to a few rich, developing countries.

Samuel and Houghton are co-chairmen of the Labor-Industry Coalition for International Trade and their testimony reinforced the arguments that AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald had made against the "zero tariff" concept.

DESPITE THE law's intent, Samuel testified, U.S. workers and industries have been hurt by imports coming in under the tariff exemptions—more than 70 percent from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Korea, Brazil and Mexico.

Samuel termed this "clearly contrary" to the law's stated purpose that the more advanced of the developing countries would "graduate" from the preference system "so that other developing countries can improve their opportunities."

Other Items Keep Soaring

Decline in Food Prices Eases Wholesale Index

By James M. Shevis

Lower food prices offset gains for most nonfood items at the wholesale level last month, cutting the rise in the government's producer price index for finished goods to five-tenths of 1 percent.

While the increase was much less than in any month this year and the smallest since last May, the slowdown does not necessarily portend relief from the torrid 18.9 percent annual rate of inflation run up at the wholesale level in the first three months of the year.

OUTSIDE OF a 2.8 percent decline in April food prices, the index rose a steep 1.6 percent, or more than 20 percent annualized and compounded, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The index measures changes in the prices of commodities that are ready for sale to retailers.

Producer prices are generally a strong indication of what lies ahead for consumer prices, which rose 18.1 percent in the first quarter of 1980. While substantial April declines in wholesale prices for food, precious-metal products, and raw materials may provide some temporary relief in those areas, last month's producer-price report promises no immediate letup in the high prices of most other goods.

ENERGY PRICES at the final wholesale level—mainly gasoline and home-heating oil—rose 3.8 percent over the month after rising 7.2 percent in March and 7.5 percent in February. The April rate of increase in energy prices still was unusually high, however—more than 45 percent on an annual basis.

"After being hit by a Mack truck for a couple of months, we're getting hit only by a pickup," Labor Dept. economist John Early said of the energy price surge.

Another sobering aspect of the April report was the 1.9 percent increase in capital-equipment prices over the month. The rise was more than double the eight-tenths of 1 percent climb in March and February's seven-tenths of 1 percent advance. Prices rose for most types of capital goods, with the largest increases posted for trucks, plastic and rubber industry machinery, construction machinery, machine tools, oil field equipment, electric generators, and farm machinery, BLS said.

EVEN WITH last month's moderate five-tenths of 1 percent rise, wholesale prices in April were still 13.5 percent higher than a year earlier.

The 2.8 percent drop in finished food prices resulted mainly from abundant supplies of pork and poultry and the indirect effect they had in bringing down beef prices. Beef and veal prices fell by 8.7 percent over the month, pork by 7.8 percent, and poultry by 5 percent.

Economist Early warned that the large supply of pork and poultry may have reflected farmers' liquidation of inventories to avoid high interest rates, and could presage tighter supplies and rising prices.

ALSO CONTRIBUTING substantially to the April slowdown in producer prices were sharp declines for gold jewelry, down 9.8 percent, and household flatware, down 27.7 percent. These were more than offset, however, by sizable increases for a broad range of other products, particularly cars, cosmetics, pharmaceutical preparations, silver and costume jewelry, nonalcoholic beverages, furniture, and mobile homes.

The most encouraging news about last month's producer price report was that prices for intermediate, or semifinished, goods rose at their slowest pace since July 1977 while crude material prices posted their third decline in the past four months.

Congress Moves On Food Stamps

(Continued from Page 1)

recipient whose year-end wages totaled more than 175 percent of the poverty level.

AFL-CIO LEGISLATIVE Director Ray Denison told the conferees that the payback requirement would be a slap at "working people who are bearing the brunt of the nation's twin economic problems of recession and inflation." Workers who received help from a program "financed in part by the taxes they paid before they became unemployed" would be hit as they were "just getting back on their feet."

The Senate has generally been a stronger supporter of an adequate food stamp program than the House. But ironically, at the same time it was pushing through the emergency legislation, the Senate adopted budget targets that assume a sharp cutback in future food stamp assistance. In cutting domestic programs sharply to shift more funds to the military part of the budget, the Senate Budget Committee assumed a "savings" in food stamp costs by reducing benefits for children getting subsidized school lunches.

Such an amendment was proposed when the House considered the food stamp authorization bill but was soundly beaten.



DEVELOPMENT OF sound national policy to resolve the energy crisis was the focus of a two-day conference for representatives of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. President Martin J. Ward, left, of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters outlines his views for BCTD President Robert A. Georgine and conference participants during a break in sessions.

Impact on Workers Stressed In Developing Energy Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

In keynoting the conference, President Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, traced the problems of the U.S. economy to the nation's serious lack of progress in developing a self-sufficient energy program.

"We have had study after study of ways to provide our country with the energy we need," Ward noted. "We have had demonstration after demonstration of our need to do something. All of you need only look at how many of your union's members are out of work directly, or indirectly because of the rising cost of imported foreign oil."

HE SAID an immediate concern is the development of an energy policy to carry the nation through the next 20 years until long range solutions can be put into effect.

Both the short-term and long-term solutions must have safeguards, he warned, to prevent special interests from profiting at the expense of the rest of the country. "We must see to it that necessary changes are put into effect with due regard for the health and safety of workers and their communities. We must see to it that necessary technological change does not fatally disrupt industries and trades and crafts."

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) told conference participants that a part of the nation's energy dilemma is attributable to its failure to move forward on a sound nuclear power program. Jackson said the United States has not kept pace with other industrialized countries.

HE INSISTED that nuclear power "is still the cleanest, safest and best interim program available to the American people" until a better source of energy comes along in the future.

Paul R. Shoop of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers noted that members of the union have worked with low levels of radiation exposure since the first commercial reactor came on stream in 1957.

Shoop said IBEW members are aware of the risk involved in ionizing radiation, just as they are aware of the risks of high voltage electrical contact, chemicals and other toxic substances.

"THE IBEW MEMBER is confronted with the fact that about 50 members are electrocuted annually, while in the past 20 years there have been no proven member fatalities from occupational radiation exposure," he added.

Economics Prof. D. Quinn Mills of Harvard University cited a direct connection between the energy crisis and unemployment and inflation. He estimated that about half of the U.S. inflation rate could be attributed to rising energy costs.

He also cited the harmful effects of high energy costs on certain sections of the country, as well as particular industries and workers. Quinn attributed shift of some plants from the Northeast to the Sun Belt "in large part" to faster-rising energy costs in northern states.

ELIHU BERGMAN, executive director of Americans for Energy Independence, proposed that the government accelerate development of strategic petroleum reserves, step up the use of oil substitutes, increase incentives for transition to fuel-efficient passenger vehicles, spur exploration of new petroleum sources on a worldwide basis, and create an effective Energy Mobilization Board.

Jewelry Workers Okay SEIU Merger

Miami Beach, Fla.—Delegates to the Jewelry Workers triennial convention voted overwhelmingly to merge the IJWU with the Service Employees.

IJWU President Leon Sverdlove said the merger action is vital to the interests of the union's members and will help in efforts to organize thousands of unrepresented workers in the jewelry industry.

"This merger agreement fully protects and strengthens our IJWU local unions," which will remain as separately chartered locals in the SEIU, Sverdlove noted.

UNDER THE merger agreement, the IJWU locals will be serviced by the SEIU's new Jewelry Division. Sverdlove, who will head the division, will become a member of SEIU's executive board.

The agreement must now be approved by the SEIU board and ratified at the union's convention which opens June 22 in New York.

SEIU President George Hardy noted in welcoming the merger agreement that the Service Employees have added 50,000 new members over the past 10 years through mergers and affiliations. He stressed that the mergers have given added strength and protection to the incoming groups while upholding their autonomy and contracts.

SVERDLOVE SAID the merger requires no basic changes in the dues structure of the IJWU members or bylaws of local unions. Existing contracts with employers will remain in force, he added.

The merger will join 10,000 IJWU members in the United States and Canada with SEIU'S 625,000 members.

Representing the SEIU at the convention were Sec.-Treas. John J. Sweeney and Organizing Director John Geagan.

The Jewelry Workers trace their history back to the late 1800s. Local unions from Newark, N.J., and New York participated in the first Labor Day parade in 1882. The Pen & Pencil Makers were among the groups that helped form the union.

IN 1900, the AFL chartered the Jewelry Workers International Union, which remained in existence until 1912 when it surrendered its charter. Some locals of the dissolved international remained intact, and in 1916 these and other jewelry worker groups were chartered by the AFL as the International Jewelry Workers' Union.

Delegates took time off from the convention here to picket a "runaway" Waltham Watch Co. plant in Miami to protest the closing of unionized facilities in the North and the shift to non-union operations in the South.

Waltham's closing of a Chicago plant will put 100 IJWU members out of work, Sverdlove said. The company continues to operate a unionized plant in Bridgeport, Conn.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

ACLU Board Backs J.P. Stevens Boycott

New York—The board of directors of the American Civil Liberties Union has adopted a resolution supporting organized labor's boycott of J. P. Stevens & Co. products.

The resolution urges federal, state, and local governments to refrain from doing business with the textile firm "until a just and lasting resolution of employees' grievances is achieved."

The ACLU is a non-profit organization dedicated to protecting and preserving constitutional rights, including the right of workers to join and form unions for the purpose of bargaining collectively.

The Clothing & Textile Workers launched the Stevens boycott four years ago with the endorsement of the AFL-CIO.

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MURRAY-GREEN-MEANY AWARD is presented to Bayard Rustin at the AFL-CIO's National Community Services Conference in New York. Joining in tribute to Rustin are, from left, Walter G. Davis, who becomes director of the federation's Dept. of Community Services next month; AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and Vice President Peter Bommarito, chairman of the Community Services Committee. **(Story, Page 3.)**

Cost of Necessities Surged by 23.7% For First Quarter

By John R. Oravec

The prices of basic necessities exploded at a 23.7 percent annual rate in the first quarter of 1980, more than double the 11.5 percent seasonally adjusted rate for all other items in the government's consumer price index.

The National Center for Economic Alternatives reported that this is the first time price increases for necessities—food, fuel, housing and medical care—exceeded an annual rate of 20 percent since it introduced its "necessities" index three years ago.

AND IF there had not been a remarkable slowdown in food prices during the first three months of the year, the overall inflation rate for necessities would have been far worse, the economic research center noted.

The four items measured by the center's index comprise about two-thirds of the household budget for four out of five American families. The center considers these items basic necessities since they represent expenditures that most families cannot put off—such as rent and mortgage payments, weekly grocery bills, gasoline to get to work, heating fuel and electricity for the home, and routine medical charges.

THE SURGE in prices during the January-March period was paced by energy costs, which rose at an adjusted annual rate of 64.8 percent, more than triple the 19.2 percent rate in the final quarter of 1979. Gasoline prices alone rose at a 105.7 percent annual rate in the first quarter, the center said.

Housing costs increased at a 21.2 percent annual rate, a slight drop from the 22.4 percent rate in the fourth quarter of 1979 but still well above the 15.7 and 17.6 percent rates during the second and third quarters of last year.

MEDICAL COSTS jumped at a 15.9 percent rate, compared with 12 percent for the last quarter of 1979. Medical costs were up 6.7 percent in last year's second quarter and 10.7 percent in the third quarter.

Meanwhile, food price increases slowed from a 12.1 percent rate in the fourth quarter of 1979 to a 3.8 percent annual rate in the first three months of this year. Declines in the price of meat, fruit and vegetables accounted for the slowdown.

Economists Gar Alperovitz and Jeff Faux, the center's co-directors, also noted a price surge "spillover" into non-necessities, which climbed into the double-digit range for the first time in the three years that the study has been conducted.

THE ANNUAL RATE of increase for non-necessities rose from a 7.4 percent rate in the last quarter of 1979 to a rate of 11.5 percent in the three months ended in March.

The surge in the non-necessities rate tends to cast doubts on some forecasts that the overall inflation rate will drop below 10 percent by the end of the year, they said.

Alperovitz and Faux suggested that the inflation rate may ease with a reduction in interest rates and the impact of the recession.

But they warned that the "current recession now under way will in all likelihood lead to politically unacceptable levels of unemployment before it has a dramatic impact on prices."

FTC Granted Reprieve But Authority Weakened

By David L. Perlman

Congress approved a Federal Trade Commission authorization bill that allows the agency to function but weakens its mandate to protect consumers against "unfair or deceptive" business practices.

A compromise shaped in a House-Senate conference ended a deadlock that had subjected the agency to repeated funding crises and at one stage actually forced it to shut down.

IT ALSO curbed the FTC's investigative and rule-making operations, although not as severely as industry lobbyists had sought. Consumer allies accepted the compromise as the best that realistically could be put together out of the separate bills passed by the House and Senate, each of which was marred by labor-opposed restrictions on the FTC.

The message from Congress, nevertheless, was that the Federal Trade Commission is in trouble if it tramples on the toes of politically influential industries.

During the years that it didn't do much for consumers, the FTC was relatively noncontroversial. Its political troubles began after it launched attention-getting investigations and rules hearings on such issues as funeral industry sales techniques, standard-setting by trade associations, television advertising aimed at children and insurance company practices.

THE FINAL version of the legislation curbs FTC activities in these and several other fields, but does not entirely prohibit agency action.

It also allows Congress to overturn any substantive FTC rule, but not through the "one-house veto" that had been contained in the House-passed bill.

The compromise measure prohibits an FTC rule from taking effect for 90 days. Within that time, it could be nullified if both the House and the Senate passed resolutions of disapproval. The resolutions would not have to be signed by the President.

(Continued on Page 3)

Memphis Furniture Strikers Score Major Contract Gains

Memphis, Tenn.—Members of Furniture Workers Local 282 turned a 10-week strike for union survival into a new contract with key economic gains and improved union security.

The two-year agreement with Memphis Furniture Manufacturing Co. provides for overall wage increases of 26 percent for many of the 1,200 UFWA members who had been earning less than $4 an hour before they were forced to strike Mar. 13.

LOCAL 282 President Willie Rudd said the contract "will allow our people to return to work with dignity."

For a company that said "never" and tried to take away many of the protections the local negotiated in its first agreement three years before, Rudd termed it "a good contract."

Local 282 members approved the new agreement unanimously at a ratification meeting.

FOR SKILLED workers at the four Memphis Furniture plants, wages will be increased 90 cents an hour in four steps during the next 18 months. For nonskilled workers the contract calls for an 80-cent increase in four similar increments.

Other improvements provide for an additional paid holiday, Memorial Day, for a total of 10 per year; one and a half days of bereavement leave for deaths in the immediate family; guaranteed Christmas bonuses; new classifications for skilled workers; improved overtime pay, and additional pay for holidays and vacations—the base rate plus 5 percent in the first year of the contract, and the base rate plus 10 percent in the second year.

The local also pointed out that all key contract provisions the company sought to eliminate were retained in the new agreement. These include union dues checkoff, insurance and pension coverage, and the right to strike over unresolved grievances.

AN ADDED union security provision in the contract establishes a permanent arbitration procedure to resolve disputes on incentive bonuses.

The UFWA local said much of the credit for its victory should be given to the strong support of area and state labor organizations, as well as that of community, church and civil rights leaders and elected officials.

Memphis Furniture was placed on the AFL-CIO unfair list shortly after the

(Continued on Page 8)

Free World Nations Called On to Force Change in South Africa's Racist Policies

The AFL-CIO urged continuous pressure by the United States and other free world nations to end South Africa's "shameful racial oppression."

Legislative Director Ray Denison, testifying at House hearings on U.S. corporate involvement in South Africa, said peaceful change is "still possible." But he warned that time is running out, and the South African government risks "bloody confrontation" by trying to maintain an oppressive apartheid policy by introducing "mere cosmetic changes."

TWO SUBCOMMITTEES of the House Foreign Affairs Committee are holding joint hearings on the involvement of some 350 U.S. corporations in the South African economy and the role of American banks in providing credit.

While a number of companies have publicly subscribed to voluntary codes pledging non-discriminatory policies in their South African operations and advancement opportunities for blacks, stronger and more closely monitored action is needed to bring about change, Denison testified.

It is all too easy to change a sign that said "whites only" to read "senior staff only" to make it seem that racial discrimination in the use of facilities has been eliminated, he noted. But "if no blacks can become members of the senior staff, the change has been only cosmetic."

Apartheid has been used to thwart trade union organization in South Africa, Denison testified, and only about 1 percent of black workers are represented by unions. He noted that despite having subscribed to a voluntary code intended to assure democratic principles in the workplace, one of the American companies doing business in South Africa—Colgate-Palmolive—is using methods that in the United States would be unfair labor practices "in trying to thwart the formation of a black trade union at its Boksburg plant."

Denison suggested that Congress consider legislation that would require U.S. corporations operating in South Africa to meet basic standards of equal opportunity and fair labor practices. Violators, he said, should be subject to tax penalties, denied federal loan guarantees and have their conduct publicized.

IF SOUTH AFRICA fails to respond to pressure for racial justice, Denison suggested, "our government should undertake more severe action beginning with a progressively selective ban on the importation of South African products." If necessary, this should be followed by "a full boycott . . . and severance of all social, cultural and diplomatic ties," he said.

Because any such actions will be effective only if "taken in concert with our allies," he said, the United States govern-

(Continued on Page 2)



HONORARY DEGREE of Doctor of Laws is conferred on AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue by University of Notre Dame President Rev. Theodore Hesburgh during commencement activities at South Bend, Ind.

Pilots Warn of Safety Risk In Reduction of Flight Crews

New York—Any discussion of pilot productivity must include full consideration of safety, President John J. O'Donnell of the Air Line Pilots Association warned at an international civil aviation conference held here by Lloyd's of London Press, the publishing subsidiary of the London-based insurance syndicate.

"It is safety that is often overlooked in discussing the productivity of airline pilots," O'Donnell observed. "Any so-called increases in productivity or cuts in costs that compromise safety are misguided, and will only lead to false savings and higher costs in the long term.

"It should be clear to all of us that the costs of a single accident can greatly exceed years of insignificant savings on crew costs."

O'Donnell said the world's airline pilots reject the claims of manufacturers and carriers that advances in automation and new technology will enable two pilots to fly in the increasingly busy skies as safely as today's three-pilot crews.

"Pilots in Europe and Japan feel as strongly about this issue as we do in the United States," he said. "Already, there have been job actions in France over airline plans to fly the 737 with a crew of two.

"Last December, representatives of 18 flight crew associations met in Frankfurt to protest the design of the A310 and 757 as two-crew aircraft. These pilots also pledged not to fly any future aircraft unless it has a fully integrated cockpit for three," he said.

O'Donnell said the world's airline pilots see the crew-size issue as the principal point of contention with airline managements in the 1980s. He called the planned crew-size reduction a backward step "taken solely for competitive, economic reasons, and without full regard for or comprehension of the complex safety issues involved."

Enlightened airlines that put safety first will probably enjoy better employee relations and higher productivity than those carriers that seek short-term, high profits, he said. The latter can expect labor unrest, he warned.

"This issue involves more than labor or productivity. It affects airline safety, the painfully established cornerstone of our common enterprise," he said.

Canadian Labor Maps Programs to Counter Corporation Abuses

Winnipeg—The threat to organized labor from growing corporate power was a dominant theme at the Canadian Labor Congress's biennial convention here. And the need for stepped-up union action to counter that threat was stressed repeatedly in policy statements, resolutions and speeches.

"The rise of conservatism is global in nature," said an economic policy statement introduced early in the convention. "It seeks to destroy the programs, policies and fundamental individual and collective rights and freedoms of workers and the trade unions which represent them."

CLC PRESIDENT Dennis McDermott set the convention tone in his presidential address, declaring that labor will increase support for the New Democratic Party on the political front and take collective action on the economic front whenever one union is threatened.

He gave examples of such collective action in recent months: The CLC raised $1 million in pledges from its affiliates to support a strike by the Communications Workers against Bell Canada, and the Imperial Bank of Canada was reminded that unions held $800 million in deposits that could be withdrawn if the bank continued to refuse a union security clause in its newly organized unit's first contract.

The record 2,763 delegates adopted resolutions embodying that pledge to collective action.

THEY ALSO called on the federal government to grant a full pardon to Jean-Claude Parrot, president of the Canadian Union of Postal Workers, who served a jail term for defying an Act of Parliament ordering striking postal workers back on the job in their last round of negotiations. And they directed the CLC to develop a plan of action to support the postal workers in their current bargaining round.

The delegates also adopted several resolutions calling for an escalation of the parallel political campaign with which organized labor helped the NDP gain a record 37 seats in Parliament in the Feb. 18 federal election.

NDP Leader Ed Broadbent drew two standing ovations in an address in which he outlined a "charter of goals" for Canada. It included tax reform, pension reform, equality between sexes, a new Canadian constitution by 1982 to replace the British North America Act, and a "made in Canada" resource policy, especially in the petroleum sector.

McDERMOTT WAS re-elected for a second two-year term as president, as were the other full-time executive officers: Sec.-Treas. Donald Montgomery and Executive Vice Presidents Shirley Carr and Julien Major.

The elections resulted in four changes in the 30-member executive council. Jack Munro of the Woodworkers was chosen a general vice president. He had been a vice-president at large. Newly elected vice presidents at large are Ray Gautier, Carpenters; Wally Majesky, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Fred Pomery, Communications Workers.

The convention voted to increase monthly per capita dues from 25 cents to 28 cents effective next Sept. 1 and to 31 cents effective Sept. 1, 1981.

IT ALSO agreed, with little debate, to salary increases of $5,000 for each of the executive officers, raising the president's to $55,000 a year and those of the secretary-treasurer and executive vice presidents to $50,000. They will also get increases geared to the consumer price index.

Two former leaders of the NDP—T. C. (Tommy) Douglas and David Lewis—were named the first winners of a new award for service to humanity. It will be awarded periodically to "a person or persons deserving recognition for outstanding services to mankind."

THE CONVENTION, held just before Quebec voters rejected an independence call, affirmed the CLC position of self-determination for Quebec but stressed the determination of workers in both French and English Canada "to maintain powerful bonds of solidarity in our unions."

Unionists from across the country expressed concern about the erosion of Canada's Medicare program. Doctors are billing above the amount Medicare pays in all provinces except Quebec and Saskatchewan, and there have been heavy cutbacks in health services.

RESOLUTIONS WERE adopted calling for restoration of a 50-50 federal-provincial financing system abandoned by the federal government in 1974 and also for requiring the provincial governments to make Medicare available to all residents, regardless of ability to pay.

In the face of the current slump in the auto industry, the delegates called for a review of the Canadian-U.S. auto agreement to assure that Canadians get a "fair share" of production and employment. The convention also urged the government to negotiate with countries other than the U.S. to have their auto manufacturers build assembly and parts plants in Canada.

The delegates adopted a strong resolution on sexual equality calling for equal pay for work of equal value and an end to sexual harassment in the workplace.

Economic Political Problems Underscore Common Needs of U.S., Canadian Workers

Winnipeg—The "common plate" of political and economic problems shared by workers in the United States and Canada was reviewed by President John Kelly of the Office & Professional Employees in an address to the Canadian Labor Congress.

Kelly, the AFL-CIO's fraternal delegate to the CLC convention here, cited high unemployment, lost buying power because of inflation, government budget-cutting and union busting by so-called management consultants as major challenges confronting the labor movements of both countries.

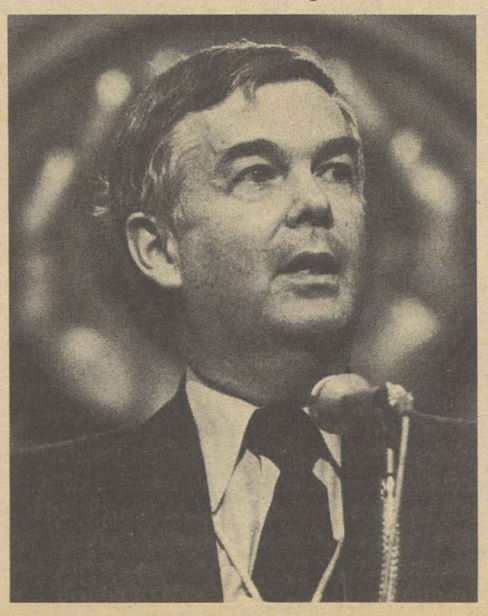
And while workers have been modest in seeking wage increases and restrained in the settlements they have gained, corporate profits have soared, he pointed out.

"ALL OF US in the free world and in the industrialized market countries live in perilous times," Kelly observed. "The root problems of energy, economic instability and political ferment in other parts of the world combine in a complex, problematic mix that reflects upon us all."

CLC sources show a Canadian unemployment rate of 11 percent, while the 7.5 percent predicted by year end in the United States "is not the end by any means," Kelly warned.

He pointed out that the Canadian inflation rate ran at 9.5 percent annually in March and "our rate is looking towards 18 percent," which means "a 7.9 percent plunge in buying power measured against last year—an unacceptable gap."

BY HIKING the prime interest rate, the Federal Reserve Board "lays the line of a first-class recession," he said. Yet the Administration urges Congress to balance the national budget even though it is "one of the smallest" in comparison to all Common Market countries when measured against total national output.



JOHN KELLY

"The budget-cutters have tasted blood," Kelly said, "and it is the blood of the workers. We estimate that 500,000 jobs will go by the boards in the name of Adam Smith and good bookkeeping."

Current inflation was caused by energy, high interest rates and record costs for food and medical care, he pointed out, and the solution is to carry out specific programs in each of those sectors.

He charged that a "new race of union-busters called management consultants" is peddling wares "designed to assist employers in creating union-free environments." And "their clientele is the same in both our countries," he observed.

KELLY ALSO said the AFL-CIO is looking forward to working with its CLC colleagues in the International Labor Organization "where the challenges to the ILO's constitutional functioning will be as strong as ever."

CLC President Dennis McDermott, in thanking Kelly, noted that the AFL-CIO delegate had heard a great deal of criticism of U.S. government and corporations at the convention, but he drew a round of applause when he added: "The delegates know that the interests of workers are the same in both countries."

World Action Sought To End Apartheid

(Continued from Page 1)

ment should promptly begin discussions with other nations on measures to be taken to achieve "the desired change in South Africa."

. The U.S. labor movement has sought to assist black trade unionists in South Africa, Denison noted, and affiliates are exploring ways to withdraw pension fund investments from firms with holdings in South Africa "as a way of continuing the pressure for change."

The AFL-CIO, he stressed, "will continue to speak out and act in concert with all forces of freedom until South Africa rids itself of this shameful racial oppression."

For Human Rights Struggles

Labor's Highest Award Honors Bayard Rustin

By James M. Shevis

New York—The AFL-CIO honored veteran civil rights leader Bayard Rustin with its highest honor, the Murray-Green-Meany Award, for his years of struggle to end racial discrimination and oppression the world over.

The award, named for pre-merger presidents Philip Murray of the CIO and William Green of the AFL and for George Meany who presided over the merged organization for 25 years until his death in January, was presented at a dinner here in conjunction with the 20th national AFL-CIO Community Services Conference.

RUSTIN IS best known as the organizer of the massive 1963 March on Washington, which drew over a quarter-million Americans to the nation's capital to press for adoption of the landmark 1964 Civil Rights Act. He was a close associate of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. But, as AFL-CIO Vice President Peter Bommarito noted in his presentation address, Rustin's cause has not been the cause of blacks alone.

Rustin led the first Freedom Rides in the late 1940s, incurring a 30-day sentence on a North Carolina chain gang, Bommarito observed. As a result of that experience, he wrote an exposé for a New York newspaper, which led ultimately to abolition of that practice.

"This was not a political achievement but a humanitarian one," said Bommarito. During World War II, Rustin went to California to help Japanese-Americans who had been interned because of the color of their skin and their ethnic heritage. He also found time to help hospital workers, teachers, and sanitation workers build unions, to work with Mahatama Gandhi in India, to rally support for the democratic state of Israel, and to travel throughout Africa in behalf of independence movements there.

MORE RECENTLY, Rustin went to Indochina to draw Americans' attention to the plight of the Boat People and the thousands of starving Cambodians. Only two weeks ago, he returned from Stockholm, where he participated in an international tribunal to focus attention on the continuing imprisonment and persecution of Soviet dissident Anatoly Scharansky.

"But lest you think that Bayard is a mere gadabout who hops from one problem to another, bear in mind that he also created a durable organization that is very close to the heart of the labor movement—the A. Philip Randolph Institute, which has opened a new two-way channel of communication between the black community and the trade union movement," Bommarito told the 300 dinner guests. Rustin is chairman of the institute.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland praised Rustin's "extraordinary organizing talents and ability to articulate the aspirations of black Americans," and pointed out that he was among the first black leaders to recognize that the gains of the civil rights revolution could not be secured unless they were rooted in economic progress for the black masses.

"ALONG WITH A. Philip Randolph, he argued that such progress could only be made through a movement dedicated to full employment at decent wages for all Americans," Kirkland observed. "And at the heart of such a movement, he repeatedly insisted, were the trade unions of America. He was right then. He is still right."

A moving tribute to Rustin came from actress Liv Ullmann, who joined him and a dozen other prominent persons in Indochina in February in a march to draw world attention to the plight of the Cambodian refugees.

"Being with you in Thailand, visiting the refugees from Cambodia, left me with images of your wonderful laughter, your deep and sincere commitment to the homeless, your striding as if you were the freest man in the world, the warmth of your handshake, your fight against injustice, your compassion and commitment, and your happiness to be alive," she said, "always looking like you lived comfortably within yourself with such pride and, as we all know, at the same time, far, far outside yourself."

IN ACCEPTING the award, Rustin paid tribute to Randolph, who died a year ago, and to Meany.

"Whatever I've been able to do has begun with that great and marvelous man, A. Philip Randolph, on whose shoulders I stood eternally," Rustin said of his closest associate during decades of struggle for civil and human rights.

Of Meany, "he believed in me, and this helped me to grow," said Rustin. He also credited Meany for his role in enactment of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

There would not have been a meaningful law if Meany had not prevailed upon President John F. Kennedy to put an effective enforcement provision into the statute, Rustin told the gathering.

Rustin had some sobering comments on the recent racial rioting in Miami as well as the influx of refugees into the U.S. from Cuba and Haiti.

"IT HAS BEEN an agony for me to learn of blacks and whites killing each other in Miami," he said. "If we do not deal with our problems at home, sooner or later the President and the Congress will be crippled in helping those who suffer abroad."

As for the debate over whether to let Cubans and Haitians find asylum in the United States, he observed: "If America is ever so cruel as not to allow these people in, she will never be able to deal with those in the black community."



WEEK-LONG SALUTE to the fashion industry, sponsored by the Ladies' Garment Workers and New York City, was kicked off with a musical revue at Lincoln Center. Special guest of the opening event, Vice President Mondale's wife, Joan, praised the quality of American-made clothing and the skills of U.S. apparel workers. Fashions displayed during the five-day promotion ranged from children's wear to women's evening gowns.

Congress Keeps FTC Alive But Curbs Agency's Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

The commission has been engaged in a seven-year effort to require funeral homes to disclose their charges for all services and to bar them from misrepresenting legal requirements regarding embalming or cemetery regulations. The agency's effort had been supported by the AFL-CIO, which wrote House members that "unnecessarily high funeral costs" have taken a disproportionate share of union-negotiated life insurance programs intended to help meet family needs.

Under the new legislation, the agency would have to limit the scope of any rule dealing with funeral home practices. But it could still require price disclosure and prohibit blatant misrepresentation.

CONGRESS IMPOSED a three-year "moratorium" on FTC authority to promulgate rules for commercial advertising and required the agency to defer further action on advertising appeals to children.

It also curbed the FTC's power in an area of special concern to labor—standard-setting by private industry groups that test and certify products for safety and reliability. These voluntary standards are often relied on by public agencies without further vertification.

The AFL-CIO had urged FTC action to assure that affected groups, including workers using the products, would have an input into the standard-setting, but the language of the House-Senate conference agreement would appear to prohibit anything other than voluntary guidelines in this area.

ANOTHER RESTRICTION set by Congress would bar the FTC from any investigation into insurance practices with the exception that the agency could participate in a study of "Medigap" insurance—polices that cover the difference between Medicare benefits and actual medical costs.

Despite these restrictions, some congressional conservatives opposed the conference agreement as not going far enough to curb the FTC. But the House approved final passage by a 272-127 vote and the Senate joined with a 74-15 vote that cleared the legislation for the President's signature.

The AFL-CIO immediately urged appropriation of the full $75 million authorization to carry the agency through the 1981 fiscal year.

IN A LETTER to the House Appropriations subcommittee dealing with the funding, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison urged rejection of any attempt to impose further restrictions on the agency through legislative riders on the appropriations bill.

Such congressional intervention "can only serve to disrupt the integrity of the regulatory process," he stressed.

George Fecteau Dies, Ex-Leader Of Shoe Workers

Hudson, Mass.—George O. Fecteau, a retired vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers and former president of the United Shoe Workers, died recently at his home here. He was 72.

Shortly before his retirement last year, Fecteau led the Shoe Workers into merger with ACTWU on Mar. 5, 1979.

ACTWU officers mourned his death with a message citing his 42 years of service to labor, including 23 as president of the USW, and noted he held "the warm esteem" of his colleagues.

Fecteau went to work in a shoe factory at the age of 14 when, as the eldest of nine children, he had to leave school and contribute to the family's income. He quickly became involved in union affairs and by 1937 was elected a business agent of the Shoe Workers Protective Association, a forerunner of the USW.

He became an organizer for the USW when it was formed and held a number of posts in the union before his election in 1956 as its president.

Williams Elected to Head Washington United Way

Spokane, Wash.—President Marvin L. Williams of the Washington State AFL-CIO was elected president of the United Way of Washington at the Volunteer Leaders Conference here.

Economic Signs Show Worsening Slump

Further signs that the current economic downturn may be more serious than the Administration expected turned up in a spate of new government reports confirming the rapid spread of the recession.

- New housing starts last month dipped 2.1 percent to 1.02 million, the lowest level since April 1975 when the nation was in the depths of its worst recession since the 1930s. Some industry observers predicted that the starts rate could fall below the one-million mark before bottoming out.

- Industrial production skidded 1.9 percent in April, the sharpest drop since the 1973-75 recession. Output of consumer goods fell by 2 percent, reflecting severe cutbacks in auto production as well as weakness in other areas.

- Revised figures showed that real gross national production grew in the first quarter of 1980 at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of six-tenths of 1 percent, instead of the previously reported 1.1 percent. Real GNP is the value of the nation's total output of goods and services.

- Personal income in April inched up less than one-tenth of 1 percent, the weakest monthly performance in about five years. At the same time, personal consumption, adjusted for inflation, dropped nine-tenths of 1 percent in March after tumbling 1.1 percent in February.

THE WEAKNESS in income reflected sharp declines in production in the past few months, analysts said. They added that the drop in consumption expenditures showed consumer concern about recession and mounting unemployment.

How deep the economic downturn will be "all depends on the extent and the duration of the consumer retrenchment," said William Cox, the Commerce Dept.'s deputy chief economist. Meanwhile, personal savings in March rose to 4 percent of disposable income after reaching record lows late last year.

In reporting the drop in new housing starts, the Commerce Dept. also said that new building permits—an indication of future homebuilding activity—dropped a hefty 14.6 percent in April, after declining 18.4 percent the month before.

"WE ARE reaching the bottom," said Michael Sumichrast, chief economist with the National Association of Homebuilders. "May and June should mark the bottom for the housing recession." The April housing starts rate was 42 percent below the year-earlier level.

The plunge in industrial production followed dips of seven-tenths of 1 percent in March and two-tenths of 1 percent in February. The index, which measures the output of factories, mines, and utilities, stands 2.9 percent below its March 1979 peak.

Dealing with South Africa

SOUTH AFRICA brazenly institutionalizes racism and confers a lower status on blacks and other non-whites. There, exploitation of man by man is an acceptable and legalized mode of economic behavior.

Out of a population of 25 million, the 4 million whites control 87 percent of the land, and 70 percent of the purchasing power of the economy. Monthly per capita income for whites is approximately $248 as opposed to only some $20 for blacks.

South African labor law seeks to enforce the tenets of apartheid at the workplace. Basic rights to organize, assemble, demonstrate, and strike have been systematically denied to black workers.

UNDERSTANDABLY, the denial of the most elementary rights has angered the black workers and other groups to the point that their patience is almost at an end. This anger is expressing itself more and more often in the form of labor strikes, school boycotts, and other less peaceful means of social protest. It may soon raise itself to a level of bloody confrontation.

The extent of our economic relations with South Africa is well known. Direct investment by about 350 American corporations amounts to approximately 1.7 billion dollars. American banks provide South Africa with about 30 percent of its external credit.

Considering our commitment as a nation to human freedom and human rights, throughout the world, we cannot allow U.S. business investments to reap profits which are based primarily upon the discriminatory wage rates and cheap labor which are inherent in the reprehensible apartheid system.

FOR MORE THAN twenty years, the AFL-CIO has called for a variety of actions designed to pressure the South African government to change its racial policies.

Others have sought to meet the problem by establishing voluntary codes of conduct and principles consistent with western concepts of industrial relations.

One of the major weaknesses of these codes and principles is the absence of an effective enforcement and monitoring mechanism.

It is for this reason that we renew the AFL-CIO's call to seriously consider the enactment of legislation regulating the conduct of any American corporation operating in South Africa.

Such legislation could be based upon existing codes, but should clearly stipulate that U.S. corporations with investments in South Africa should in their South African operations be required to recognize and deal in good faith with bona fide trade union organizations regardless of their racial composition where the workers have freely designated these unions as their preference.

SUCH A LAW should also require American corporations to develop training programs which would enable non-white employees to assume professional positions on an equal basis with all other employes and guarantee equal pay for equal work.

U.S. corporations which are not prepared to find ways to accomplish these objectives should not be doing business in South Africa.

—From AFL-CIO testimony at House hearings on U.S. corporate involvement in South Africa.

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'. . . And Another Million Here . . .'



Helping Army Families Cope

Growing Use of Food Stamps By G.I.s Shatters Stereotype

By Gus Tyler

THE APG NEWS is read by very few people. It is published "in the interest of the personnel at Aberdeen Proving Grounds," located at Aberdeen, Md. The readership consists of folk attached to the installation—and, maybe, their families.

I see it now and then because, in my capacity as chairman of the American Veterans Committee, I have many buddies out there who try to keep me posted on what goes on with the service people—active or retired. Reading these otherwise obscure journals is, very often, akin to entering a new universe, seen through the eyes of other people.

A good for-instance is to see the business of food stamps through the eyes of people at Aberdeen Proving Grounds. How do they feel about the federal government providing food at public expense to certain families?

THE STEREOTYPE suggests that food stamps are a kind of racket, indulged in by lazy people, who are trying to milk the public treasury instead of going out there and making an honest living. In response to that widespread notion, there are many moves to cut down, or even end, the food stamp program.

Now I read in APG News a front page piece with six column banner headlines: Food Stamps: are you eligible? The item begins.

"There's no secret about it, many lower-ranking military families are having a tough time making financial ends meet."

The article goes on to explain that for such families there is a way to cope: the food stamp program. In the Aberdeen area, there are 30 families of people on active duty who are on the rolls. But "considerably more retired military families currently receive the stamps."

ALTHOUGH ONLY about 30 on active duty get stamps, many more are eligible. "Military social work specialists cite pride on the part of the young soldier—the person who most often needs some financial help—being the main reason they don't ask for help or join the ranks of millions of other Americans who already make use of the food stamp program."

The situation is not peculiar to Aberdeen. Last year, about $5 million was redeemed in food stamps at Army commissaries.

As I flipped the pages of the APG News to the editorial page, I was once more reminded of what food stamps mean for the military. "There is help available," says the editorial, for servicemen who find that "military pay doesn't even begin to catch up with America's spiraling cost of living." The help is—food stamps. "If you need help, go get it and help keep the Army an active, vital part of the American way of living."

THE EDITORIAL reminds us that "the Army is mission-minded, but following very closely behind the mission goals come people goals because without people, the Army isn't very much except a giant equipment park."

So much for the stereotype on who needs and wants food stamps.

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Surplus of Teachers A Rare Opportunity

From its beginning, the American labor movement has argued that education should be a national enterprise and that it should be financed by a partnership of local, state and federal government.

We hold that every American has a fundamental right to the best education that can be provided.

Demographic changes have given America a luxury that no other society has ever enjoyed: a surplus of teachers.

Given that unique and priceless resource, now would seem to be the time to expand day care programs and adult education programs.

Now would seem to be the time to reduce the size of classes and intensify individual instruction in the classroom. Now would seem to be the time to expand curricula.

None of this is happening. The school system is deteriorating. Education budgets are being strangled. Irreplaceable resources are being squandered.

—AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland at United Federation of Teachers conference in New York.

How to Buy

FTC Moving to Crack Down On Abuses by Debt Collectors

By Esther Margolius

THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION has recently issued warnings and fines to debt collection companies that have violated the federal Fair Debt Collection Practice Act (FDCPA) of 1977.

In a report on FDCPA made to Congress this past March, the agency states that consumers currently owe more than $1.5 trillion in debts for housing and other goods and services. More than 600 million credit cards are in use.

Service and carrying charges for this huge debt cuts deeply into after-tax disposable income. As jobs are terminated by company cutbacks, closings or illnesses, workers are immediately thrust into serious repayment difficulties.

THE FTC IS anxious to improve public awareness of consumers' rights under the Fair Debt Collection Practice Act. The agency has asked companies involved in bill collecting to give written notices that the act prohibits unfair collection practices and that consumer complaints may be directed to the FTC in Washington.

The FTC uses both formal enforcement actions and informal procedures to prevent unfair debt collection practices.

Recently, it successfully pursued and fined three debt collectors $140,000 for violating the FDCPA.

Capital Credit Corp. of Washington, one of the nation's 10 largest debt-collection agencies, agreed to pay $75,000 in civil penalties in settlement of FTC charges that it illegally harassed debtors.

AMONG OTHER things, the company employees allegedly called consumers "liars," communicated or threatened to communicate to employers, neighbors, friends or family that the consumer owed a debt, and sought information about people not permitted by the law. They also called consumers without disclosing their identity or the purpose of the call and sent out false and misleading dunning notices concerning the debt.

Capital Credit agreed to place a "clear and conspicuous" notice of legal rights in the first letter to a consumer when sending debt notices on behalf of clients throughout the United States.

Telecheck Washington, Inc. and Collectron, Inc. of Bethesda, Md., have agreed to share a $65,000 civil penalty to settle FTC charges that they harassed consumers in attempting to collect debts.

In addition, the companies have agreed not to violate the FDCPA in the future. Among other things, they agreed to restrict the use of aliases by their personnel so consumers can correctly identify the collectors, not to threaten criminal prosecution nor to state that the consumer has committed a crime, and not to malign a consumer's reputation. Collectron also said it would not threaten force or violence as it had done previously. The companies agreed to refund any payments not permitted by law, which will average $7 per consumer.

STATE CONSUMER agencies also are cooperating. In a number of states, laws and regulations have broadened debt collection regulations to include in-house collectors such as banks, retailers, lawyers and finance companies. Such groups are not covered by the federal act and can represent close to 90 percent of debt collectors nationally. California, New York and Kentucky are among states with such additional regulatory clout.

California, for example, requires that all communications to consumers be in written form so as to eliminate the abusive harassment techniques associated with telephone dunning. That state also permits oral communication, but only after 15 days have elapsed from the time of the first written notice.

In Kentucky, under that state's Consumer Protection and Fair Debt Collection laws, the attorney general took action against a department store, restraining its in-house collection department from using a collection letter that was designed to look like a legal document.

IN NEW YORK CITY, the city's Dept. of Consumer Affairs has adopted new regulations extending debt collection protection from in-house collection agencies, banks, lawyers and small loan agencies. For example, debtors may be contacted only between 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. Neighbors and employers may be contacted only to locate the debtor, unless the collector has been given written permission to do otherwise. Collectors may not make any false statements nor threaten to take illegal action.

Primary enforcement of the federal FDCPA is the responsibility of the FTC. However, consumers may institute a suit themselves against any debt collectors who fail to comply with the act. Actual damages plus statutory damages may be recovered.

The law also gives enforcement roles to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Dept. of Agriculture, the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., the National Credit Union Administration and the Comptroller of the Currency.

Bad Timing for Economy

Budget Cuts Heighten Prospect Of Deeper, Longer Recession

ARBITRARY BUDGET-CUTTING by Congress, coming at a time when the economy is clearly in a downslide, is sure to deepen and lengthen the recession, AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor warned on Labor News Conference.

Cantor pointed out that attempting to balance the budget during a period of sharp economic decline is sure to weaken the economy, drive up unemployment and boost the costs of unemployment compensation, welfare and other social programs at the very time that federal revenues are falling off. "Unemployed people don't pay taxes" and they can't buy the goods and services that would stimulate the economy, he stressed.

It's like "chasing your tail—you don't get anywhere," observed Cantor, who is assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Economic Research.

Cantor noted that a recent study by the Congressional Budget Office found that "for each 1 percent increase in unemployment, you lose $22 billion to $29 billion in budget revenues." He pointed out that the programs Congress is slashing are those that are a direct help to people and states and localities that need the funds and the programs, especially during a recession.

He stressed that with unemployment now topping 7 percent nationwide, Congress should be beefing up public works and other manpower programs that put people to work, not taking actions that will reduce job opportunities and force growing numbers of workers onto the jobless rolls.

CANTOR SAID that federal revenues could be substantially increased by "significant and substantial tax reforms," such as closing the capital gains loophole that costs the federal treasury $15 billion to $20 billion a year. He said that kind of approach would be much better than an across-the-board tax cut that would deliver only indirect benefits to workers, while increasing unemployment.

That was the effect of the 1978 tax cut, which was "grossly unfair and should have been vetoed," he said. He pointed out that "60 percent of that cut went to businesses and to the very wealthy."

If that cut hadn't been made, "the 1981 budget could be easily balanced and there would be an additional $25 billion in federal revenue in Fiscal 1981," Cantor said.



By Press Associates, Inc.

MILLIONS OF AMERICANS pull up stakes and move every year. Three percent of the population, according to the Census Bureau, moved from one state to another or into or out of the country altogether in one recent year, and another 14 percent moved shorter distances.

Looking for greener pastures is nothing new to Americans, whose ancestors were doing it even before colonists in Virginia thought the hunting, fishing and farming might be better across the hills in what was to become Kentucky. What is new, however, is that the migration has less and less to do with the pursuit of a job.

IN THE 1800s, easterners moved to the Midwest and West to farm or help build railroads or ranch or search for precious ores. In the 1900s, entrepreneurs ventured to the Southwest to look for oil and laborers followed to help pump it out of the ground.

The Great Depression and the World War II years saw the great migration of millions of people out of the dust bowl and the Deep South to the mills and factories of the North and the West.

Now, according to economist Philip L. Rones, writing in the Monthly Labor Review, for every three people who move from state to state in search of a livelihood, there are two more for whom work is a secondary consideration for relocating.

Rones, drawing on earlier studies of the migratory habits of footloose Americans, says that considerations of family, educational or retirement plans and of climate are playing a larger role than ever before in decisions to "pick up and go."

Rones cites a national survey conducted in 1973-74 to show that climate, too, plays a dramatic role in the decision to relocate.

THE STUDY POLLED residents of the different regions of the country on their desire to live somewhere other than where they do, and the findings parallel actual population shifts during the '70s. Those most interested in living elsewhere were from the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central and New England states—the parts of the country with the worst winters.

A range of nearly 21 percent to almost 31 percent of the residents in those areas said they'd rather live somewhere else, while people living elsewhere in the country responded in much lower percentages—about 13 percent to 17 percent—when asked if they'd rather be elsewhere.

In fact, another study showed, between the years 1973 and 1976 more people did move away from the Northeast and North Central states than moved to them. The opposite held true for the southern and western states.

Researchers Larry Long and Kristen Hansen, Rones reports, found that "environmental quality," as typified by climate, is becoming a high priority factor in determining whether to move.

If climate, family ties and other non-economic factors can contribute to the decision to move, are there specific circumstances which point out likely prospects? Rones says yes.

Citing earlier studies, Rones says the new migrant:

- "Tends to be better educated than the non-migrants at both the place of origin and the destination."
- Often is in his early 20s, when he or she "has more time to maximize the benefits of migration." The younger person faces less cost in moving to begin with—"he or she is less likely to have a family, accumulated possessions and, of course, job-related costs."
- Probably is unemployed and looking for work. When all else is said and done, the single largest determinant of migration remains economic necessity.

It remains true that Americans still make their major moves primarily for economic reasons. They will go where the jobs are or appear to be. But the times also appear to be changing, according to these latest studies, with what is now called the "quality of life" factor often entering into the relocation decision.



ARBITRARY BUDGET-CUTTING while the economy is in a steep slide is sure to make the recession longer and harder, AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Alan Adams, left, of Employment Relations Report and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is aired weekly on the Mutual radio network.

House Rollcalls on Food Stamp Funds

These rollcalls were on undesirable amendments to a labor-supported bill raising the ceiling on food stamp appropriations.

Column 1 *shows the 269-134 rejection of an amendment by Rep. E. Thomas Coleman (R-Mo.) to reduce food stamp benefits to families whose children are eligible for subsidized school lunches. Voting right were 218 Democrats and 51 Republicans. Wrong votes for the amendment were cast by 98 Republicans and 36 Democrats.*

Column 2 *shows the 241-147 passage of the amendment by Rep. James M. Jeffords (R-Vt.) to compel persons whose annual income exceeded 175 percent of the poverty level to repay the value of food stamps they received during a period of unemployment or low income. Right votes against the amendment were cast by 142 Democrats and 5 Republicans. Voting for the amendment, which was later dropped in House-Senate conference, were 105 Democrats and 136 Republicans.*

Numerals show congressional districts; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA		
1. Edwards (R)	W	A
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W
3. Nichols (D)	R	W
4. Bevill (D)	W	W
5. Flippo (D)	R	W
6. Buchanan (R)	R	W
7. Shelby (D)	R	W
ALASKA		
AL Young (R)	R	W
ARIZONA		
1. Rhodes (R)	W	PW
2. Udall (D)	R	A
3. Stump (D)	W	W
4. Rudd (R)	W	W
ARKANSAS		
1. Alexander (D)	R	W
2. Bethune (R)	W	W
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	W
4. Anthony (D)	R	W
CALIFORNIA		
1. Johnson (D)	R	R
2. Clausen (R)	W	W
3. Matsui (D)	R	R
4. Fazio (D)	R	R
5. Burton, John L. (D)	R	R
6. Burton, Phillip (D)	R	R
7. Miller (D)	R	R
8. Dellums (D)	R	R
9. Stark (D)	R	R
10. Edwards (D)	R	R
11. Royer (R)	W	W
12. McCloskey (R)	R	W
13. Mineta (D)	R	R
14. Shumway (R)	W	W
15. Coelho (D)	R	R
16. Panetta (D)	R	W
17. Pashayan (R)	W	W
18. Thomas (R)	W	W
19. Lagomarsino (R)	W	W
20. Goldwater (R)	W	W
21. Corman (D)	R	PR
22. Moorhead (R)	W	W
23. Beilenson (D)	R	R
24. Waxman (D)	R	R
25. Roybal (D)	R	R
26. Rousselot (R)	W	W
27. Dornan (R)	W	W
28. Dixon (D)	R	R
29. Hawkins (D)	R	R
30. Danielson (D)	A	A
31. Wilson, C. H. (D)	A	PR
32. Anderson (D)	R	W
33. Grisham (R)	W	PW
34. Lungren (R)	W	W
35. Lloyd (D)	R	W
36. Brown (D)	A	PR
37. Lewis (R)	W	PW
38. Patterson (D)	R	W
39. Dannemeyer (R)	W	W
40. Badham (R)	W	W
41. Wilson, Bob (R)	A	A
42. Van Deerlin (D)	R	W
43. Burgener (R)	W	W
COLORADO		
1. Schroeder (D)	R	W
2. Wirth (D)	R	R
3. Kogovsek (D)	A	A
4. Johnson (R)	W	A
5. Kramer (R)	W	W
CONNECTICUT		
1. Cotter (D)	W	W
2. Dodd (D)	R	R
3. Giaimo (D)	W	W
4. McKinney (R)	A	A
5. Ratchford (D)	R	W
6. Moffett (D)	R	R
DELAWARE		
AL Evans (R)	R	A
FLORIDA		
1. Hutto (D)	W	W
2. Fuqua (D)	R	W
3. Bennett (D)	W	W
4. Chappell (D)	W	W
5. Kelly (R)	W	W
6. Young (R)	R	W
7. Gibbons (D)	R	W
8. Ireland (D)	W	W
9. Nelson (D)	R	W
10. Bafalis (R)	W	W
11. Mica (D)	W	W
12. Stack (D)	R	R
13. Lehman (D)	R	R
14. Pepper (D)	R	R
15. Fascell (D)	R	R
GEORGIA		
1. Ginn (D)	W	W
2. Mathis (D)	R	W
3. Brinkley (D)	R	W
4. Levitas (D)	R	W
5. Fowler (D)	R	R
6. Gingrich (R)	W	W
7. McDonald (D)	W	W
8. Evans (D)	W	W
9. Jenkins (D)	W	W
10. Barnard (D)	W	PR
HAWAII		
1. Heftel (D)	R	W
2. Akaka (D)	R	R
IDAHO		
1. Symms (R)	W	W
2. Hansen (R)	W	W
ILLINOIS		
1. Stewart (D)	R	R
2. Murphy (D)	R	R
3. Russo (D)	R	W
4. Derwinski (R)	W	W
5. Fary (D)	R	R
6. Hyde (R)	R	W
7. Collins (D)	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	R
9. Yates (D)	R	R
10. Porter (R)	W	W
11. Annunzio (D)	R	R
12. Crane, Philip (R)	W	W
13. McClory (R)	W	W
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W
15. Corcoran (R)	W	W
16. Anderson (R)	A	A
17. O'Brien (R)	W	W
18. Michel (R)	A	PW
19. Railsback (R)	W	W
20. Findley (R)	R	W
21. Madigan (R)	A	W
22. Crane, Dan (R)	W	W
23. Price (D)	R	R
24. Simon (D)	R	R
INDIANA		
1. Benjamin (D)	R	W
2. Fithian (D)	R	W
3. Brademas (D)	R	R
4. Quayle (R)	A	A
5. Hillis (R)	R	W
6. Evans (D)	W	W
7. Myers (R)	W	W
8. Deckard (R)	R	W
9. Hamilton (D)	R	W
10. Sharp (D)	W	W
11. Jacobs (D)	R	W
IOWA		
1. Leach (R)	R	W
2. Tauke (R)	W	W
3. Grassley (R)	W	W
4. Smith (D)	R	W
5. Harkin (D)	A	W
6. Bedell (D)	R	W
KANSAS		
1. Sebelius (R)	W	W
2. Jeffries (R)	W	W
3. Winn (R)	W	W
4. Glickman (D)	R	W
5. Whittaker (R)	R	W
KENTUCKY		
1. Hubbard (D)	R	W
2. Natcher (D)	R	W
3. Mazzoli (D)	R	W
4. Snyder (R)	W	W
5. Carter (R)	R	W
6. Hopkins (R)	W	W
7. Perkins (D)	R	R
LOUISIANA		
1. Livingston (R)	W	W
2. Boggs (D)	R	R
3. Vacancy		
4. Leach (D)	R	W
5. Huckaby (D)	W	W
6. Moore (R)	W	W
7. Breaux (D)	W	W
8. Long (D)	R	R
MAINE		
1. Emery (R)	R	W
2. Snowe (R)	R	W
MARYLAND		
1. Bauman (R)	W	W
2. Long (D)	R	R
3. Mikulski (D)	R	R
4. Holt (R)	W	W
5. Spellman (D)	R	R
6. Byron (D)	W	R
7. Mitchell (D)	R	R
8. Barnes (D)	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS		
1. Conte (R)	R	W
2. Boland (D)	R	W
3. Early (D)	R	A
4. Drinan (D)	R	R
5. Shannon (D)	R	R
6. Mavroules (D)	R	W
7. Markey (D)	R	R
8. O'Neill (D)	Speaker	
9. Moakley (D)	R	R
10. Heckler (R)	R	W
11. Donnelly (D)	R	W
12. Studds (D)	R	R
MICHIGAN		
1. Conyers (D)	R	R
2. Pursell (R)	R	W
3. Wolpe (D)	R	R
4. Stockman (R)	W	W
5. Sawyer (R)	W	W
6. Carr (D)	R	W
7. Kildee (D)	R	R
8. Traxler (D)	R	R
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	W
10. Albosta (D)	R	R
11. Davis (R)	R	W
12. Bonior (D)	A	PR
13. Diggs (D)	R	R
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R
15. Ford (D)	A	R
16. Dingell (D)	R	R
17. Brodhead (D)	R	R
18. Blanchard (D)	R	R
19. Broomfield (R)	W	W
MINNESOTA		
1. Erdahl (R)	R	W
2. Hagedorn (R)	W	W
3. Frenzel (R)	W	W
4. Vento (D)	R	R
5. Sabo (D)	R	R
6. Nolan (D)	R	R
7. Stangeland (R)	W	W
8. Oberstar (D)	R	R
MISSISSIPPI		
1. Whitten (D)	A	W
2. Bowen (D)	R	R
3. Montgomery (D)	W	W
4. Hinson (R)	W	W
5. Lott (R)	W	W
MISSOURI		
1. Clay (D)	R	R
2. Young (D)	W	W
3. Gephardt (D)	R	W
4. Skelton (D)	R	R
5. Bolling (D)	R	R
6. Coleman (R)	W	W
7. Taylor (R)	R	W
8. Ichord (D)	W	A
9. Volkmer (D)	R	W
10. Burlison (D)	R	W
MONTANA		
1. Williams (D)	R	W
2. Marlenee (R)	R	W
NEBRASKA		
1. Bereuter (R)	R	W
2. Cavanaugh (D)	R	W
3. Smith (R)	R	W
NEVADA		
AL Santini (D)	W	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
1. D'Amours (D)	R	W
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W
NEW JERSEY		
1. Florio (D)	R	R
2. Hughes (D)	R	W
3. Howard (D)	R	R
4. Thompson (D)	R	R
5. Fenwick (R)	R	W
6. Forsythe (R)	R	W
7. Maguire (D)	R	A
8. Roe (D)	R	R
9. Hollenbeck (R)	R	R
10. Rodino (D)	R	R
11. Minish (D)	R	R
12. Rinaldo (R)	R	R
13. Courter (R)	W	W
14. Guarini (D)	R	R
15. Patten (D)	R	R
NEW MEXICO		
1. Lujan (R)	W	W
2. Runnels (D)	A	A
NEW YORK		
1. Carney (R)	W	W
2. Downey (D)	R	R
3. Ambro (D)	R	W
4. Lent (R)	A	A
5. Wydler (R)	W	W
6. Wolff (D)	R	R
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R
9. Ferraro (D)	R	R
10. Biaggi (D)	W	W
11. Scheuer (D)	R	R
12. Chisholm (D)	R	R
13. Solarz (D)	R	R
14. Richmond (D)	R	R
15. Zeferetti (D)	R	R
16. Holtzman (D)	R	R
17. Murphy (D)	R	R
18. Green (R)	R	W
19. Rangel (D)	R	R
20. Weiss (D)	R	R
21. Garcia (D)	R	R
22. Bingham (D)	R	R
23. Peyser (D)	R	R
24. Ottinger (D)	R	R
25. Fish (R)	R	W
26. Gilman (R)	R	A
27. McHugh (D)	R	R
28. Stratton (D)	W	W
29. Solomon (R)	W	W
30. McEwen (R)	A	A
31. Mitchell (R)	R	PW
32. Hanley (D)	R	W
33. Lee (R)	W	W
34. Horton (R)	R	R
35. Conable (R)	W	W
36. LaFalce (D)	A	R
37. Nowak (D)	R	R
38. Kemp (R)	W	PW
39. Lundine (D)	R	W
NORTH CAROLINA		
1. Jones (D)	W	R
2. Fountain (D)	R	W
3. Whitley (D)	R	R
4. Andrews (D)	A	A
5. Neal (D)	R	PR
6. Preyer (D)	R	R
7. Rose (D)	R	W
8. Hefner (D)	A	A
9. Martin (R)	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W
11. Gudger (D)	R	W
NORTH DAKOTA		
AL Andrews (R)	R	W
OHIO		
1. Gradison (R)	W	W
2. Luken (D)	R	W
3. Hall (D)	R	R
4. Guyer (R)	W	W
5. Latta (R)	R	W
6. Harsha (R)	R	W
7. Brown (R)	W	W
8. Kindness (R)	W	W
9. Ashley (D)	R	W
10. Miller (R)	W	W
11. Stanton (R)	R	W
12. Devine (R)	W	W
13. Pease (D)	R	W
14. Seiberling (D)	R	R
15. Wylie (R)	W	W
16. Regula (R)	R	W
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	W
18. Applegate (D)	W	R
19. Williams (R)	R	W
20. Oakar (D)	R	R
21. Stokes (D)	R	R
22. Vanik (D)	R	R
23. Mottl (D)	W	W
OKLAHOMA		
1. Jones (D)	R	W
2. Synar (D)	R	R
3. Watkins (D)	R	R
4. Steed (D)	R	R
5. Edwards (R)	R	W
6. English (D)	R	W
OREGON		
1. AuCoin (D)	A	W
2. Ullman (D)	R	A
3. Duncan (D)	R	R
4. Weaver (D)	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA		
1. Myers (D)	R	R
2. Gray (D)	R	R
3. Lederer (D)	R	R
4. Dougherty (R)	R	R
5. Schulze (R)	W	W
6. Yatron (D)	R	W
7. Edgar (D)	R	R
8. Kostmayer (D)	A	PR
9. Shuster (R)	W	W
10. McDade (R)	A	R
11. Musto (D)	R	R
12. Murtha (D)	R	R
13. Coughlin (R)	W	W
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R
15. Ritter (R)	R	W
16. Walker (R)	W	W
17. Ertel (D)	R	W
18. Walgren (D)	R	R
19. Goodling (R)	R	W
20. Gaydos (D)	A	A
21. Bailey (D)	R	W
22. Murphy (D)	R	R
23. Clinger (R)	R	W
24. Marks (R)	R	W
25. Atkinson (D)	R	W
RHODE ISLAND		
1. St Germain (D)	R	R
2. Beard (D)	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA		
1. Davis (D)	R	R
2. Spence (R)	W	W
3. Derrick (D)	R	A
4. Campbell (R)	W	W
5. Holland (D)	A	A
6. Jenrette (D)	R	W
SOUTH DAKOTA		
1. Daschle (D)	R	R
2. Abdnor (R)	R	W
TENNESSEE		
1. Quillen (R)	R	PW
2. Duncan (R)	R	W
3. Bouquard (D)	R	W
4. Gore (D)	R	W
5. Boner (D)	R	W
6. Beard (R)	W	W
7. Jones (D)	R	R
8. Ford (D)	R	R
TEXAS		
1. Hall (D)	W	W
2. Wilson (D)	R	W
3. Collins (R)	W	W
4. Roberts (D)	R	A
5. Mattox (D)	R	W
6. Gramm (D)	W	W
7. Archer (R)	W	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R
9. Brooks (D)	R	R
10. Pickle (D)	R	W
11. Leath (D)	W	W
12. Wright (D)	R	A
13. Hightower (D)	A	A
14. Wyatt (D)	W	R
15. de la Garza (D)	R	W
16. White (D)	W	W
17. Stenholm (D)	W	W
18. Leland (D)	R	R
19. Hance (D)	W	W
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R
21. Loeffler (R)	W	W
22. Paul (R)	W	W
23. Kazen (D)	R	W
24. Frost (D)	R	W
UTAH		
1. McKay (D)	R	W
2. Marriott (R)	A	PW
VERMONT		
AL Jeffords (R)	R	W
VIRGINIA		
1. Trible (R)	W	W
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	W
3. Satterfield (D)	A	W
4. Daniel, Robert (R)	W	W
5. Daniel, Dan (D)	W	W
6. Butler (R)	W	W
7. Robinson (R)	W	W
8. Harris (D)	R	R
9. Wampler (R)	R	W
10. Fisher (D)	R	R
WASHINGTON		
1. Pritchard (R)	R	W
2. Swift (D)	R	W
3. Bonker (D)	R	R
4. McCormack (D)	R	PR
5. Foley (D)	R	R
6. Dicks (D)	R	W
7. Lowry (D)	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA		
1. Mollohan (D)	R	R
2. Staggers (D)	R	W
3. Vacancy		
4. Rahall (D)	R	R
WISCONSIN		
1. Aspin (D)	A	A
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R
3. Baldus (D)	R	R
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	R
6. Petri (R)	R	W
7. Obey (D)	R	A
8. Roth (R)	W	W
9. Sensenbrenner (R)	W	W
WYOMING		
AL Cheney (R)	W	W

Labor's Scorecard

Key Senate Rollcalls On '81 Federal Budget

These key Senate votes on the budget for the 1981 fiscal year are shown in terms of the AFL-CIO position. The symbols are: R—right; W—wrong; A—absent.

VOTE NO. 1 was on a labor-supported amendment to restore $2 billion of the cuts the Senate Budget Committee had made in domestic programs in order to increase military spending more than $5 billion above the Administration request. The amendment by Senators Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) was beaten, 64-30.

VOTE NO. 2 was the 69-27 approval of a labor-endorsed amendment by Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio) that sought to maintain Saturday mail deliveries and avoid job cuts by restoring $300 million of cuts made in postal funds.

VOTE NO. 3 shows the 68-28 passage of the budget resolution, which the AFL-CIO opposed because it would worsen the recession, eliminate an estimated 700,000 jobs and reduce public services.

	1	2	3
ALABAMA			
Heflin (D)	W	R	W
Stewart (D)	W	R	W
ALASKA			
Gravel (D)	A	A	A
Stevens (R)	W	R	W
ARIZONA			
DeConcini (D)	R	R	R
Goldwater (R)	W	R	R
ARKANSAS			
Bumpers (D)	W	R	W
Pryor (D)	W	R	W
CALIFORNIA			
Cranston (D)	R	A	A
Hayakawa (R)	W	R	R
COLORADO			
Hart (D)	W	R	W
Armstrong (R)	W	R	R
CONNECTICUT			
Ribicoff (D)	W	W	W
Weicker (R)	R	W	R
DELAWARE			
Biden (D)	W	W	W
Roth (R)	W	R	R
FLORIDA			
Chiles (D)	W	R	W
Stone (D)	W	W	W
GEORGIA			
Nunn (D)	W	W	W
Talmadge (D)	W	R	W
HAWAII			
Inouye (D)	W	W	W
Matsunaga (D)	R	W	W
IDAHO			
Church (D)	R	R	W
McClure (R)	W	W	R
ILLINOIS			
Stevenson (D)	R	W	R
Percy (R)	W	W	R
INDIANA			
Bayh (D)	R	R	W
Lugar (R)	W	R	R
IOWA			
Culver (D)	R	R	W
Jepsen (R)	W	R	R
KANSAS			
Dole (R)	W	R	W
Kassebaum (R)	W	R	W
KENTUCKY			
Ford (D)	W	R	W
Huddleston (D)	W	W	W

	1	2	3
LOUISIANA			
Johnston (D)	W	W	W
Long (D)	W	R	W
MAINE			
Vacant			
Cohen (R)	W	R	W
MARYLAND			
Sarbanes (D)	R	R	W
Mathias (R)	A	R	W
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy (D)	A	A	A
Tsongas (D)	R	R	W
MICHIGAN			
Levin (D)	R	W	R
Riegle (D)	R	R	W
MINNESOTA			
Boschwitz (R)	W	R	R
Durenberger (R)	W	R	R
MISSISSIPPI			
Stennis (D)	W	W	W
Cochran (R)	W	R	R
MISSOURI			
Eagleton (D)	R	R	W
Danforth (R)	W	W	R
MONTANA			
Baucus (D)	R	R	W
Melcher (D)	R	R	W
NEBRASKA			
Exon (D)	W	R	W
Zorinsky (D)	W	R	R
NEVADA			
Cannon (D)	W	R	W
Laxalt (R)	W	R	R
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Durkin (D)	W	R	W
Humphrey (R)	W	R	R
NEW JERSEY			
Bradley (D)	R	R	W
Williams (D)	R	R	W
NEW MEXICO			
Domenici (R)	W	W	W
Schmitt (R)	W	R	W
NEW YORK			
Moynihan (D)	R	R	W
Javits (R)	R	R	W
NORTH CAROLINA			
Morgan (D)	W	W	W
Helms (R)	W	R	R
NORTH DAKOTA			
Burdick (D)	R	R	W
Young (R)	W	R	W

	1	2	3
OHIO			
Glenn (D)	R	R	W
Metzenbaum (D)	W	W	W
OKLAHOMA			
Boren (D)	W	R	W
Bellmon (R)	W	W	W
OREGON			
Hatfield (R)	R	W	R
Packwood (R)	W	W	W
PENNSYLVANIA			
Heinz (R)	W	R	W
Schweiker (R)	W	R	R
RHODE ISLAND			
Pell (D)	R	R	W
Chafee (R)	R	W	W
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Hollings (D)	W	W	W
Thurmond (R)	W	R	W
SOUTH DAKOTA			
McGovern (D)	R	R	W
Pressler (R)	A	R	W
TENNESSEE			
Sasser (D)	R	R	W
Baker (R)	W	W	W
TEXAS			
Bentsen (D)	W	W	W
Tower (R)	W	R	W
UTAH			
Garn (R)	W	R	R
Hatch (R)	W	R	R
VERMONT			
Leahy (D)	A	R	W
Stafford (R)	R	R	W
VIRGINIA			
Byrd, H. (D)	W	R	R
Warner (R)	W	R	W
WASHINGTON			
Jackson (D)	W	W	W
Magnuson (D)	R	R	W
WEST VIRGINIA			
Byrd, R. (D)	W	W	W
Randolph (D)	R	R	W
WISCONSIN			
Nelson (D)	R	R	W
Proxmire (D)	W	R	R
WYOMING			
Simpson (R)	W	R	R
Wallop (R)	W	R	R

Kugler Heads Workmen's Circle

Mount Pocono, Pa.—Israel Kugler, a college professor active in the American Federation of Teachers, has been elected president of the Workmen's Circle, the Jewish fraternal order that has been a strong ally of the trade union movement throughout its 80-year history.

Kugler, a professor at the Community College of the City University of New York, is a former president of the United Federation of College Teachers. He was elected for a two-year term to succeed Bernard Backer, who had served the organization's two-term limit.

Convention delegates also elected Eleanor Schachner of the New York State Labor Relations Board as vice president and Sydney Bykofsky, manager of Local 169 of the Clothing & Textile Workers and head of the United Hebrew Trades, as treasurer.

A MESSAGE from AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland termed the Workmen's Circle a "force for good" throughout the 20th Century.

Through its national and world concerns, Kirkland said, the organization "has earned the respect and gratitude of all who value freedom.

Jewish Labor Committee President Donald Slaiman and Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, were among the speakers. President Carter sent a message of congratulations as did heads of a number of unions.



Coalition Calls for Extension Of Curb on Color TV Imports

Union and industry representatives have urged President Carter to continue import restraints on color television sets from Japan, as well as from Taiwan and Korea.

The appeal was made by the Committee to Preserve American Color Television after the U.S. International Trade Commission voted to lift restraints on Japanese TV sets, while extending limitations on imports from Taiwan and Korea. Current import agreements with all three countries are due to expire June 30.

JACOB CLAYMAN, past president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and co-chairman of COMPACT, warned that the jobs of 65,000 American workers would be jeopardized if any of the import limitations were lifted.

Clayman and Allen W. Dawson, industry co-chairman of COMPACT, said they were shocked by the ITC's recommendation to lift Japanese restrictions. They pointed out that Japan produces nearly 10 times more sets than either Taiwan or Korea.

Carter has the discretion to accept, reject, or alter the ITC recommendations. The commission granted the import relief three years ago. While an orderly marketing agreement has been in effect with Japan sing 1977, similar arrangements were not made with Taiwan and Korea until last year.

In a related case, the U.S. Court of Appeals granted an injunction barring a settlement of the $700 million TV dumping case involving more than 100 Japanese and American firms. The department had cut the dumping duties to $75 million, about 10 cents on the dollar, without consulting COMPACT or the imports committee of the tube division, Electronic Industries Association, which had brought the dumping case originally in 1968.

IN ANNOUNCING the settlement, Commerce Dept. officials claimed the duties due were $138.7 million, and said that it settled with the Japanese and U.S. importers for 50 cents on the dollar. COMPACT pointed out that the $700 estimate was based on the Customs Service computerized amounts of $400 million through April 1977. Since then, the TV dumping margins have widened substantially, it said.

Fair Housing Law Pressed as Vital For Civil Rights

A fair housing bill that the House is now expected to take up in June "is the most important piece of civil rights legislation in recent years" and should be passed without weakening amendments, the AFL-CIO urged.

The House had been expected to consider the bill before breaking for a Memorial Day recess. But with a tight schedule, it decided to put off further action after adopting the rule setting up the procedure for considering the legislation. The bill is now tentatively scheduled for June 11.

In a letter to House members, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison said the legislation is needed because there is no effective enforcement mechanism for the 1968 law that banned discriminatory housing practices based on race, religion, color, national origin or sex.

PRESENT LAW directs the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development to investigate housing discrimination complaints but limits its follow-up powers to conciliation. The labor-supported bill would use administrative law judges to render decisions that could be appealed to a federal district court.

The proposed legislation would also expand the ban on discrimination to cover handicapped persons, making it unlawful to refuse to rent or sell property to a disabled person because of that person's disability.

Denison urged the House to reject anticipated amendments that would weaken the enforcement mechanism and exclude appraisers and insurers from coverage of the law.

CORRECTION

An alignment error had a domino effect on the House rollcalls for the New York delegation in last week's issue of the AFL-CIO News.

In Rollcall 1, on the labor-supported Ottinger amendment to restore budget cuts, the following House members should have been shown as voting right: (8) Rosenthal, (11) Scheuer, (19) Rangel and (24) Ottinger. Numbers before names show congressional districts in New York.

On the same rollcall, the following should have been listed as voting wrong: (9) Ferraro, (16) Holtzman, (23) Peyser and (25) Fish.

In Rollcall 2, on the labor-opposed Holt amendment to cut non-defense programs further and increase the military budget, these corrections should be made: (18) Green and Ferraro should have been listed as voting right. Rosenthal and Holtzman were both paired right. (17) Murphy and (28) Stratton should have been marked wrong.

Senate Adopts House Bill

Nicaragua Economic Aid Approved by Congress

The Senate accepted a House-passed bill providing economic assistance to Nicaragua, clearing the legislation for the President's signature without the need for a House-Senate conference.

In a letter supporting the move, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison acknowledged that there is a risk that the Central American nation might fall under Soviet-Cuban domination.

BUT U.S. economic assistanee, he urged, provides the strongest hope for democratic government in the aftermath of the revolution that overthrew the Somoza regime last summer.

"Those Nicaraguans who would destroy the free enterprise system and eliminate free trade unions are opposed to this U.S. assistance," Denison stressed.

The legislation authorizes $80 million for assistance—$75 million for Nicaragua and $5 million for Honduras.

IT INCLUDES a requirement for the Secretary of State to report regularly to Congress on the status of human rights in Nicaragua, including "freedom of labor to organize and bargain collectively," and directs the President to take into account the extent to which these key freedoms are observed.

The House passed its bill by a scant 202-197 vote last February and the Senate passed a differently worded version that normally would be sent to a House-Senate conference. But House members opposed to any aid to a government they considered tilting too far to the left objected to appointment of conferees and House leaders were reluctant to risk defeat on a showdown vote.

To break the deadlock, the Senate abandoned its own bill and approved the House version intact by a 44-35 vote.

In other congressional developments before the start of a five-day recess:

● The AFL-CIO urged a Senate Merchant Marine subcommittee to approve a House-passed bill that would bar the Federal Maritime Commission from regulating multi-employer collective bargaining agreements.

The legislation, made necessary by a Supreme Court decision interpreting a 1916 law, was passed by the House by a 357-2 vote in mid-April. The effect of the court ruling was to make the maritime industry the only industry denied "unfettered collective bargaining without government interference," the AFL-CIO said.

● The AFL-CIO also pressed for Senate action on a bill approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee last November that would prohibit the largest oil producers from acquiring or merging with another energy corporation with assets of at least $100 million or a non-energy corporation with assets of at least $50 million.

THE LEGISLATON, cleared by a 9-8 vote in committee, is opposed by the oil industry. In a letter to Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd, Legislative Director Denison urged that it be scheduled for early floor action.

Citing the huge profits of the oil companies, Denison said the legislation is needed to ensure "that oil companies spend more money on the production of energy and less money to buy department stores and other companies."



JOHN DEWEY AWARD of New York's United Federation of Teachers is presented to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland by Albert Shanker, president of the UFT and of the parent American Federation of Teachers.

'Decency, Compassion' Called Key Issues in Budget Battle

New York—Labor is fighting to restore "a sense of decency and compassion" to the nation's economic and political life, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland told 1,500 participants in a teachers' conference here.

Kirkland, accepting the John Dewey Award of the United Federation of Teachers, assailed the competition between the Administration and Congress to balance the federal budget at the expense of education, jobs and needed social programs.

TO ACHIEVE the "symbolism" of a balanced budget, he charged, program cuts are being imposed that will have the effect of "afflicting the needy, soaking the poor, crippling school systems, depriving youngsters of the training they need to become better and more productive citizens."

The labor movement is seeking to enlist "other democratic organizations in the struggle," Kirkland said. He called for labor to mobilize its "full potential for political and legislative action" so that "America will return, either in this Administration or the next, to the job of building the democratic society."

Kirkland took the occasion to emphasize the long-time and continuing support by the labor movement and working people for public education as "the highest priority among their social and economic goals."

He reminded his audience that the impetus for the first city-wide central labor body, formed in Philadelphia in 1827, came from "the common desire for what they called 'an equal and general system of education'."

Since that time, Kirkland observed, the labor movement has continued to seek a school system "in which every citizen has full and equal access to all the education he or she is capable of absorbing, at every stage of life."

But, he declared, at the time when there is a surplus of teachers, presenting an opportunity to reduce class size, intensify individualized instruction, and expand day-care and adult education programs, "the school system is deteriorating, education budgets are being strangled, irreplaceable resources are being squandered."

LABOR'S TASK now is to persuade the Administration to honor the commitments it made last September in the National Accord it reached with the AFL-CIO, and to "open the eyes of Congress to the pointless and needless damage that the budget-cutting madness is causing," Kirkland said.

IN PRESENTING the award, Teachers President Albert Shanker cited Kirkland for his "commitment to civil rights and democracy at home and abroad, for his concern with every aspect of social justice and for his consistent advocacy of increased federal aid to expand educational opportunity for all the nation's people, young, old and middle-aged."

Kirkland joins a roster of distinguished Americans who have received the John Dewey Award. Others previously honored include Eleanor Roosevelt, George Meany, Martin Luther King, Jr., Adlai E. Stevenson, Norman Thomas, Walter F. Mondale, Henry M. Jackson, and Hubert H. Humphrey.

The conference participants dealt with the theme "Crisis in Urban Education" through a series of workshops in which leaders in government, finance and education joined with teachers in the discussions.

Bakery Accord Sets Pattern For 25,000 in Midwest Area

Kansas City—The Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers overwhelmingly ratified new contracts with four large baking firms here, setting a pattern for the industry in Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Nebraska.

The two-year pacts cover some 550 BCT members here, but will set the pace for 25,000 others in the Midwest region. The package settlement is estimated to give workers $1.90 an hour in wage increases and improved benefits.

COMPANIES INVOLVED in the settlement are ITT Continental Baking Co., Campbell-Taggert, Inc., Interstate Brands, and American Bakeries Co.

The firms agreed to a 75-cent hourly wage boost in the first year of the contract and 70 cents the second year. An additional three cents an hour will go toward fringe benefits or, if not used there, to wages or classification adjustments.

Also, effective May 4, 1980, the firms will absorb the additional cost of equalizing maternity benefits provided by recent federal legislation for both employee and spouse.

Other provisions call for an increase in company contributions to the pension fund, raising the benefit level to $550 a month; increased contributions to maintain health benefits for pensioners, and a reduction of two years in the number of required years of service for four weeks of vacation. Another new clause provides for payroll checkoff of worker contributions to the union's political action fund.

Also, an agreement was reached for new workers to earn 80 percent of the classified rate for the first six months of employment and 90 percent in the second six months. New hires with prior experience who demonstrate that they have maintained their skills and abilities will be hired at the classified rate.

Iowa Court Upholds Worker On Refusal to Take 'Lie' Test

Sioux City, Iowa—Employer demands that workers take lie detector tests to hold their jobs suffered a sharp setback in an Iowa Supreme Court ruling.

The decision is a major legal victory for the State, County & Municipal Employees and for Bob Fairbanks, a former city employee who was awarded a $29,997 back pay settlement.

The legal battle began in 1977 when Fairbanks, a mechanic with the Sioux City Public Service Dept., was accused of stealing four tires from the city. He denied the charge, but after he refused to take a lie detector test his supervisors demanded, he was fired.

AFSCME Local 212 and the union's Iowa Council 61 went to bat for Fairbanks, but the city refused to rehire him even after he was cleared of the theft charge.

The union appealed the case to the state's highest court, which ruled that since Fairbanks had been found innocent of the charge, he should not be required to take a lie detector test just to hold his job.

"Nowhere do we find authorization for such a requirement," the court said in its ruling.

Iowa Gov. Robert Ray agreed, stressing that polygraph tests should not be used at any time to obtain information about public employees.

Contract Gains Won By Furniture Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

strike began and the AFL-CIO Executive Council subsequently endorsed a consumer boycott of the firm's products. The federation's Dept. of Organization & Field Services, which helped coordinate strike operations and boycott activities, assigned full-time representatives to the local throughout the dispute.

The Memphis Furniture agreement is expected to set the pattern in contract negotiations for 800 UFWA members employed by Ivers & Pond Piano Co. in Memphis. The local's contract with the piano company expired during the Memphis Furniture strike, but was temporarily extended.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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House Bars Budget Tilt Compounding Job Cuts



AT FESTIVE OPENING of the 35th Union-Industries Show in Cincinnati, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue gets an assist in ribbon cutting from Assistant Sec. of Labor Eula Bingham, head of the OSHA program. At right is Sec.-Treas. Earl D. McDavid of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., which puts on the annual exposition. **(Story, Page 2.)**

Vote Rejects Radical Shift Of Priorities

The House finally drew the line at job-destroying budget cuts and rejected a House-Senate conference agreement that would have radically tilted national priorities.

Mainstream Democrats balked at hacking additional billions of dollars from domestic programs in order to raise military spending far above the substantial increases proposed by the Administration.

The AFL-CIO had urged that the budget resolution be rejected, and the House did so by a 242-141 vote.

Democrats voted 146-97 against the conference agreement and got unexpected support from Republicans who lined up 96-44 for rejection of the budget resolution. Some GOP members shared concern over the distorted priorities while others contended the cuts should have been even more drastic to allow for a tax cut.

Since the conferees are bound by the limits of the separate budget resolutions passed earlier by the House and Senate, the eventual compromise is still certain to shortchange the nation's needs. But the distortion would presumably be less drastic than the original conference agreement.

SO GREAT WAS the imbalance that President Carter for the first time spoke out against an apparent congressional competition for honors in budget cutting.

With the slumping economy flashing danger signals, Carter said the conference committee's action on the budget "severely restrains" programs to help the unemployed and the nation's cities. Such programs, Carter said, are "those very things that prevent a recession from getting out of hand."

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison wrote House members before

(Continued on Page 2)

Steady Drop Continues In Real Earnings

By James M. Shevis

American workers lost more ground in the battle to keep up with inflation as buying power declined another 1.2 percent in April.

It was the 11th straight month in which the Labor Dept. reported a decline in purchasing power for the typical American family and the second largest dropoff during that period. The April decline brought the loss in real earnings over the last 12 months to 6.7 percent.

THE AVERAGE married worker with three dependents had real spendable weekly earnings of $83.46 in April or $1.01 less than in March and $5.98 less than a year earlier, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said. Real spendable earnings are wages left over after social security and federal income taxes have been deducted and the impact of inflation since 1972 has been accounted for.

A companion report by BLS showed consumer prices up by 1 percent in April, 12 percent at an annual rate before compounding. While this was very high by historical standards, it was a substantial improvement from the 1.4 percent increases in each of the first three months of 1980. Still, the government's consumer price index for April was 14.5 percent higher than a year earlier.

MUCH OF THE slowdown in consumer price rises was due to smaller increases for energy items, food, clothing, and home financing costs, BLS said.

Gasoline prices actually declined, on a seasonally adjusted basis, by one-tenth of 1 percent, following a 4 percent jump in March. Other energy prices performed almost as well. Fuel oil, coal and bottled gas, for example, rose by one-half of 1 percent, as against a 2.6 percent increase a month earlier.

Used car prices declined 1.7 percent. On the other hand, new car prices were up 1.6 percent, and automobile finance charges jumped 9.3 percent during the month. Public transportation costs increased 1.6 percent, largely because of a 4.1 percent rise in taxi fares.

THE SHARP upward trend in housing that began in early 1979 continued, although not quite so dramatically. Home financing costs rose 3.7 percent in April, following a 4.5 percent rise in March. Mortgage interest rates rose less than in March but house prices went up more. Gas and electricity rates continued their spurt of the first quarter, with a 1.3 percent increase.

Aside from energy and housing, almost every other area in the CPI showed smaller increases than in previous months. Volatile food prices, which rose 1 percent in March, slowed to an increase of seven-tenths of

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Carter Asked to Step In

'Outrageous' Stalling Hit In Postal Overtime Case

By David L. Perlman

The AFL-CIO has called on President Carter to put a stop to "outrageous" stalling tactics by the U.S. Postal Service on overtime pay claims for more than 500,000 postal workers.

Federation President Lane Kirkland charged that the Postal Service has reneged on its agreements, refused to abide by the Secretary of Labor's rulings on its obligations under the Fair Labor Standards Act and, "as if to insure that the dispute would be dragged out," hired an outside attorney who fought the Administration on labor law reform.

AS A "FIRST STEP" to resolving the dispute "promptly and fairly," Kirkland asked Carter to direct the Justice Dept. to reclaim its normal role as the courtroom lawyer for the Postal Service. It withdrew from the case when the postal management decided it would prefer to hire an outside law firm.

At issue is at least $242 million that the Postal Service agreed two years ago to set aside to meet wage-hour claims, plus additional amounts that might be due in a final settlement.

None of the set-aside money has been paid out to claimants, Kirkland noted. Even when the claims are acknowledged, he reminded Carter, the procedure for calculating each claimant's share will be time consuming.

KIRKLAND SAID in a letter to the President that the heads of the American Postal Workers Union, the National Association of Letter Carriers and the Laborers had asked the AFL-CIO to call Carter's attention to "the outrageous behavior of the U.S. Postal Service in its dealings with its own employees."

The claims date back to May 1, 1974, when a law that brought the Postal Service under the Fair Labor Standards Act took effect.

An initial suit was brought the following year with the encouragement of the three AFL-CIO unions on behalf of more than 80,000 postal workers who signed up individually as plaintiffs. Their claims were based on unpaid overtime that was allowed and expected, but not specifically "authorized" by the employer.

(Continued on Page 6)

Early Accord Wins Gains For 50,000 Dock Workers

Miami Beach — The Longshoremen reached agreement with the deep sea shipping industry on a new three-year master contract covering 50,000 workers at more than 30 Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports.

The pact, which will raise hourly wages 34 percent over the term of the agreement, was reached more than four months before present contracts are scheduled to expire.

IN A JOINT statement, ILA President Thomas W. Gleason and James J. Dickman, president of the New York Shipping Association and chief negotiator for the employers, called the settlement "an important victory for the port and shipping industry." They said the early-date agreement "meets the needs of workers and employers and assures cargo freight shippers the dock labor peace and reliability of service that are vital for international trade operations."

Joining the New York Shipping Association in signing the new agreement were the Council of North Atlantic Shipping Associations, the West Gulf Maritime Association, the Southeast Florida Employers Association, and the Mobile Steamship Association. A sixth group, the South Atlantic Employers Negotiating Committee, also participated in the talks, and said it plans to sign the agreement. Only the New Orleans Steamship Association did not take part in the talks.

Under the agreement, the current $10.40 hourly wage rate of pier workers will rise by $1.20 in each contract year. The employers also agreed to raise their contributions to ILA welfare funds by 50 cents per man-hour: 17 cents in each of the first two years and 16 cents in the third year. The current employer contribution is $1.50 an hour.

Employer contributions to pension funds

(Continued on Page 7)

Congress Nears Final Action on Key Energy Bills

Two long-stalled Administration energy bills moved closer to final congressional approval, but President Carter's controversial oil import tax appeared headed for a decisive rejection by both the House and Senate.

The AFL-CIO welcomed all these developments.

Labor supports the encouragement of synthetic fuel production provided by the so-called "synfuels" bill, and the concept of an Energy Mobilization Board that would be empowered to cut red tape and speed construction of high-priority nonnuclear energy projects.

Conference committees that have been meeting intermittently since last December have resolved all major differences

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200,000 Greet Union-Industries Show

Cincinnati—It was a warm welcome home for the 35th AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show here in the city that hosted the first Union-Industries Show in 1938. More than 200,000 visitors from the Cincinnati area attended the 1980 show to see an informative and entertaining exhibition of the skills, services and products of America's union members and the companies that employ them.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue keynoted the opening day ceremonies for the show which drew local, state and national trade union leaders along with industry and government officials.

Donahue called the exhibition "labor's showcase, an appropriate setting to highlight the best in the American economic system, a system which is only as good as it is because it boasts a healthy, free, growing labor movement."

HE INVITED "those who whine about the need for a union-free environment to take a long look at the advantages of good labor-management relations as exemplified in the Union-Industries Show."

Through such relations, Donahue said, "many employers have come to understand that pride and dignity translate into productivity and profits."

Cincinnati Mayor J. Kenneth Blackwell, Vice Mayor David Mann and Rep. Thomas A. Luken (D-Ohio) were among those who helped open the show officially, and Cincinnatian Eula Bingham, assistant secretary of labor for occupational safety and health, brought greetings from President Carter and discussed the effect that current attempts to weaken important OSHA regulations could have on labor.

AS THE DOORS to the show swung open, thousands of Cincinnati families passed through the Convention Center to view the more than 300 exhibits of unions and employers.

While members of Musicians' Local 1 entertained, show visitors tried their hands at being "apprentices" at the Bricklayers' exhibit and the Carpenters' booth and went through a "training program" at the Postal Workers' and Letter Carriers' working displays.

Part of the show's attraction year after year is the chance to look behind the scenes to see how other working people do their jobs. The exhibits of unions such as the Iron Workers and Operating Engineers provided that kind of insight. Ladies' Garment Workers members reminded visitors to "look for the union label" while they stitched up scarves as prizes, and members of the Service Employees, Communications Workers and Amalgamated Transit Union were on hand to talk about the variety of services they provide.

SEVERAL UNIONS unveiled new exhibits in the 1980 show including a spectacular multi-purpose arena by the Food & Commercial Workers, a lively new exhibit by the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and a new showcase for the Cincinnati-based Hotel & Restaurant Employees which featured a virtuoso ice carver who turned 2,400 pounds of ice into a towering oriental pagoda.

Another attraction was the more than $100,000 in gifts and prizes given away at several exhibits. The big slot machine of the Cincinnati-based Molders and the wheels of fortune of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers and the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers were used to help distribute valuable union-made products while they reminded the public of the importance of the union label.

Exhibits such as those of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, and the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union introduced show visitors not only to the skills of those unions' members, but also to many of the products made by their employers. One of the largest exhibits in the 1980 show, produced by the Steelworkers, featured elaborate product displays as well as a live demonstration of how baseball bat handles are turned down for professional ballplayers.

VISITORS TO the Graphic Arts Union's exhibit could watch their souvenirs being printed while they waited for them to come hot off the press, and the Aluminum Workers offered free samples of products they make for use in the home.

The show offered the public a rare chance to see a variety of craft demonstrations. The popular Glass Bottle Blowers' booth and the cake decorating exhibition put on by the Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers were highlights, and a 1980 addition, "the world's smallest paper-making machine," attracted capacity crowds to the Paperworkers exhibit.

Members of the Theatrical Stage Employees, a union that encompasses a variety of crafts, staffed a mobile camera unit that videotaped show events. Sheet Metal Workers' active demonstrations included a working model of a solar collector system, and the Flint Glass Workers showed how specialty glass products are produced.

A NUMBER OF unions, such as the Laborers, Operating Engineers, Plasterers and Boilermakers, used the show as a way of introducing their skills while making training and apprenticeship information available. The Painters produced an "art gallery" display to showcase the skills of their trade. The Seafarers offered young people an unprecedented opportunity to sign up for a special program at the union's Lundeberg School for training for jobs available now on inland waterways.

Just as at the first show in 1938, an important part of the 1980 exhibition was the chance to learn about union-made products of all kinds, ranging from china made by the Brick & Clay Workers to jet engines built and serviced by the Machinists. Other popular exhibits were those at which the Upholsterers, Stove, Furnace & Appliance Workers and the Furniture Workers explained their role in making products most people use daily.



AT SHIPBUILDING CONFERENCE, Vice Admiral James H. Doyle, Jr., and Boilermakers President Harold J. Buoy share concern at the lag in both naval and merchant marine construction. The conference, sponsored by the union, termed the gap "perilous" to the national security. Doyle is deputy chief of naval operations for surface warfare.

House Adopts Bill to Bolster Multiemployer Pension Plans

The House unanimously passed a multiemployer pension insurance bill supported by unions, employers and the government's Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp.

The measure, which now goes to the Senate, is designed to avoid a chain reaction of withdrawals by employers to avoid sharply higher insurance premiums on July 1, when the pension agency will be required to cover all multiemployer plans as it now does pension plans for workers in a single company.

Without congressional action, the present 50 cents-a-person annual pension insurance premium for multiemployer plans could shoot up to $80, a 1,600 percent increase. Employers dropping out of plans could force them into bankruptcy, and insurance payouts could touch off still a new round of premium increases.

THAT, AT LEAST, is the scenario the House-passed bill seeks to avert.

It would raise the insurance premium to $2.60, the amount now charged single-company plans, but gradually over a nine-year period.

To hold the premiums down, the insurance guarantee would provide 100 percent protection only for the first $5 a month in benefits multiplied by years of service. The guarantee would be 70 percent of the next $15 times service for plans meeting specified funding standards, and 60 percent for others.

WORKERS WOULD receive significantly greater protection, however, from other provisions of the bill. These would encourage employers to continue membership in a multiemployer pension fund and impose continuing obligations for benefits on an employer who nevertheless withdraws.

Before adopting the legislation, the House rejected a series of labor-opposed amendments by Rep. John Erlenborn (R-Ill.), one of which would have exempted multiemployer plans from mandatory insurance coverage.

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), floor manager for the bill, attacked the amendment as a "cruel hoax" that would reduce protection of workers.

OSHA Sets New Standard On Worker Access to Data

Employers will be required to release personal medical records and toxic exposure data on request to their workers under a new Occupational Safety & Health Administration standard that is scheduled to go into effect Aug. 21.

The regulation contains just about all the provisions that unions have been seeking for several years on worker access to medical and exposure records and related studies conducted by employers.

AFL-CIO JOB SAFETY Director George H. R. Taylor termed the new step "a major step forward," but said it is weak in two areas that may jeopardize union access to records for epidemiological studies.

For this reason, Taylor said, the AFL-CIO and the Industrial Union Dept. have asked the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to review the OSHA proposal.

Under provisions of the standard, all workers—or their unions or designated representatives with written permission—have the right to examine and copy an employer's records of exposure to toxic substances, personal medical records and analyses based on these records. Access must be provided by the employer within 15 days after request without cost to the worker.

EXPOSURE RECORDS include environmental and certain biological monitoring information, including the worker's past and present exposure to harmful materials.

Medical records that must be made accessible include a worker's medical history, examinations and test results, medical opinions and diagnoses, descriptions of treatments and prescriptions, as well as a worker's medical complaints.

Employers will be required to maintain exposure records for 30 years and medical records for the duration of employment plus 30 years.

IF AN EMPLOYER sells his business, he must transfer all medical and toxic exposure information to the successor employer. If there is no successor employer, all workers must be notified of that fact three months before the firm goes out of business. The National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health also must be informed of the action.

In announcing the new standard, Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham said it is possibly the most important regulation she has played a role in establishing as head of OSHA.

"It is the individual worker who has the greatest stake in maintaining his or her life and well-being," Bingham stressed. She pointed out that many workers continue to be exposed to substances that may seriously impair their health.

THE NEW STANDARD calls for no new record-keeping requirements, she observed, stressing that it "simply outlines the conditions under which records that employers voluntarily create are to be maintained and made available to employees, their representatives and OSHA."

The standard will apply to general industry covered by the 1970 federal job safety law, including construction and maritime businesses. Under a separate proposal, it would cover agriculture.

House Vote Bars Radical Shift in Budget Priorities

(Continued from Page 1)

the vote that the budget ceilings proposed by the conferees would cost the nation one million jobs and make the recession more devastating to millions who depend on government services and assistance.

HE CITED slashes below the House-passed budget totals in education programs, public service jobs and training, subsidized low-income housing, mass transit, low-income fuel assistance, highway aid, discretionary health programs, food stamps, foreign economic aid and science outlays. Together, Denison said, these additional cuts add up to $4 billion in actual spending and over $7 billion in budget authority.

On the other side of the ledger, defense outlays would go up $5.8 billion over the House-passed resolution, and budget authority for future spending would rise by $10.5 billion.

The tilt is even greater than would have been accomplished by an amendment that Rep. Marjorie S. Holt (R-Md.) had proposed when the House took up its budget resolution. At the time, Denison stressed, the Holt amendment was soundly beaten.

National AFL-CIO Conference

Labor's Community Arm Braces for Recession

New York—The American dream of productive employment at a decent wage and equity in the distribution of opportunities and social costs is clearly threatened as the nation enters the Eighties, speakers at the 20th national AFL-CIO Conference on Community Services stressed here.

Federation Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue observed in his keynote address to the 500 conferees that soaring inflation, rising unemployment, and a deepening recession have combined to make Americans feel afraid and depressed about the future.

"THEY FEEL insecure and unsure that the dream we've all dreamed about this country and the world being a little better place for our children can, in fact, materialize," he added. "And the numbers tell them they're right, that inflation has wiped out their real wage gains, so hard-fought-for over the past 10 to 12 years, and promises to continue unabated for some time."

AFL-CIO Vice President Peter Bommarito warned that the kind of inflation America faces today does more than make the family budget an exercise in frustration.

"It mocks the idea of access to a fair share of the necessities and amenities of life and, in doing that, it threatens the social fabric of America," he asserted. "For inflation is, o te literally, corrosive. It eats away at th ragile balances which are essential to harmonious relations between races, classes, and individuals."

WHAT IS NEEDED, said Bommarito, chairman of the federation's community services committee, is what the AFL-CIO has persistently called for, "that this country make full employment its primary goal in economic policy matters."

The theme of this year's conference focused on what labor specialists in community services can do to soften the blow that so many workers will feel in the economically distressed times of the Eighties. Delegates convened in workshops to explore what assistance community service specialists can give those communities that experience sudden economic disruption such as a plant closing or widespread layoffs.

"Human impact should be made a factor which businesses must consider when deciding to merge and close or relocate facilities," Bommarito declared.

OTHER WORKSHOPS dwelt on the impact of inflation on the individual, the family, and the community.

Donahue noted that labor's community service activities are part of its overall effort to improve society, and that without these functions the trade-union movement would be only partly complete.

"Our efforts in drug abuse rehabilitation, health care, disaster relief, blood programs, strike assistance, juvenile correction systems, crime prevention, our forays into the arts and humanities, and the full range of consumer and community service assistance are magnificent—but never enough," he observed.

"WE ALWAYS have to keep on trying to enlarge these programs and develop new ones to meet new needs," he said, citing the AFL-CIO's refugee relief programs and its campaign to help starving Cambodians as examples of the latter.

He praised Leo Perlis, who retired recently as director of the federation's Dept. of Community Services, as "a tireless spokesman for labor's functions in this area, and an eloquent formulator of labor's role in the community." He said that Perlis's successor, Walter Davis, brings an array of talents—including those of an educator, organizer, mediator, and administrator—to the job.

OTHER SPEAKERS at the four-day meeting included Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the New York City Central Labor Council; John Calhoun, commissioner of the Health & Human Resources Dept.'s Administration for Children, Youth & Families; Director John W. Macy, Jr., of the Federal Emergency Management Agency; Sec.-Treas. Louis B. Knecht of the Communications Workers; Francis A. Marzolf, senior vice president for Field Services & Labor Participation of the United Way.

Also, Manuel Gonzalez, vice chairman of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement; John J. McManus, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services; Joyce Miller, president of the Coalition for Labor Union Women; President Murray H. Finley of the Clothing & Textile Workers; President Paul A. Askew of the Norfolk, Va., area AFL-CIO central body; Robert G. Gibson, president of the Illinois State AFL-CIO, and Thomas Snover, director of the UAW's Dept. of Community Services.



TOP OFFICERS of the Distillery Workers welcome AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue to the union's convention in Bal Harbour, Fla. DWU President George J. Oneto, left, and Sec.-Treas. George J. Orlando were re-elected to new four-year terms by the 200 convention delegates.

Distillery Workers Assign High Priority to Organizing

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Membership growth for the Distillery Workers during the 1980s was made a major priority as the union's 20th biennial convention approved 10 resolutions dealing with organizing strategies.

DWU President George J. Oneto stressed in his keynote address that revitalization of the union is essential and called for intensified organizing efforts throughout the industry.

"EACH OF US must give it our best effort to regain our muscle, our membership and the respect of management—which comes only with a strong union," he told the 200 convention delegates.

Oneto warned that big business forces are constantly working to tilt labor laws against workers—and "if they succeed, there will be a further erosion of labor's true income through a decline in purchasing power."

A convention report to delegates noted that the union's general fund has increased appreciably over the past two years, making the DWU financially sound.

But it stressed the need for stepped-up recruiting efforts to offset the 5 percent membership decline over the same period.

IN OTHER resolutions adopted at the five-day convention, delegates called for DWU affiliates to negotiate collective bargaining agreements with voluntary check-off contributions for political activities, voiced strong opposition to tactics of union-busting consultants and "right-to-work" legislative drives, and pressed for full ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Congress was urged to continue to provide needed funding for the food stamp program, Medicare improvements, and federal jobs and housing programs. The convention reaffirmed labor's endorsement of equitable economic controls to curb inflation and to rejuvenate the economy.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue told the delegates that the labor movement will continue to oppose ill-advised efforts in Congress and by the White House to balance the federal budget "with a callous disregard for the citizen."

DONAHUE POINTED out that the budget-cutting schemes have cost 850,000 workers their jobs during the past month alone.

"A bare-bones budget cut of $20 million translates into an additional million unemployed," he declared.

Other major convention speakers included Director Alan Kistler of the federation's Dept. of Organization & Field Services and Sec.-Treas. Earl McDavid of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Delegates re-elected Oneto to a new four-year term as president, as well as Sec.-Treas. George J. Orlando, all 11 vice presidents and the union's three auditors.

Caplan, Parker Take Key Posts On IUD Staff

Marvin Caplan has been appointed legislative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and David Parker has been named communications director, IUD President Howard D. Samuel announced.

Caplan has been on the IUD staff since 1963, and during that time has also served as director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the coalition that has been a major force in enactment and enforcement of federal civil rights and social welfare laws. He is a former Washington reporter for Fairchild Publications.

Caplan succeeds Richard D. Warden in the IUD post. Warden left the IUD to become legislative director of the UAW.

PARKER IS a veteran labor journalist, who until his IUD appointment was publisher of Employee Relations Report, a weekly newsletter on labor developments and issues.

He covered labor issues during seven years on the staff of the Bureau of National Affairs, and earlier was a staff writer for the Clothing & Textile Workers in New York.

Maritime Policy Shift Urged on Administration

Marine Engineers' President Jesse M. Calhoon urged President Carter to put an end to American maritime policy permitting U.S. shipowners to register their vessels under foreign flags, citing the recent overthrow of the Liberian government as a case in point.

"The blood-stained elevation of Sergeant Doe as head of the government of Liberia raises the most fundamental kinds of questions about the wisdom of this practice of 'flags of convenience,'" Calhoon wrote Carter.

THERE HAS BEEN a "pronounced anxiety" among American shipowners since the revolt in Liberia, he pointed out. Rumors are floating in the maritime industry that a major search is on for another country, presumably more stable than Liberia, to which a mass exodus of ship registrations might be made, Calhoon said.

This, he said, suggests a fear of action by the new Liberian government "that contradicts the claim that 'flags of convenience' are merely a technicality."

There are currently an estimated 46 million deadweight tons of American vessels registered under the Liberian flag, Calhoon pointed out. Some 385 U.S.-owned ships, including 285 tankers, are registered in Liberia, he noted.

"Obviously, a practice that accounts for over 46 million deadweight tons sailing under just one foreign flag is a matter that is, or should be, of some concern not only to policy makers but to the general American public generally," he declared.

He urged the Administration to turn American maritime policy around and "face up to the facts of what we need to exist with some measure of economic and military security."

House Votes Aid for Rock Island Workers

The House passed legislation providing $75 million in labor protection funds for employees of the bankrupt Rock Island Railroad, ending a deadlock over the legislation since early April.

The bill, which goes to the Senate, also authorizes $750 million for work on passenger rail service in the Northeast corridor to complete a project for rapid service between Washington, D.C., and Boston.

THE MEASURE entitles workers laid off from the Rock Island to draw from a $75-million loan guarantee fund for a wide range of assistance, such as finding new jobs, moving to a location where jobs are available, and obtaining training.

Guidelines for fair and equitable treatment of the laid-off workers were set in earlier legislation dealing with the contraction of the Milwaukee Railroad. Federal courts have approved a cutback of the Milwaukee system to try and salvage the carrier.

In the case of the Rock Island, however, the line is being parceled off to interested bidders who seek various segments of the basic trackage and facilities.

The bill also provides $15 million for limited service on Rock Island lines likely to be purchased by other railroads or on which farm products are ready to move to market. Another $43 million would be authorized to allow non-railroad companies to buy portions of the Rock Island and the Milwaukee.

IN ADDITION, the bill contains $38 million for studies of 13 other possible high-speed rail corridors around the country.

President Fred J. Kroll of the Railway & Airline Clerks hailed the rail funding legislation as a victory for Rock Island employees.

"This has been a frustrating experience," Kroll said, adding that the patience of the workers in seeing the legislation through the procedural complexities had been "remarkable." He termed the final product "well worth the effort."

Mixed-Up Policies

THE TEXTBOOKS tell us that inflation is caused by too much money chasing too few goods.

As a definition of today's inflation, that's nonsense. Our trouble is that there is far too much money in some places—in the treasuries of monopoly oil companies, in the hands of Arab sheiks, in the trading accounts of grain speculators—and far too little in the hands of farmers and homebuilders, too little in industrial payrolls, in small business cash registers and in the hands of workers struggling to feed their families.

The solution is not to strangle the money supply but rearrange it by allocating credit and earmarking funds for humane and productive purposes.

IF THERE ARE too few goods, it makes little sense to further reduce the supply of goods through high unemployment and cutbacks in production.

If the aim is to balance the federal budget, it makes no sense to reduce the number of taxpayers and increase the number of tax consumers by forcing millions to ask for unemployment and welfare benefits in order to put food on the table.

If the aim is to increase productivity, it is foolish to make it more costly to invest in better tools and technology.

Yet, these are the policies that appear to be guiding the actions of the Administration and Congress. And if they are not the recommendations of our leading economic advisers, then something is getting lost in the translation.

WHAT IS GETTING lost, I think, is the awareness that we are not dealing with economic models and equations, but with the fate of a great nation that is made up of flesh-and-blood people.

Anti-inflation measures, to be effective, must deal directly with the causes of inflation—the cost of energy, money, housing, food and medical care. Budget-balancing doesn't touch these matters.

One of the chief causes of food inflation is the manipulation of commodity markets by speculators whose highest goal is to maximize profits at the expense of farmers and consumers. But farmers are being driven off the land and consumers out of the food market by monetary policies that benefit speculators and injure their victims.

ONE OF THE chief sources of inflation in housing is a severe and growing shortage of homes, and yet homebuilders are being forced out of business and skilled construction workers into the unemployment line while the shortage grows worse and prices continue to climb.

Second only to high interest rates as a cause of inflation is the cost of energy. Yet, in the face of almost unbelievable profiteering by the oil companies, every move that is made is aimed at increasing the cost still further as we seek to ration by price.

The federal budget deficit itself is increased by inflationary interest rates. Yet, the proposal is made to balance the budget not by reducing interest rates, but by reducing Social Security benefits.

—AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue at Washington briefing session of the New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations, May 21, 1980.

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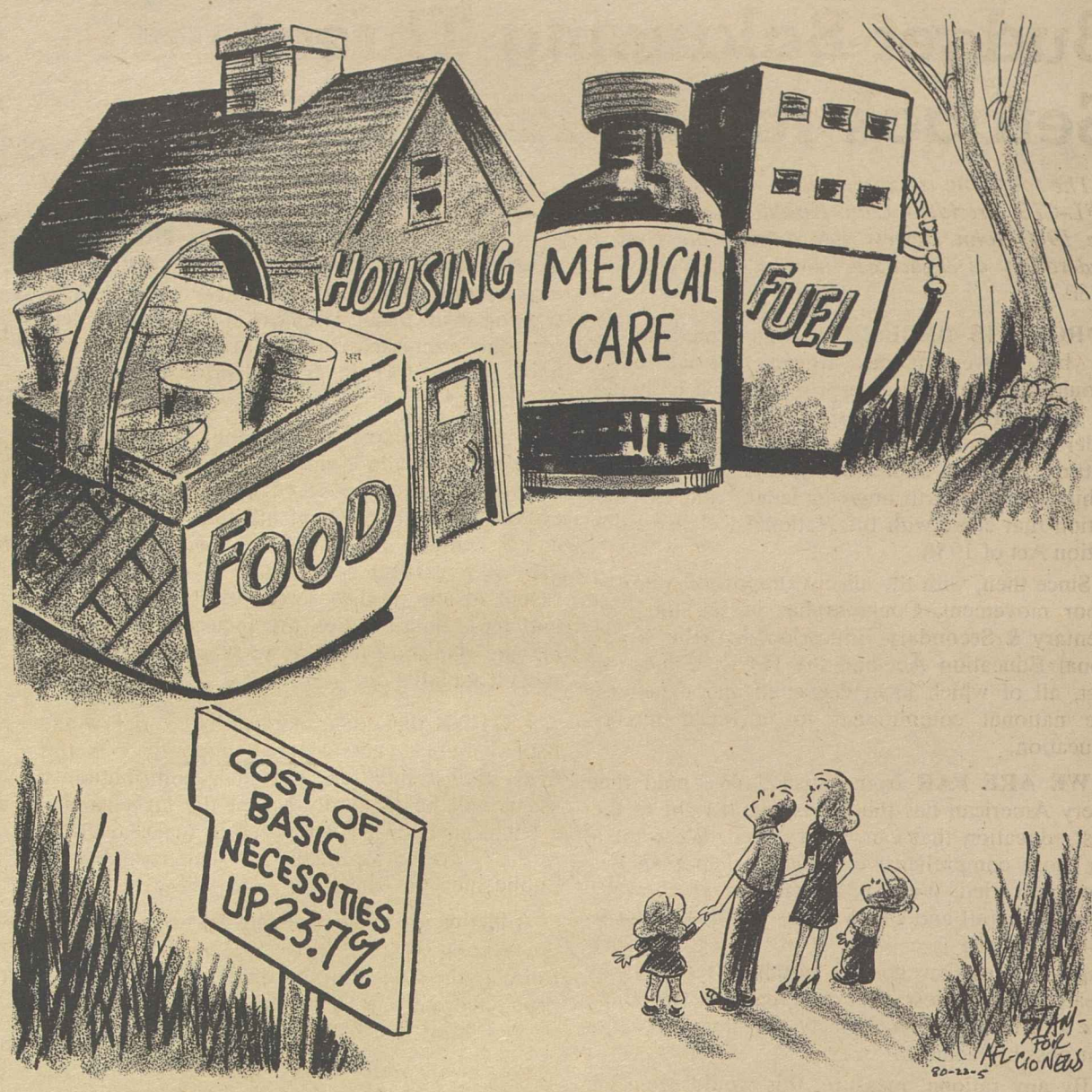
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Land of the Giants



Removing Another Obstacle

Postage-Free Ballot System Would Spur Absentee Voting

By Gus Tyler

EDWARD D. CONLEY is an unusual sort of man, but most voters are not. And that is why there are several bills before Congress to allow absentee voters to cast a ballot postage free.

Conley is a Navy man who is stationed on the USS America in Norfolk, Va. He wanted to vote in the recent Illinois primary and to do so he had to resort to an absentee ballot.

To make certain that his ballot arrived in time and would be counted, Conley shipped it by Federal Express. The cost was $17.

THE BALLOT arrived at 10:30 a.m. The spokesman for the election board commented sagely: "This is a man who really wants to vote."

But Conley is a rarity. There are hundreds of thousands of other would-be voters who apply for absentee ballots but who somehow do not get around to using them. Merrill Montgomery, the township clerk of Little Falls, N.J., recently testified that in June 1979 primary sample ballots were mailed out to 6,447 registered voters, but only 338 voted.

To remove one of the obstacles to absentee voting, several congressmen have introduced legislation to make absentee voting postage free. Their proposals differ in detail but not in essence.

REP. GLADYS SPELLMAN (D-Md.), for instance, would like to have sample ballots and election-related material mailed to voters at a bulk rate and then returned postage free by the voter. She feels that this is one way to have better informed voters. Also this procedure would cut down long lines at polling places where voters are confronted with many questions on which to vote.

Rep. Tom Tauke (R-Iowa) feels that the extra 15-cent stamp cuts down participation because it discourages "voting by a great number of citizens, including the poor, the sick, and the elderly, who are often unable to make it to the polls."

Rep. Don Bonker (D-Wash.) wants to simplify the system still further by making available at all post offices a postcard that could be used by the voter to request an absentee ballot.

All these and others testified before the House Budget Subcommittee on Postal Operations & Services, and they all testified in favor. Robert Tiernan, chairman of the Federal Election Commission, added his voice. "There can be no question that postage-paid return ballot envelopes may increase the return of absentee ballots."

He gave an example. LaSalle County, Ill., and Pima County, Ariz., have free postage for absentee ballots. Los Angeles County does not.

THE FIRST TWO counties showed a return rate of absentee ballots of 83 percent; LA showed a return of only 69 percent.

Although the testimony before the committee was all one-sided, the proposed bills may not pass. One member of the powerful Budget Committee is Rep. Bill Frenzel (R- Minn.) who says that we should not "bribe someone to vote with a 15-cent-stamp."

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The Pathetic Effort To Balance the Budget

There is something comic, or even pathetic, about the desperate drive in Congress to balance the federal budget for the fiscal year that starts in October. By the time October rolls around, it will be impossible to maintain a balanced budget. It will also be undesirable.

Congress is still fighting the last fiscal war. So is the President. They have all pledged to give the nation a balanced budget and no one wants to be the first to call off the charade in an election year.

The budget is balanced on the assumption of a relatively mild recession. But much in the economy has changed. The long-awaited recession . . . may well be long and deep. And that means two good reasons for deliberately throwing the 1981 budget out of balance: to help the private economy recover and to cushion the effects on the victims of recession.

—From editorial in the New York Times, May 27, 1980.

'Resources Are Being Squandered'

Budget-Balancing Threatens Setback for Education Gains

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland on receiving the 1980 John Dewey Award from the United Federation of Teachers, New York, May 17, 1980.

FROM ITS BEGINNING, the American labor movement has argued that education should be a national enterprise and that it should be financed by a partnership of local, state and federal government. It took 130 years of unremitting political effort and missionary work to achieve the breakthrough in federal aid to education that came with the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

Since then, with the all-out support of a united labor movement, Congress has passed the Elementary & Secondary Education Act, the Vocational Education Act and the Higher Education Act, all of which have deepened and expanded the national commitment to universal quality education.

WE ARE FAR from satisfied. We hold that every American has the fundamental right to the best education that can be provided. We want a far more comprehensive school system than has ever been tried. We want a system in which every citizen has full and equal access to all the education he or she is capable of absorbing, at every stage of life. Our goal is nothing less than to create the healthiest, best educated, most productive and most creative society that human beings can possibly achieve.

By any rational measure, this would seem an ideal time for another great breakthrough in raising educational standards. Demographic and other changes have given America a luxury that no other society has ever enjoyed: a surplus of teachers.

Given that unique and priceless resource, now would seem to be the time to expand day-care programs and adult-education programs. Now would seem to be the time to reduce the size of classes and intensify individual instruction in the classroom. Now would seem to be the time to expand curricula, to help teachers to upgrade their teaching skills and to experiment.

AND THOSE in this room know better than anyone else none of this is happening. The school system is deteriorating. Education budgets are being strangled. Irreplaceable resources are being squandered.

The Administration and the Congress are trying to outdo each other in cutting back on education, on jobs programs, on social security and welfare programs of all kinds in pursuit of an abstraction—a mathematical equation called a balanced budget.

I HAVE SEEN the figures outlining what budget-balancing means to the educational programs of the state and city of New York, and I won't recite them here. You know better than anyone else what these little exercises in subtraction will mean in terms of unemployment for some, increased teaching loads for others and harder times for all, especially for the children you teach.

The bitter experience of the last few years should have made it clear by now that anti-inflationary measures, to be effective, must be taken against the real causes of inflation — the cost of energy, money, housing, food, medical care and interest rates. But no action is taken or contemplated in any of those areas. Both the Congress and the Administration are focusing on increasing the punishment of those who have suffered most from inflation.

I THINK that some sacrifice by the rich would have symbolic value of great importance in this fight against inflation, but their contribution it seems will be to kindly accept the tax cuts that a balanced budget is supposed to make available in the future on top of the tax shelters and other public subsidies which they now enjoy.

Afflicting the needy, soaking the poor, crippling the school system, depriving youngsters of the training they need to become better and more productive citizens symbolize nothing but meanness of spirit and blindness to human values.

We have been there before. That was the situation in 1827, when the labor movement launched its fight for quality education for all in the interests of democracy. We do not propose to go back to that beginning in this or any other battle for human progress.

OUR FIRST task, as it was 153 years ago, is to strengthen and to unite our unions and our labor movement in every way that we can as the most effective instrument of social and economic justice that America has ever produced.

We must as well reach out to other democratic organizations and to all men and women who share some concern for the welfare of the country and of their countrymen and enlist them in the struggle to restore a sense of decency and compassion to American economic and political life and to the parties and candidates who ask for our votes.

If we do that—if we do our job and reach our full potential for political and legislative action, America will return either in this Administration or the next to the job of building the democratic society of well-educated, self-respecting and self-reliant citizens that the labor movement has always aimed at.

How to Buy

Rise in Auto Thefts Spurs Safeguards

By Esther Margolius

IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED that one out of four stolen cars is taken so that it can be stripped and its parts re-sold illegally. New model cars, from 1978 to 1980, are first on the auto thief's "hit list." And, according to the National Automobile Theft Bureau, one of every 145 registered automobiles is stolen, with a theft occurring every 32 seconds. The total loss to the American public for 1979 was estimated to be close to $4 billion.

Two-thirds of auto thefts occur at night, with over one-half of the vehicles stolen from private residences, apartments or residential streets.

Where sports models have always been a prime target of theft, the energy crisis has given new value to economy model cars. But there is also a rise in reported thefts of large gas guzzlers.

WHEN ASKED about large model loss statistics, an NATB spokesman revealed that many such reports were under investigation for possible fraud. He recalled that, during the mid-'70s gas crunch, some 250 large Cadillacs were reported stolen by their owners in New York and claims were paid by insurors.

Several years later, when the New York City Police Dept. arrested a felon on other charges, it was learned he had been engaged in a steal-for-pay operation. Further investigation bore out his claim that the missing 250 automobiles had been dumped into the East River under the Queensborough Bridge.

Divers, working with the city and the Coast Guard, discovered the watersodden graveyard. The findings galvanized insurors into action. Car owners were contacted and forced to repay loss claims, and conspiracy and fraud charges were brought against them.

TODAY, AUTOMOBILE theft investigative agencies are functioning in many states and regions. The NATB receives and coordinates their information. It also conducts training seminars for law enforcement officers in the latest techniques of vehicle registration, as well as methods for uncovering arson and fraud.

The NATB also cooperates with the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators. As a result, many cars stolen in one country are found in another country within several days.

To date, some 25 states have enacted legislation addressing theft by using salvage titles. But the NATB notes that when one state makes it difficult for thieves to purchase a wreck in order to acquire a legitimate certificate of title, the thieves promptly move to another nearby state that does not have such protective legislation.

THE MOTOR VEHICLES Theft Prevention Act now being considered by Congress would apply such salvage restrictions nationally. It would require that major automotive parts be stamped with traceable serial numbers and make it a federal offense to alter vehicle identification numbers.

Currently, both the Ford Motor Co. and General Motors have initiated an identification numbering project on four of their top-priced models. In addition to the motor serialization, there will be VIN (vehicle identification numbers) on both front fenders, the right front door, the hood, the deck lid and rear body structure, as well as on the safety compliance certification label on the left front door.

One of the simplest, quickest and most effective means of concealed identification is to drop a business card or similar identification down the door window channels.

ETCHING THE vehicle identification number or license number in several hard to find spots is also effective. One reporting agency located an owner's car because he had scratched his license number under the gas cap.

A lock on the cover of the gas tank should also be considered. There have been an increasing number of incidents of gas siphoning of parked cars, thefts that are not usually reported to authorities.

Disaster Avoided

Rescued Food Stamp Program Will Help Ease Recession Blow

RESOLUTION OF the money crisis that threatened the federal food stamp program will help ease the crush of the recession on millions of Americans and can help bring an earlier and smoother recovery, a union lobbyist predicted in a network radio interview.

Arnold Mayer, director of government relations for the Food & Commercial Workers, said the crisis stemmed more from the escalation of food prices far beyond projections than from opposition to the food stamp program in Congress. He pointed out that the 1977 estimate of a 4 percent per year inflation rate, while reasonable at that time, was far off the mark as the rate zoomed to 20 percent. At the same time, unemployment—and the recent number of food stamp recipients—jumped to a much higher level than forecast three years ago.

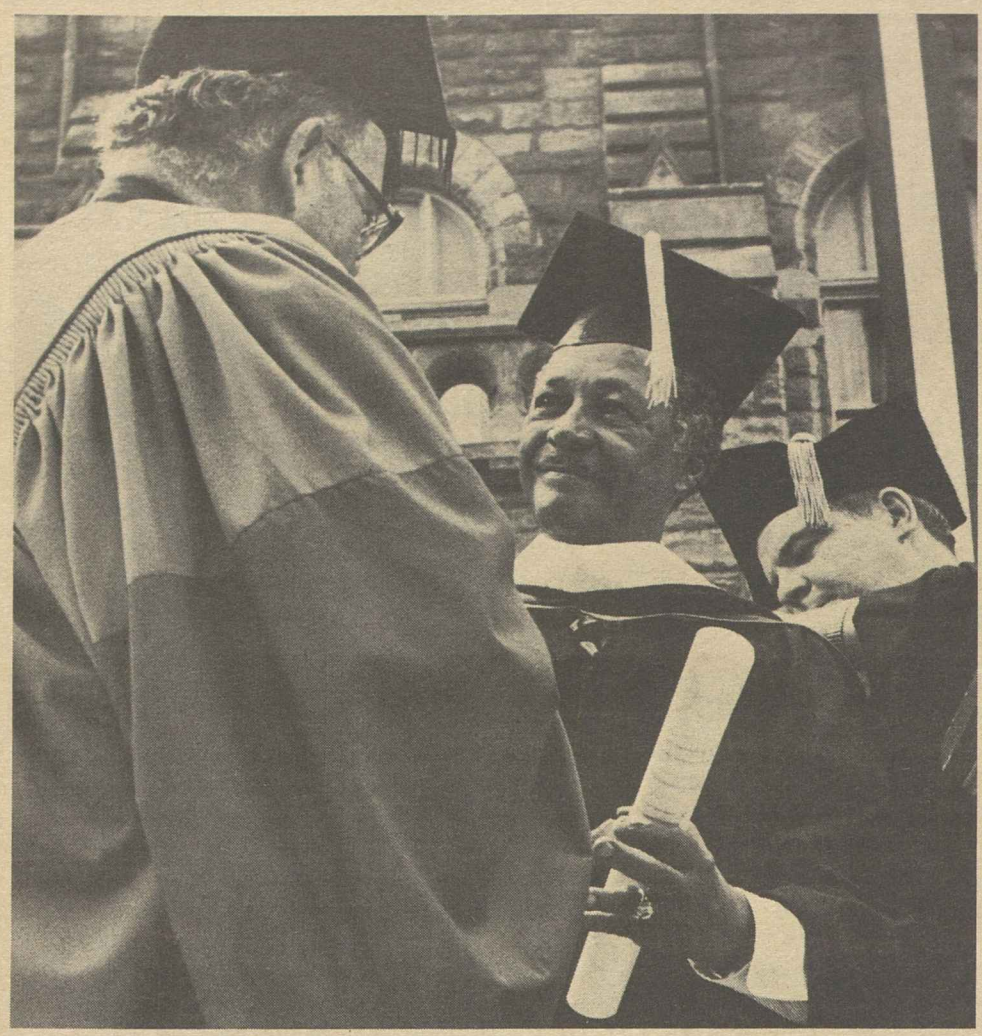
"A CUTOFF or reduction of food stamp benefits would have been a disaster," Mayer declared, stressing that the rapid onset of the recession is swelling the unemployment rolls and making the program even more "desperately needed." He said the pressure that erupted recently in Miami would have been much worse "if people were afraid that their families were going to starve." Mayer appeared on Labor News Conference, produced weekly by the AFL-CIO and aired by Mutual radio.

Questioned by reporters, Mayer said the food stamp program "helped the country move through the 1975 recession as smoothly as it did," as together with unemployment compensation, it met the basic needs of families. "I think they helped tremendously in keeping peace and order during that very, very serious economic trouble," Mayer said.

HE PRAISED the Senate-House conference for dropping a House-approved amendment that would have forced a great many families to repay food stamp benefits when the unemployed breadwinner went back to work. He said the idea was both wrong — because it would have blocked hard-pressed families from badly-needed help — and unworkable—because of the administrative nightmare that would have resulted. He noted that the amendment was sharply opposed by both the Treasury Dept. and the Internal Revenue Service as posing a "serious danger to the income tax system."



THE FEDERAL FOOD STAMP program is essential in easing the crush of the recession on millions of Americans, Arnold Mayer, center, director of government relations for the Food & Commercial Workers, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Jerome Cahill, left, of the New York Daily News and Patrick Gilbert of the Baltimore Evening Sun.



GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY awarded an honorary doctorate in humane letters to Walter G. Davis, citing his accomplishments as AFL-CIO education director and "his uncompromising commitment to the ideal of education for all." University President Timothy S. Healy presents the degree and Chairman Michael P. Walsh adjusts the cape. Davis starts a new assignment June 1 as director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services.

'Outrageous' Stalling Scored On Postal Overtime Claims

(Continued from Page 1)

The suit included such common occurrences as a letter carrier returning late from a route in bad weather or a window clerk serving people already in line before clocking out. It also dealt with the issue of basing overtime rates on total regular pay, including such premium factors as shift differentials.

A federal district judge upheld the validity of the claims, and the Postal Service agreed to a settlement which resulted in payments of some $70 million to the individual plaintiffs.

Left pending was a companion suit involving almost entirely postal clerks, based on "off-the-clock" time necessary to learn what the Postal Service calls "schemes." These are the letter-sorting patterns on which clerks are regularly tested.

THE QUESTION then arose about compensation for the large numbers of postal workers and former employees who were not covered by the original settlement, as well as adjudication of the time required for job training.

To resolve the issue without numerous separate suits, the Postal Services agreed that the Labor Dept. would file a formal wage-hour suit on behalf of all workers not covered by the settlement. On the issue of postal scheme-studying and time spent on comparable job training, it agreed to submit the legal issues to the Labor Dept. and set up an adjudication process with arbitration as a final step to resolve individual claims on the basis of the legal obligation.

BUT WHEN the Labor Dept. last February ruled that time required to learn schemes to make a voluntary bid for a preferred job or shift was also working time, the Postal Service balked. In what the unions saw as a direct violation of the agreement to accept the Secretary of Labor's verdict, the Postal Service countered with a claim that the Labor Dept. was a "biased" party in the dispute.

The result, Kirkland wrote Carter, has been justice delayed.

"After a careful review of the steps taken by the Postal Service to willfully violate the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act," Kirkland wrote, "the AFL-CIO has concluded that immediate presidential intervention is essential."

New Stamp Club To Mark Issues Relating to Labor

The Samuel Gompers Stamp Club, formed this year by a few dedicated philatelists in the labor movement, is planning to mark future trade union events with special issues, the club's secretary-treasurer, Edwin M. Schmidt, announced.

A special cachet and cancel will mark the occasion of the 33rd World Congress of the International Transport Workers' Federation opening on July 17 in Hollywood, Fla. Other issues will include a 1980 first-day cover for an Organized Labor stamp honoring the late George Meany and, in 1981, a cachet commemorating 100 years of organized labor in the United States.

THE CLUB'S initial effort was a first-day cover for the new Frances Perkins stamp. The cover included Samuel Gompers's signature and his favorite slogan, "For the Right!", next to the seal of the old AFL. Gompers founded the AFL, the predecessor of the AFL-CIO. Perkins was a former Labor Secretary and first woman Cabinet member.

Frank L. Fernbach, the retired assistant to the Steelworkers president, is the club's president. Dennis Chamot of the AFL-CIO Dept. for Professional Employees is vice president. Schmidt is director of the federation's Dept. of Reproduction, Mailings & Subscriptions.

Membership in the club is open to active and retired trade union members and other philatelists with a special interest in labor topics.

William Lubbers Takes Oath As NLRB General Counsel

William A. Lubbers pledged "diligent and even-handed" enforcement of the National Labor Relations Act as he was sworn in for a four-year term as NLRB general counsel.

Lubbers, a career NLRB attorney, had been filling the post under an interim appointment while the Senate battled over his confirmation.

Interim Report

Federal Panel Proposes Mandatory Pension Plan

By John R. Oravec

Long-range national pension policy should consider requiring all private employers to provide a minimum retirement income for their workers, a presidential panel suggested in an interim report.

In submitting preliminary proposals and comments to President Carter and Congress, the 10-member President's Commission on Pension Policy focused on the need of older Americans for enough retirement income to maintain adequate living standards.

THE REPORT addressed a number of other retirement income issues, including the removal of income ceilings, retirement ages, disability retirement, survivors' benefits, as well as taxation of pension payments and social security benefits.

The commission endorsed the use of social security as the minimum level of protection for the aging, but said other programs must be substantially increased to provide added income protection.

The establishment of a universal pension system should be seriously considered, the commission concluded.

"SUCH A PROGRAM could be thought of as an advance-funded tier of social security that would permit contracting out to pension plans that wanted to meet its standards, or as a universal employee pension system with a central portability clearinghouse," the report said.

The commission acknowledged that many questions would have to be answered because of the program's impact on workers, employers and the economy before a formal recommendation can be made.

The interim report is the result of 20 public hearings conducted in Washington and throughout the country over the past year, as well as 11 working papers on retirement income issues.

THE COMMISSION'S final report is expected to be completed next February. Based on questions raised by some commission members, the final recommendations and conclusions may be different from the interim findings.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security is reviewing the interim report and further analyses will be made by the federation's Social Security Committee. AFL-CIO Vice President John H. Lyons, who heads the committee, is a member of the President's commission.

Other commission members represent business and banking interests, as well as state legislatures and academia.

One commission proposal would give future workers tax breaks on social security contributions, but it also calls for a tax on benefits after retirement—a position the AFL-CIO has consistently opposed.

ON ANOTHER social security policy issue, the panel suggested the possibility of raising the age of eligibility for full retirement benefits for persons born after 1945, although maintaining the normal retirement age at this time.

The report represents a consensus of the commission, and not every member agreed with every proposal.

In releasing the report, Commission Chairman C. Peter McColough said that since people are expected to live longer in retirement in future years, steps must be taken soon to address the problems of pension programs.

"We are convinced of the need for a comprehensive U.S. pension policy," McColough said.

THE REPORT also addresses the problem of resolving a "two-class retirement system," noting that retirees receiving both pensions and social security benefits are far better off than those receiving only social security benefits.

Among other proposals, the report suggests:

- Emphasis on expanding pension coverage rather than providing full inflation protection to some at this time.
- Increased income protection for survivors of workers who have vested pensions but die before retirement. The report noted that in some cases, survivor benefits are far greater if the worker dies one day after retirement than one day before retirement.
- Survivor protection should be automatic for married and divorced spouses.
- Extending social security coverage to all new workers who otherwise would not be included.

Schedule for June Listed By Labor Studies Center

The George Meany Center for Labor Studies will offer four training institutes in June, two at the Silver Spring, Md., campus and two at state universities, open to officers and staff members of all AFL-CIO unions. The schedule:

Pension Bargaining, June 8-12—The basics of pension planning, analysis of pension reports, the actuarial, legal and administrative impact of the 1974 pension reform law, and investment policy.

Organizing Techniques, June 22-27—A review of the elements of a successful organizing campaign.

The two off-campus programs in June are **Psychology for Union Leaders,** June 1-6, at the University of Colorado, Boulder, and **Labor Law,** June 8-13, at the University of California, Berkeley.

Unions using the campus for leadership training in June are the Operating Engineers, June 1-6; Air Traffic Controllers, June 1-6, 8-13, and 15-20; Teachers, June 16-19; and the Painters, June 22-27.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Organizing & Field Services will hold its staff meeting June 2 and meet with its regional directors June 29-July 1. The Washington, D. C., Building & Construction Trades Council has scheduled a two-day meeting June 23-24. The American Institute for Free Labor Development will bring a new group of Latin American trade unionists to the center for a six-week training course beginning June 2.

The center's new project for the Urban Mass Transit Administration will conduct the first of its 24 training programs for local union representatives on campus June 15-20. The Occupational Safety & Health Administration will use the center for a seminar for new union grantees on conducting safety and health classes in the field.

Information on these or other labor studies programs may be obtained from Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director, George Meany Center, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md., 20903. Telephone 301/431-6400.

IUD Sessions Spur Support For OSHA

Secaucus, N.J.—Nearly 400 delegates from 34 unions in three states made clear their opposition to the Schweiker bill to limit federal enforcement powers under the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

The delegates came from all parts of New Jersey and New York and from sections of eastern Pennsylvania.

The one-day conference was the fifth and last in a series sponsored by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. over a two-month period. Previous meetings—which in total brought together well over 2,000 members and officers from locals and districts of many unions—had been held in Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, Los Angeles and Houston.

IUD PRESIDENT Howard Samuel told the delegates their turnout showed that the defense of OSHA is a major issue among unionists throughout the nation. He urged a strong continuing campaign of correspondence to let senators know the Schweiker bill should be bottled up in committee.

President Charles Marciante of the New Jersey AFL-CIO and President Maurice Vaneri of the New Jersey Industrial Union Council told the meeting that strong political action by AFL-CIO unions will be required in the November elections to ward off attacks not only on OSHA but on other laws beneficial to working people.

Tim Nulty, director of policy and legislation for OSHA, pointed out that Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham had corrected many of the administrative practices that had brought criticism to OSHA in past Republican administrations.

Samuel, in closing the session, said the preservation of OSHA "is literally a matter of life and death" for millions of workers."



THREE-STATE CONFERENCE sponsored by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. affirmed labor's determination to defend the Occupational Safety & Health Act against congressional attacks. Clothing & Textile Workers President Murray H. Finley addresses delegates from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania at this Secaucus, N.J., meeting.

Real Earnings Continue Plunge

(Continued from Page 1)

1 percent in April. BLS said a 1.2 percent decline in prices for meats, poultry, fish and eggs was largely responsible for the overall moderation.

The price of clothing increased much more modestly in April as well, rising three-tenths of 1 percent compared to a 2 percent surge the month before. Medical care and entertainment costs also rose somewhat more slowly than in March. Prices of alcoholic beverages, however, rose 1.1 percent, nearly double the six-tenths of 1 percent increase in March.

Unionism Helped Flight Attendants Turn Job into Professional Career

Fifty years ago this month the world's first flight attendants took off on a trip into aviation history.

That landmark journey—a 20-hour, 13-stop flight from San Francisco to Chicago, with a crew change in Cheyenne Wyo.—was the first time that stewardesses were used to serve air passengers. Times have changed in the industry since then, yet the role of the flight attendant fundamentally has not altered in the past half century, President Linda Puchala of the Association of Flight Attendants observes.

"WE STILL SEEK to insure maximum safety for passengers, and provide premium service for passengers' comfort and enjoyment in flight," she said. "However, the profession as a whole has seen dramatic changes since its birth.

"Stewardessing used to be a temporary pastime. Now the flight attendant is a professional, and flying has become a career. Our 50th anniversary is a time of celebration for flight attendants everywhere, and for the entire aviation industry and the flying public."

Credit for the flight attendant concept goes to Ellen Church, a nurse who prevailed upon Boeing Air Transport (later United Airlines) to try the plan for three months. Boeing officials initially had some reservations about the idea of women attendants on airplanes, but Church persevered. One of her arguments was that it would be good psychology to have a woman aboard to alleviate any fears of flying that passengers might have.

BOEING GAVE Church the job of hiring and training its first stewardesses. The requirements that she drew up were exact. Applicants had to be female, under 25 years old and, because planes were small in those days, less than 5 feet 4 inches tall and under 115 pounds. They also had to be registered nurses, a requirement not dropped until World War II.

That first stewardess flight 50 years ago carried eight young women, including Church, whose duties then, and for many years to come, embraced a wide variety of responsibilities, all under the heading of passenger service.

Besides serving cold meals and beverages, the first stewardesses had to mop the cabin floor, fuel the plane, check the altimeter, and literally hold passengers' hands to calm them. They also were required to issue ticket refunds when necessary, make arrangements for passengers in case of an unexpected layover and provide for cabs and other ground transportation.

THE PAY WAS $125 a month for 120 hours of flying time, and from the early 1930s on stewardesses were required to be single.

Other airlines began to hire stewardesses, and the job acquired an air of glamor and prestige. "Next to being a Hollywood movie star, nothing was more glamorous," one flight attendant put it. "All you had to do was stand around and look pretty."

The glamor soon wore off, however, and long, rough flights in drafty, unpressurized cabins took their toll. None of the original eight stewardesses stayed on the job for more than two years.

"IT WASN'T a professional career," another flight attendant recalls. "It was just something to amuse yourself until marriage." But many attendants were not satisfied with merely flying until they found a husband. They wanted a career without discrimination and with adequate pay. Enter the union.

In 1944, Ada Brown, a United Airlines flight attendant who was among those dissatisfied, organized the majority of United stewardesses into a bargaining unit. With help from the Air Line Pilots Association, the Air Line Stewardess Association negotiated its first contract, a one-year agreement which improved pay rates, rules, and working conditions. Stewardesses at Western Airlines joined the union shortly afterward, and others quickly followed.

WORLD EVENTS and technological improvements in aviation brought changes to the flight attendant profession. Because of the desperate need for nurses during World War II, the RN qualification was dropped from the list of requirements. Also, the airlines began to hire male flight attendants, albeit only sporadically.

After the war, military planes were converted to civilian use and flight attendants' jobs became more pronouncedly personal service positions. Four-engine planes were introduced, and cooked, hot meals served on board. Responsibilities such as cabin-cleaning were eliminated.

Meanwhile, the budding flight attendants' union received a charter under the Air Line Pilots, an AFL-CIO affiliate. It later became a separate division of ALPA and is now an independent affiliate of the union under the name Association of Flight Attendants. There are also units of flight attendants represented by the Transport Workers and the Teamsters.

DURING THE '60s and early '70s, the flight attendants unions made great advances for their members. Armed with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, they forced the airlines to do away with many discriminatory practices of hiring and firing. Flight attendants finally were allowed to marry, have children, and work until retirement.

"The history of our profession shows a unique profession—from flying nursemaid to glamorous skygirl to skilled professional," AFA's Puchala observes. "AFA and its predecessors have worked hard to achieve many goals. The most important one has been establishing the flight attendant occupation as a professional career."



FLIGHT ATTENDANTS in the early years of commercial aviation, like those shown here, filled a role not unlike that of their modern successors. But union representation has transformed the occupation into a professional career in the 50 years since the first stewardesses served on a commercial flight.

Early Settlement Brings Gains to 50,000 on Docks

(Continued from Page 1)

will rise by 25 cents an hour in each of the three contract years. The payment currently is $2.25 an hour.

Other benefit provisions, such as insurance coverage and guaranteed annual income, will be negotiated at individual ports. The local settlements are expected within two months. The master contract does not require ratification by rank-and-file members, but they will vote on local agreements.

Still unresolved by the new contract is the issue of members' job protection in the face of containerization, an issue which the U.S. Supreme Court is expected to rule on possibly within a month. The parties agreed that ILA would have the right to cancel the new pact with 60 days' notice after Dec. 1 if the high court overturns the legality of present containerization provisions.

The union has been fighting, with employer support, for jurisdiction over the loading and unloading of van-sized containers within a prescribed port district since 1975 when the National Labor Relations Board ruled that such work guarantees were illegal.

Import Tax Opposed

House-Senate Conferees Clear Key Energy Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

between the House and Senate versions of both bills. Committee staffs were working on the technical language to implement the conference agreements, and then the House and Senate will be asked to vote final approval.

The two measures, along with the already enacted windfall oil profits tax bill, were the chief ingredients of the Administration's energy program.

But even a direct appeal by Carter to key members of Congress failed to stem strong bipartisan opposition to the President's decision to use his emergency powers to impose an oil import fee that would raise the price of gasoline 10 cents a gallon.

CARTER TERMED this a conservation move that would help ease the pressure on world oil prices. But the AFL-CIO Executive Council assailed the rationing-by-price technique as "inflationary and inequitable," and urged Congress to overturn it.

The House Ways & Means Committee voted 27-7 for a resolution to disapprove the imposition of the oil import fee, and the Senate Finance Committee a week earlier took similar action by a 14-4 margin.

Meanwhile, a federal court ruled the President exceeded his authority by insisting that the fee be passed to consumers only through a gasoline tax, and the Administration agreed not to put it into effect pending appellate court review of the case.

THE PRESIDENT has asked Congress "to refrain from acting" and leave the decision to the court verdict. But there was strong counter-pressure in the House and Senate for a vote on disapproval.

The synfuels program has already been funded, through an appropriation last year of $19 billion for synthetic fuel production and $1 billion for solar and conservation programs.

The House-Senate conference agreement includes a solar and conservation bank in the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development that would make subsidized loans to persons who install solar heat and comparable energy-saving equipment.

It also directs the Administration to resume stockpiling oil in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which is intended for use in emergencies such as an Arab oil embargo. Another provision authorizes $1.2 billion to expand production of alcohol fuel from biomass, which is made from farm and forest wastes.

THE ENERGY Mobilization Board legislation was long deadlocked over the extent to which existing laws could be waived to speed construction of key energy projects.

As agreed to by the conferees, the three-member board and the President could ask Congress to exempt a high-priority project from laws blocking its construction. Then, congressional committees would have to agree and both the House and Senate would have to concur within 60 days for the waiver to take effect. No more than 12 such requests could be made in any two-year term of Congress.

But new laws passed after construction had begun could be waived without congressional action, and federal, state and local agencies would be required to make timely decisions and streamline procedures for construction permits.

Wharton Retires From AAFLI Post

Hunter P. Wharton, president emeritus of the Operating Engineers and a former AFL-CIO vice-president, retired May 15 from his post as secretary-treasurer of the Asian-American Free Labor Institute, an auxiliary of the AFL-CIO.

He is succeeded by President Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, who also is chairman of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's International Affairs Committee.

Wharton served nearly eight years as the institute's secretary-treasurer, succeeding James A. Suffridge, former president of the Retail Clerks.



TOP OFFICERS of the Air Line Pilots confer with AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, who addressed the ALPA's executive board meeting in Washington. ALPA President John J. O'Donnell, center, and First Vice President Gerry Pryde fill Kirkland in on the union's activities during the three-day board meeting.

Sympathy Strike Injunction Fails in Supreme Court Test

The Supreme Court turned down an employer's request for review of a lower court decision barring an injunction against a sympathy strike.

The ruling stemmed from a UAW strike against Design & Manufacturing Corp., in Richmond, Ind., in September 1978 over grievances subject to arbitration. The walkout ended after the U.S. District Court for Southern Indiana issued a preliminary injunction. Shortly thereafter, however, a sister UAW local in Connersville, Ind., struck at the termination of its contract.

THE RICHMOND LOCAL then began a sympathy strike, which is contended was permissible under a contract provision allowing sympathy strikes if the employer transferred work from a struck plant.

At the employer's request, the district court enjoined the strike, holding that the contract included a specific promise not to strike unless certain conditions were determined to exist and that the determination should be made by an arbitrator. The appeals court reversed the decision, finding the case indistinguishable from an earlier ruling in a case between the Steelworkers and Buffalo Forge Co., which held that the courts may not enjoin a sympathy strike pending arbitration.

In another decision, the Supreme Court split 5 to 4 in rejecting the claim of an employer that folded up a pension plan without enough assets after the effective date of the termination insurance provisions of the 1974 pension reform law but before the effective date of the minimum vesting rules.

THE CASE deals with the 16-month window between Sept. 2, 1974, the effective date of Title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, and Jan. 1, 1976, the effective date of the law's minimum vesting rules. The Nachman Corp. closed a Chicago plant in December 1975 and terminated a pension plan it had set up 15 months earlier under an agreement with the UAW.

The fund assets were enough to provide only 35 percent of the accrued vested benefits. The benefits for some 135 workers would have been reduced from an average of $77 per month to $27 per month if not subject to a guaranty by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp.

Nachman filed suit against PBGC in 1976, seeking a declaration that it was not liable under ERISA for any failure of the plan to pay the full vested benefits. The company also sought an injunction prohibiting PBGC from taking any action. A district court ruled in the employer's favor, but the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the finding.

THE SUPREME COURT majority said the company's interpretation of the statute would offer employers "an opportunity to make cost-free terminations at any time prior to Jan. 1, 1976" but impose "full liability for all promised benefits" after that date.

"We are convinced that Congress envisioned a quite different scheme," said Justice John P. Stevens in an opinion shared by Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices William J. Brennan, Jr., Thurgood Marshall, and Harry A. Blackmun.

"Congress intended to discourage unnecessary terminations even during the phase-in period, and to place a reasonable ceiling on the potential cost of terminations during the principal life of the act—the period after Jan 1, 1976," the court majority ruled.

Disability Benefit Slash Near Final Action

Congress passed and sent to the President legislation that will result in lower social security disability benefits for most younger workers who become incapacitated in the future.

The cutback was proposed by the Administration more than a year ago as part of a controversial package of budget-cutting reductions in social security benefits.

LABOR AND a national "Save Our Security" coalition sharply attacked the Administration proposals, and Congress scrapped all of them except for the disability cutback. It made that backward step more palatable by including provisions to make it easier for disabled workers to return to employment and giving elderly some protection against the misleading sales of "medigap" insurance policies.

A House-Senate conference agreed on disability insurance cuts slightly less drastic than the Administration originally proposed, to take effect July 1, 1980.

Persons who qualify for disability payments after that date will be governed by a new ceiling on total family benefits. The total amount could not exceed 85 percent of the worker's previous earnings (indexed in line with average wages) or 150 percent of the amount the worker would have received if he or she had no dependents, whichever is lower.

ALL YOUNGER workers, with or without dependents, will lose out under another provision of the bill that modifies the present provision for dropping out five years of low or no earnings in computing social security benefits. No dropout years would be allowed workers under 27 and only workers 47 or over at the time of their disability would get the full five years.

The AFL-CIO had protested at House and Senate hearings that the effect would be to freeze many disabled workers and their families into permanent poverty.

The conferees did agree to allow persons who had been out of the labor force to care for a child under age three to drop out up to three years of low earnings if disabled after subsequently returning to work.

THE LEGISLATION will cut new social security disability benefits about 18 percent compared with present law. But for those actually affected—primarily younger workers with families—the reduction would come to about 30 percent.

On the plus side, the legislation would allow an easier transition from disability to work status. A disabled worker would continue to receive Medicare coverage for three years after returning to work and would be able to regain disability status within two years if the attempted return proved unsuccessful. These changes are expected to encourage workers to try to get back to a suitable job without having to fear that they will be left out in the cold if the back-to-work effort doesn't prove successful.

The conferees included in the final version a provision for what amounts to a government seal of approval for "medigap" policies sold to the elderly as a means of covering health costs that Medicare does not fully meet.

UNDER THE voluntary certification program, a Medicare supplementary policy would at least have to meet standards that an association of state insurance commissioners set last year. It would require that group policies return at least 75 cents on the premium dollar in benefits and that policies sold to individuals return at least 60 cents on the dollar.

States would have until July 1, 1982, to set up their own qualification program before the federal program could be implemented. Insurance firms could continue to sell policies that don't meet the standard, but would have a harder sales task without certification.

Congressional hearings this year spotlighted examples of high pressure and scare tactics used by some insurance salespersons to get elderly persons to buy virtually worthless insurance at high cost.

James Quackenbush Named U.S. Representative to ILO

President Carter has appointed James H. Quackenbush as the U.S. representative on the Governing Body of the International Labor Organization. Quackenbush is director of the Labor Dept.'s Office of International Organizations & Technical Assistance.

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Federation Presses Relief Drive for Cambodians

AFL-CIO News

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By John R. Oravec

The AFL-CIO geared up its Cambodia Crisis Campaign with a national conference to coordinate fund-raising with all federation affiliates.

Coordinators representing international unions and state and local central bodies were briefed at the May 29 meeting on labor's role and commitment in the nationwide drive by the National Cambodia Crisis Committee to raise $100 million in relief for the starving and suffering Cambodian people.

IN WELCOMING the campaign coordinators, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue said the drive will require the involvement of all federation affiliates and the support of state and local organizations.

Donahue stressed the need to carry the appeal to local unions, their shop stewards and members, as well as to gain the cooperation of employers in union shops, offices and plants.

He noted that war, famine and genocide have already claimed the lives of 3 million Cambodians and that many of the remaining 5 million face certain death unless they receive the relief they desperately need.

"It's an incredible story of the agony of people, and it begins to rival the horror of the Holocaust," he said. "We simply can't sit by and not be part of the effort to help those people" in southeast Asia.

For that reason, Donahue said, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland pledged the federation's commitment when the national fund-raising effort was still in the planning stage. Kirkland is one of four co-chairmen of the National Cambodia Crisis Committee.

THE COORDINATORS viewed a documentary film on the situation in Cambodia which features an introduction by Kirkland that was produced for labor's part in the relief drive. The film is being made available to all AFL-CIO groups to promote the campaign.

In the film's opening message, Kirkland notes that the 1979 AFL-CIO convention, and the Executive Council earlier this year, voiced the strong commitment of Ameri-

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Gains Tax Victory in California



TELEPHONE INDUSTRY BARGAINING, which opened on June 4 in Washington, D.C., brought together both sides in the talks, the Communications Workers and the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. CWA President Glenn E. Watts, at head of table on the left, chairs the union's negotiating team. Beside him is his management counterpart, Rex Reed, AT&T vice president for labor relations. Wages, pensions, job security, and job pressures top the CWA bargaining agenda. The union's negotiating team, representing some 500,000 Bell System workers, is at the left.

Proposition 9 Turned Down By Heavy Vote

San Francisco — The overwhelming defeat of a move to cut California's progressive income tax rates in half was hailed by organized labor as evidence of new voter awareness of the cost of indiscriminate tax slashes.

The measure, known as Proposition 9, was another brainchild of Howard Jarvis, the ultra-conservative author of Proposition 13 which two years ago rolled back property taxes in the state and caused sharp reductions in public services. More than half the benefits of Proposition 9 would have gone to the wealthiest 4 percent of the state's taxpayers.

JOHN F. HENNING, executive secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO hailed the election outcome as "a victory of the common sense of California voters over those who would mindlessly slash state revenues regardless of the impact on the state's economy, on the education of our children and on the welfare of the elderly and the poor and disabled."

Although the measure had earlier enjoyed a 57 percent favorable rating in public opinion polls, it was turned down by 61 percent of the voters. The turnaround was credited largely to a strong voter education campaign waged by California labor organizations, their members and allies.

Henning said "the election results prove the value of what labor can realize through coalition with like-minded, liberal groups."

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Court Asked to Reverse Cutback in Jobless Aid

The AFL-CIO and the Auto Workers have joined in asking a federal court to reverse an action by the Secretary of Labor that will deprive long-term jobless workers of extended unemployment benefits provided under a 10-year-old federal law.

In a joint statement announcing the filing of the suit in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and UAW President Douglas Fraser charged that changes in the administration of the law "expose millions of jobless workers and their families to hardship that the Congress specifically intended to prevent."

The labor organizations were joined in the suit by the National Employment Law Project, a New York-based public-interest group representing three individual workers in Michigan and two in Maine who have been or shortly will be adversely affected by the Secretary's decision.

Changes in the method of determining when extended benefits are paid, they declared, deny the "meager protection" of an additional 13 weeks' benefits to workers who have exhausted regular benefits at a time when "hundreds of thousands are being laid off and economists are predicting high and prolonged unemployment."

As passed by Congress, the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act is triggered on when the national rate of insured unemployment reaches or exceeds 4.5 percent for 13 weeks. The program is triggered off when the rate falls below 4.5 percent for the same period of time.

DURING THE mid-70s recession period, millions of unemployed workers received extended benefits that helped sustain their families. In each of the first three months of 1972, for example, an average of 390,000 workers claimed such benefits. There were 4 million claimants in 1975, 3.5 million in 1976 and 2.6 million in 1977.

During those periods, as the law requires, the Labor Dept. based its trigger calculations on the total number of jobless-pay claimants. The new regulations, however, include only "regular" unemployment compensation claimants in the trigger calculation and exclude those who have already exhausted the regular benefits to which they are entitled.

As a result, the Labor Dept. projects that the national extended benefits program will not be put into effect at all during the present recession. Under the regulations in effect for the previous 10 years—again

(Continued on Page 3)

Major Gains in Aluminum Pacts Benefit 50,000

Pittsburgh—Workers in the aluminum industry reached agreement with the Big Three producers on new three-year contracts that will provide substantial wage and fringe-benefit improvements.

The settlement with Alcoa, Reynolds Metals, and Kaiser Aluminum covers about 30,000 workers represented by the Steelworkers and another 20,000 represented by the St. Louis-based Aluminum Workers International Union, which coordinated its bargaining efforts with the USWA.

The agreement, signed in Miami Beach May 30, also sets a pattern for bargaining with other aluminum companies later this year.

THE AGREEMENT was ratified by a 55-7 vote of local union presidents who make up USWA's Aluminum Conference. AWIU members are scheduled to vote on the settlement by this weekend.

USWA President Lloyd McBride said the pact narrows the gap betwen average earnings in the steel and aluminum industries. McBride pointed out that a February report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that the average hourly earnings in steel were $11.55 compared to $10.59 in aluminum.

The new agreement provides general wage increases totaling 60 cents an hour—25 cents effective June 1, 1980, 20 cents in June 1981, and 15 cents in June 1982. Starting in the third year of the agreement, workers also will receive cost-of-living adjustments under an improved formula that will provide an increase of one cent an hour for every rise of 26-hundredths of a point in the government's consumer price index, instead of the present three-tenths of a point.

The agreement also calls for increases

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Congress Rejects Carter's Plan for Oil Import Tax

Overwhelming votes of disapproval by both houses of Congress appeared to doom President Carter's plan for a $4.62-a-barrel fee for imported oil that would have meant an additional 10 cents a gallon in gasoline taxes paid by consumers.

The House voted to kill the labor-opposed scheme, 376 to 30, and the Senate quickly followed with a 73-to-16 vote to do the same. To avoid a conference, the House then accepted the Senate version, which was attached to a resolution temporarily extending the debt limit.

DESPITE THE lop-sided margins, more than enough in each chamber to override a veto, Carter promptly vetoed the repeal measure.

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New Claims for Jobless Benefits Hit Record Pace

By James M. Shevis

American workers are filing claims for unemployment insurance benefits at a record rate as the economic outlook continues to darken.

The steadily worsening recession sent initial claims for jobless benefits to a seasonally adjusted 675,000 in the week ended May 17, the largest total since the government began compiling the claim data 13 years ago, according to the Labor Dept. report.

THE FIGURE was 59,000 higher than in the previous week. Analysts said the big increase in new claims most likely means a further rise in the nation's unemployment rate, which stood at 7 percent in April. The May rate was scheduled to be announced on June 6.

Meanwhile, the Commerce Dept. reported that its index of leading economic indicators plunged 4.8 percent in April—its

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It Was a Very Good Year For Business Executives

Top corporation executives had a good year in 1979. A Business Week magazine survey showed that total compensation for top U.S. executives last year rose 14.7 percent.

"Not surprisingly, companies posting the highest profit gains tended also to mete out the highest compensation increases," Business Week observed. "When companies whose profits declined in 1979 are factored out of the average, profits soared 34.3 percent in 1979 and total compensation rose 16.8 percent. That compares with a 28 percent profit gain for healthy companies and a 17.5 percent compensation increase for their top brass in 1978."

Frank Rosenfelt, chief executive of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Inc., topped last year's list with total compensation of over $5 million. That included $194,000 in salary and bonus and $4.9 million in stock options. The largest total compensation figure in 1978 was $2.3 million.

All of the top 25 earners last year netted more than $1 million each, a dramatic increase from 1978 when only 13 exceeded that level, Business Week said. The magazine survey embraced 507 executives in 255 companies.

Most of the top earners were concentrated in industries that are thriving despite a weakening economy: energy, aerospace, and entertainment. Of the top 25 earners, 17 were from those industries.

Price Panel Scores Failure To Monitor Health Fee Rises

The price advisory committee, set up last year by President Carter to recommend ways of holding down inflation, called on the Administration to issue a "strong directive" to the Health & Human Resources Dept. to monitor fast-rising physicians' fees and hospital charges.

The task of monitoring such costs was given to the Health, Education, & Welfare Dept., HHR's predecessor organization, in 1978. But, the price panel said in a report to the Council on Wage & Price Stability, "next to no monitoring of hospital costs or physicians' fees has taken place."

"NO MONITORING reports have been submitted by HEW (HHR) to COWPS even though requests for such have been made," the price panel added. "We recommend that no time be wasted in putting together the data necessary to monitor overall physicians' fees as well as individual physicians' fees in each specialty.

"COWPS should urgently seek the rapid release of 1980 hospital cost guidelines by HHS."

The recommendations grew out of an all-day discussion of soaring medical costs between the panel and representatives of government, medical care providers, and consumers, including labor.

Among its findings, the panel said health-care costs far exceeded the voluntary price guidelines set by the Administration for 1979.

THE GUIDELINE for physician fees last year was an increase of no more than 6.5 percent, but fees rose instead by 9.5 percent. Hospital costs went up 13.4 percent, as against a guideline range of 9.7 to 11.2 percent.

In the three months between last December and February 1980, physicians' fees rose at an annual rate of 15.9 percent while hospital charges increased 13.6 percent.

Labor Gears Up Relief Effort to Aid Cambodians

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can workers to aid the Cambodian people.

"Without our efforts to provide food and seeds, provide the needed medicine and tools, the Cambodians are doomed," the Kirkland message concludes.

Following briefing and strategy sessions at AFL-CIO headquarters, the coordinators went to the White House for a reception given by Mrs. Carter, who told them that labor's major effort in the national campaign is particularly essential in bringing the appeal to working people.

THE PLIGHT of the suffering Asians was put in clear focus for the coordinators by Chairman Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, who has made three trips to Cambodian refugee camps on the Thailand border in less than two years.

Rustin described the miserable conditions in the camps, the result of short supplies and an unsettling political situation. As bad as the conditions are, he said, Cambodians flock to the camps as best they can in hopes of being saved from starvation and sickness.

"HAVE YOU ever seen a baby die from starvation?" Rustin asked.

"There is no movement, no whimpering; the hands are still, and doctors need to stand by sometimes for hours, because life just slips away—not a twinkling of the eye or the movement of a finger."

Robert J. Stein, director of the National Cambodia Crisis Committee, told the coordinators that despite distribution problems, the relief effort is now working. He said the Cambodian people are entirely dependent on outside help, and without it there "is imminent danger of extinction."

A major part of the conference dealt with the development of fund-raising strategies and the distribution of campaign materials. The coordinators were urged to work closely with the federation's Dept. of Community Services and the labor press in getting the appeal to union members.

At Randolph Institute Conference

Black Unionists Rallied For '80 Election Drive

New York—Black trade unionists must take the lead in mobilizing a huge voter turnout in 1980 to guarantee the defeat of conservative candidates for Congress and the presidency, President Norman Hill told more than 1,300 participants at the A. Philip Randolph Institute's 11th national conference here.

The institute, which has 180 local affiliates in 36 states, works closely with the AFL-CIO and civil rights organizations in voter registration drives and labor support activities in the minority community.

HILL CRITICIZED economic policymakers for relying on measures that "carefully allocate economic suffering by class."

"We have workers, many of them union members, being used as cheap and plentiful cannon fodder in the war against inflation," Hill charged. "We are lectured repeatedly by conservative business leaders and economists about the immense values of suffering and sacrifice. But workers are the only people suffering today."

Pointing to widespread disillusionment among blacks with national political candidates, Hill warned that political apathy could produce a sweeping conservative victory in November.

"IF THAT happens, the disappointments of the last three years will look like achievements as we are forced into a defensive battle against an onslaught of right-wing legislation," he said.

Hill said black trade unionists can counter voter apathy by educating people "about the real issues, the economic issues," and by reminding them that "we have never had a perfect candidate, and we never will."

Recalling the late A. Philip Randolph's support for a black-labor alliance, Hill insisted that "in defending the labor movement, we are defending ourselves."

"WE DO NOT look to labor simply because it is powerful," he said. "We look to labor because it uses its power to advance the interests of all workers, including blacks.

"The labor movement is our home; it is the one stable institution in an unstable political environment."

Kenneth Young, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, praised the Randolph Institute for being "the first among the major black organizations to tie civil rights to economics."

YOUNG CALLED on institute leaders "to build coalitions with other minorities, with the elderly, with the young, with the churches, and with all others of good faith."

"If there's one thing we know about the elections of 1980 and beyond," he continued, "it's that we need allies lined up facing in the direction Phil Randolph taught us—against the enemy, not against each other."

Institute Chairman Bayard Rustin presented the 1980 A. Philip Randolph freedom award to the late Jesse Owens and to E. D. Nixon, a retired leader of the Sleeping Car Porters, who urged Martin Luther King, Jr., to join the civil rights movement.

Rustin, who retired as institute president in February, called Nixon "one of the unsung heroes of the civil rights cause, a man who is consumed by an immense love for his fellow human beings."

PRAISING OWENS as "an outstanding model for young people," Rustin recalled that the black Olympic athlete "put totalitarianism and racism to shame" at the 1936 games in Berlin.

Major conference speakers included Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.), Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.), COPE Director Al Barkan, Director Alan Kistler of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services and Director Walter Davis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services.

Major Gains in Aluminum Pacts Benefit 50,000

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between job classes of one cent the first and second years and a half-cent the third year at Alcoa and Reynolds. At Kaiser, the boost will be one cent in the second year and a half-cent the third.

The economic package also eliminates historic wage differentials among the three companies. Through a series of wage increments and equalization adjustments, employees at Alcoa, Kaiser, and Reynolds will achieve virtual uniformity in wage rates by the middle of 1982.

Total wage adjustments, assuming an 11 percent annual inflation rate, would raise the average aluminum worker's hourly pay to $14.10 during the three-year span of the agreement.

Significant improvements in pensions also were achieved by union negotiators. The new pension plan, for example, adds $4 more to the pension multiplier. Depending on job class, members will be entitled to pensions calculated on a range of multipliers from $18.25 to $22.25 per month times years of service.

Pensions for already retired workers and eligible surviving spouses will rise by 10 to 100 percent, depending on the year the employee retired and his length of service.



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH freedom award for 1980 was presented to the late Jesse Owens and E. D. Nixon, second from left, retired leader of the Sleeping Car Porters, at the Randolph Institute's national conference in New York. From left, are Bayard Rustin, institute chairman; Nixon; Mrs. Marlene Rankin, daughter of Owens; Herbert Douglas, who was on the 1936 U.S. Olympic team with Owens; Willie Davenport, 1980 U.S. Winter Olympic team member, and Norman Hill, president of the institute. The conference drew some 1,300 participants.

Free World Unions Urge Global Strategy For Full Employment

Paris—The heads of American, West European and Japanese trade unions called on free world leaders to work out an international employment strategy at this month's Venice summit conference.

"Full employment must be the direct goal of economic policy. Yet the energy crisis has relegated the employment problem into the background," the union leaders said in a joint statement.

"Comprehensive employment strategies are long overdue. Unemployment must not grow any further, its present level must be cut and specific commitments set out for achieving full employment."

THE REMARKS were part of a statement issued by members of the Trade Union Advisory Committee of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development meeting here. The TUAC statement—a set of policies shared by the trade unions of the free world—will be submitted to the heads of state and government leaders of the seven large industrial countries participating in the Venice meeting on June 22-23.

The union leaders also agreed to review the results of the Venice summit meeting, and take a position on its decisions.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, attending the TUAC conference, joined in charging that western governments are fighting the problems of unemployment, inflation, and slow growth the wrong way.

"OUR INFLATION in recent months has been seriously aggravated by heavy reliance on restrictions in money supply and high interest rates, which have had a heavy impact on the consumer price index and led to sharper increases in the rate of inflation," he said at a news conference.

"It has simultaneously had an impact on basic areas of our economy, and has heavily contributed to the current sharp increases in unemployment that we've suffered."

Kirkland and the other top leaders of unions of OECD countries also called on the free world to do more to speed up economic and social progress in developing nations.

"THE AIM MUST be to develop a more equitable international economic and social order and viable democratic social structures so as to meet the basic needs of all people," the TUAC statement said.

"Within such a program, the standards laid down in International Labor Organization conventions must be secured as the social and economic minimum for all workers."

The industrial development of Third World nations must go "hand in hand with progress in the agricultural sector and the expansion of the purchasing power of the population," the statement added. "This requires a systematic participation of the trade unions in both developing and industrialized countries."

BESIDES STRIVING for full employment among their own people, the international trade union movement urged the heads of state and government at their Venice meeting to seek the following goals within their countries: a 10 percent reduction in work time "in the near future," socially desirable investments, the maintenance and development of public services, a safeguarded social security system, and protection of workers' purchasing power, particularly among low-income groups.

The union leaders stressed the need for economic growth. "Most governments seem to forget that low or no growth is another source of inflation and creates further constraints and conflict within society, strengthening the tendencies to make the workers carry the "whole burden of austerity," they warned.

"THERE IS NO one remedy for the economic crisis. But initiatives limited to growth rates or energy and inflation cannot bring about the desired result."

The need for an internationally coordinated employment strategy is all the greater as persistent joblessness in the industrialized nations coincides with a new acceleration of technological change, the TUAC statement observed.

"This implies that careful attention has to be paid to the impact of new technology on employment and retraining requirements, including making maximum use of any job-creation potential," the statement said. "One means of solving problems as they arise is through agreements involving trade unions in the decision-making on the introduction and use of new technology."

THE TRADE UNION leaders said the public sector must play a key role as an employer itself. There is a need for specific job-creation programs, the development of training and employment services, and specific job-creation incentives for disadvantaged groups in the labor market and those living in depressed regions, they observed.

"The fight against inflation need not clash with the fight against unemployment," they added. The measures needed in the battle against inflation, they said, include antitrust action, the monitoring of prices and pricing policies of firms, the encouragement and protection of savings, and securing an adequate level of investment.

Shooting of Jordan Brings Shock, Dismay

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue expressed their "sorrow and dismay" at the attempt to assassinate civil rights leader Vernon E. Jordan, who is hospitalized in Fort Wayne, Ind.

In a message to the seriously wounded president of the National Urban League, Kirkland and Donahue said all AFL-CIO officers and members share in their feelings and "they join us in prayers for an early and complete recovery."

"We look forward to your resumption of duties and to continuing the joint efforts of our two organizations to create the conditions of life in America which will remove the root causes of the kind of mad violence which made you its target," Kirkland and Donahue said.



75TH ANNIVERSARY award of the League for Industrial Democracy honored Communications Workers President Glenn E. Watts for his contribution to social justice. CWA Sec.-Treas. Louis B. Knecht accepted the plaque for Watts at a New York luncheon. From left: Leo Cherne, chairman of the Citizens Commission on Refugees, LID Chairman Tom Kahn, LID Executive Director Arch Puddington, and Knecht.

LID Marks 75th Anniversary, Gives Award to Glenn Watts

New York—The League for Industrial Democracy was honored for its contribution to social justice, trade unionism and human rights at a special 75th anniversary luncheon. At the same time, LID presented its annual award to President Glenn Watts of the Communications Workers.

The LID was established in 1905 by Upton Sinclair, Jack London, Clarence Darrow, and other social visionaries of the time. Originally called the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, the organization had as its initial purpose the furtherance of the ideas of social change and trade unionism on college campuses.

THROUGH THE years the LID has continued to play an important role in educating successive generations of young people about the values and history of unions. Many public officeholders, union leaders and social activists received their initial education about trade unions from various LID programs.

In paying tribute to Watts, the LID took note of his "humanitarian ideals" and support of human rights. Watts, the LID said, had translated his commitment to these values "into a positive program for a powerful and progressive trade union." He was cited for his work on behalf of racial and sexual equality and for a recognition that "full equality has many dimensions, expanding opportunities for participation along with the destruction of artificial and discriminatory barriers to economic mobility."

LOUIS KNECHT, CWA secretary-treasurer, accepted the award for Watts, who was recovering from a recent illness. Knecht said that while the United States had experienced considerable social and economic progress during this century, recent events had demonstrated that "American society has not caught up with the ideals and aspirations on which the LID was founded 75 years ago."

He described as "ominous" the "unrelenting attack on the labor movement" mounted by conservative forces in the country, an attack, Knecht said, "that goes far beyond the ranting of seedy fringe outfits like the National Right to Work Committee." Knecht was especially critical of the Business Roundtable, which he said was largely responsible for the emerging campaign for a "union-free environment."

Leo Cherne, chairman of the Citizens' Commission on Indochinese Refugees, praised Watts and the CWA for their support of humanitarian and democratic goals, especially their work on behalf of Soviet dissidents. Cherne said organized labor has been the strongest and most reliable supporter of humanitarian efforts on behalf of those seeking democratic rights in their own societies, or fleeting dictatorship as immigrants to the United States.

SPEAKING ALONG similar lines, Efrem Yankelevich, the son-in-law of exiled dissident Andrei Sakharov, thanked the labor movement and the LID for its support for his father-in-law and other persecuted dissidents. He said the labor movement was the only force which could be counted on to support the dissidents irrespective of the political situation.

White-Westinghouse Strikers Win Major Gains in New Pact

The 10-week strike by 5,000 members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers against White Consolidated Industries has ended with the near unanimous ratification of a new three-year national contract providing about $2.50 per hour in wage and cost-of-living increases alone.

Over the contract's term, workers at the six IUE locals will receive wage increases of 98 cents an hour, plus an average 4 cents an hour as inequity increases along with semi-annual cost-of-living increases. The minimum pension benefit was raised from $9.75 to $12 per month per year of service, and improvements were won in layoff income benefits, hospitalization and dental plans.

"WE'RE PROUD of our White-Westinghouse members whose solidarity on the picket line won this contract," IUE President David J. Fitzmaurice said. "They stood together in hard economic times to produce this victory."

Chief IUE Negotiator Vincent Vingle called the contract "fair and just" and said it was the direct result of the militancy of the strikers who "held up under company pressure and won the second strike in four years against tough management."

In 1976, the IUE gained its first contract with White Consolidated, which bought the Westinghouse Appliance Division in 1975, after a three-month strike chiefly over White's attempt to break up the national bargaining unit. The major strike issues this year were economic.

ALL LOCAL issues were resolved before the final national agreement was reached. Local supplements were "greatly improved" according to Vingle. The local unions are in Edison, N.J.; Miami-Ft. Lauderdale; Mansfield, Newark and Columbus, Ohio.

Other contract gains include a vacation bonus of four hours extra pay per week of vacation, institution of expedited arbitration procedure, and accumulation of seniority credits while on disability for up to two years.

The strike began on Mar. 16. It ended on May 26, with employees returning to work on May 27 and receiving holiday pay for Memorial Day.

Suit Seeks Reversal Of Jobless Aid Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

according to Labor Dept. projections—extended benefits would have been provided in the fourth quarter of fiscal 1980 and continued through the third quarter of fiscal 1981.

BECAUSE OF the change, Kirkland and Fraser said, "large numbers of workers will be denied extended benefits to which the 1970 law entitles them and which they need in order to care for their families and to seek new jobs.

"The human cost of pauperizing these workers unemployed through no fault of their own is far greater than any dollar savings could justify. Therefore, we are asking the court to nullify the changes, to require the Secretary of Labor to administer the 1970 law as Congress intended and to restore to those entitled to them the benefits that should have been paid since Jan. 3."

For the Long Haul

LABOR'S GOALS have never changed, though just now we are pursuing them under difficult conditions, as we have had to do many times in the past.

Analyzing some of the changed and changing circumstances in which we are seeking those constant goals, I think, will bring us as close as we can come to predicting developments over the next 10 years.

FIRST, THERE HAVE been some changes in political alignments that make it hard to tell Democrats from Republicans. We hear a great deal about the swing toward conservatism. Just now the rich and the corporations are getting a great deal more than their share of the pie. The Administration and the Congress seem to be trying to outdo each other in favoring the haves at the expense of the have-nots.

Much of this has come about, I believe, because of the hard-sell lobbying and advertising and manipulation of public opinion that are being conducted by the relatively new phenomenon of corporate, trade and industry political action committees.

I don't think for a moment that it reflects any deep or permanent shift in public opinion. People can be misled for a time, but they have a way of catching up with misrepresentation and regaining their sense of decency and fair play and concern for others.

THERE IS A strong and well-founded suspicion that what's good for General Bullmoose is not necessarily good for the U.S.A. That is reinforced a little bit every time a bank or utility company announces that it is making certain changes "for the convenience of our customers" and it turns out that the changes really mean less service and higher prices. It's getting harder to sell new miracle ingredients that turn a wallflower into the belle of the ball.

In the same way, I think, when a corporate PAC spends a bundle on a particular candidate as a "public service," voters tend to look for the private motive. In every election, I think, voters will suspect that the candidates supported by business are likely to be more solicitous for the welfare of business than for that of consumers.

WE IN LABOR will be doing what we can to accelerate the learning process. COPE has been educating workers and consumers about the platforms and voting records of candidates for quite a long time.

In coalition with civil rights groups, women's groups, family farm organizations, environmentalists and other organizations that genuinely represent people rather than those whose chief interest is private profit, I think we will be able to give the corporate PACs a run for their money, no matter how much they have to spend.

There are no final defeats and certainly no final victories in this or any other kind of battle that labor engages in. We are enlisted for the long haul, and we do not quit.

—From remarks by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue at a seminar at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies, June 4, 1980.

AFL-CIO News

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To Beat the Clock



Monopoly on the March

Too Much Money at the Top Fuels Growing Merger Mania

By Gus Tyler

OSCAR AMERINGER, editor of a socialist newspaper in Oklahoma earlier in this century, used to say that money is like manure: piled up in one place, it stinks; spread out, it makes things grow.

Right now, money is piling up in stinky ways.

In the last few weeks, companies have been acquiring companies. The merger movement that slowed down a bit in the first quarter of this year is picking up speed again. Monopoly is on the march.

THE REASON is not hard to find: interest rates have come down slightly in the last month. This means that big corporations who are the favored borrowers can lay their hands on ready money. They're using the newly found cash to buy other companies.

Now this is not the way it was supposed to be. We were told over and over again that the way to get the economy back on the right track was to make money available to those biggies at the top who, they insisted repeatedly, would invest their "capital" to expand facilities, to provide more jobs, to improve productivity, to increase supply, to hold down prices. Remember?

They said it and they still continue to say it. And they will continue to say it when the next time comes around for writing tax law, when they will argue that we must ease the tax on corporations and on the big individual investors because only when the rich are richer will they make the investments to pull us out of unemployment and inflation.

FOR THE MOMENT, the corporate giants have the money. So what are they doing with it? They are buying up one another.

Dan Dorfman, financial columnist for the Chicago Tribune-N.Y. News Syndicate, hands out a few gossipy tidbits:

"Liquor biggie Seagram Co. may try to take over Burlington-Northern. . . . A bid for Kerr-McGee from Standard Oil of Ohio . . . Allied Chemical is interested in Pitney Bowes . . . Standard Oil of Indiana pitching hard for American Cyanamid . . . etc."

Arnold Hoffman, executive vice president of Financo, is quoted: "More people want to do more things—such as acquiring or divesting marginal operations. . . . I think we're seeing a break in the availability of bank money for acquisitions and this should heighten merger fever."

NOW, WHO BENEFITS from all this piling up of money at the top?

The buying company benefits—more power over the market and, probably, a lower corporate income tax upon allowance for the "expenditure" made in the purchase.

The sellers benefit—because whatever profits they realized in the sale are taxed as a "capital gain," which is about one-half the tax rate on normal earnings.

Have any new jobs been created? No. Any new facilities, any added supplies? No. Any lowering of prices? Of course not. Indeed, if anything, more monopoly means higher prices.

To quote another humorist friend of mine: To think you can take care of the people down below by taking care of the people at the top is like feeding the birds by feeding the horses.

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'Trade Unions Ready To Play Their Part'

The downward trend of the world economy can be reversed by action in every country and efficient international cooperation.

The governments will have to use the whole range of economic tools at their disposal. To contain inflation, most of them have increasingly resorted to monetaristic measures without fully using other available tools.

Today's multiple problems of both cyclical and structural nature cannot be solved by these measures which, moreover, have aggravated the economic and social situation. . . .

Trade unions are ready to play their part in the policy-making for economic growth, structural reform, price stability, and full employment.

—Statement of the Trade Union Advisory Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development, May 29, 1980.

Equal Sharing Essential

Social Benefits Cited as Factor In Assessing Productivity Gains

The following is excerpted from a speech by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland presented on his behalf at the recent conference of the American Productivity Center in Houston.

WHY DO THOSE who are most articulate in calling for increased productivity remain so quiet when massive cuts are proposed in federal funds for training and work-experience? Surely, providing the disadvantaged with job skills is a major part of the productivity battle.

But even worse in our view are those who would slash human needs programs while at the same time creating new tax breaks for the corporations. The supporters of such a concept have changed the "guns or butter" argument to a capital investment vs. human investment debate. Organized labor is for both—in both cases.

I WOULD ALSO suggest that those who advocate the "trickle down" theory as the only solution to increased productivity and the curing of the nation's ills are all too often the same individuals and organizations that bad-mouth the workforce. The scapegoating of workers is a popular fad that hardly improves the productivity debate. Insulting workers—calling them lazy, sloppy, uncaring, and unwilling to hold a job—is an excuse based on contempt, often bigotry, and a determination to treat employees as machines.

If you believe that Madison Avenue television commercials exhorting pride in work are a substitute for the proper tools, sufficient time to do the job, and basic respect for the dignity and worth of the individual—then we have nothing in common.

Work and pride in work still have value in America. That is why even rumors of good jobs draw lines of willing workers.

AT THE SAME TIME, it is not surprising that many workers are not interested in, or challenged by, dead-end, boring, repetitive jobs. But, we can work together to give the worker hope for advancement, a decent standard of living, and a feeling of participation and democracy on the job.

Let me make another point. Workers are very concerned by the oft-repeated management argument that safety and health protection can be unproductive. Every worker knows what the loss of a limb means in terms of his or her individual productivity. Does that not have some value to the employer? If an employer can tell—to the dollar—the cost of new equipment to reduce safety and health hazards, can't the same employer calculate the benefit in terms of insurance premiums, lost time, and replacement training—not to mention human tragedy?

SOMEHOW, we never count that way. Instead, we count the number of goods, and not how good they are. An automobile that lasts four years counts the same as one that lasts five years. The extra workmanship, better engineering, design, and better quality materials count for nothing as long as the product is competitive.

Similarly, improvements in the quality of life—cleaner air and water—add value to the human condition, but nothing to productivity figures.

So long as the quest for improved productivity is perceived as either a device to make workers toil harder and longer or simply a means for higher profit, then workers will resist. And, we in the labor movement will be leading that fight.

THE FIRST STEP, then, is to move the debate from polemic to partnership. If increased productivity is viewed—as we in labor view it—as contributing to the general prosperity and well-being, then we can join in seeking solutions. For we recognize the potential of increased productivity when the benefits are shared equally by all.

Our willingness to participate in seeking solutions would be greatly enhanced, however, if we had to spend less time fending off business efforts aimed at destroying us. If an industry or company finds it important to seek the support of its unions in securing favorable legislation, why must we always find the business world united in fighting the nomination of a William Lubbers as NLRB general counsel? Or defeating labor law reform? Or seeking to gut minimum wage?

WHY MUST WE always have to defend the Occupational Safety & Health Act? We simply are not going to accept the premise that business efficiency should be increased at personal risk to the workers. The pursuit of productivity has some limits.

American management surely does not believe that its future prosperity depends on low wages, long hours, cutting corners on health and safety, and a weak or non-existent labor movement.

There is an old saying in Washington: *"quid pro quo."* Well, we are tired of being asked for the *quid* by business, when there never is any *quo*.

FRANKLY, WE ARE not going to look kindly upon requests for help and assistance from those who want to destroy us, or what we stand for. I wonder how much increased labor-management conflict contributes to productivity. Rather than continually threatening the existence of unions, wouldn't a better approach be to work together on problems that detract from productivity—absenteeism, boredom, alcoholism and bad workmanship resulting from inadequate education, training, and supervision?

We believe in the investment in people, because without skilled, healthy, educated, experienced workers, there can be no productivity. And productivity, unless it benefits people, has no value.

For Workers, Consumers

Congressional Veto Authority Jeopardizes FTC's Safeguards

CONGRESSIONAL VETO power over Federal Trade Commission rules will adversely affect the efforts to eliminate fraud and promote competition in the marketplace, Michael Gildea of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation warned.

Gildea said the newly enacted procedure will delay implementation of consumer protections as special interest groups, corporate or business, seek relief from Congress after they have failed to overturn a rule in administrative procedures. He said consumers and the FTC "will be forced to fight these cases one by one" in Congress over the three-year span of the new legislation.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Gildea said this across-the-board limitation sets a precedent that puts all regulatory bodies in jeopardy of similar restrictions. He listed the Securities & Exchange Commission, Occupational Safety & Health Administration, Federal Communications Commission and the Environmental Protection Agency as among those now in danger of being limited "with a legislative veto" measure.

WORKERS AND consumers will be the losers as the regulatory restrictions take hold, Gildea predicted. He pointed out that FTC action against unfair competition in recent years in just two industries, blue jeans and eyeglass manufacturing, has produced savings estimated at more than $150 million, clearly demonstrating the beneficial effects "this agency has had on the consumer's pocketbook."

Reporters questioning Gildea, who is assistant to the federation's legislative director, were Diane Brockett of the Washington Star and Drew Von Bergen of United Press International. Labor News Conference is produced as a public service by the AFL-CIO and is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

CAN KING COAL come back? It has to, according to the World Coal Study, for the sake of global economic stability and future growth.

The newly released multinational coal study suggests that if the United States takes strong leadership among the coal-rich nations, the international oil cartel could be broken, the power of the big oil companies could be greatly reduced and the nation's energy resources might be brought under a coherent public policy.

OTHER PROSPECTS held out by the study are the revitalization of the ailing U.S. coal industry, with more than 20,000 miners now jobless, modernization of the railroads and a rebirth of the U.S. merchant marine in the context of a booming steam coal export market.

Coal is the key to meeting these objectives and time is of the essence, according to the World Coal Study, a group of 38 experts from 16 nations organized by Prof. Carroll L. Wilson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

After 18 months of deliberations, the group issued its report, asserting among other findings that coal can provide two-thirds of the added energy needed for the world's economic growth over the next 20 years.

WHAT'S MORE, coal output and use can be greatly expanded while meeting all the health and safety laws and regulations and the most stringent environmental standards, the study concluded.

"We say there should be no rollback of any environmental standard in any country," Wilson was quoted as saying when the report was released.

The study points out that oil imports were the basis of three decades of economic growth for the United States, but increasingly supplies will not be available for the future. Along with vigorous conservation and increases in non-oil fuels, coal can bridge the gap from the "fading petroleum era" to the renewable energy sources of the next century, the study contends.

IT SUGGESTS that the coal-rich nations, led by the United States and Australia, can lead the way out of the present energy dilemma by tripling world coal production and multiplying exports of steam coal 10 to 15 times.

The goal is attainable, the experts insist. It will take only a 5 percent annual growth rate in the production of coal, which already accounts for a quarter of the world's energy sources.

Other major conclusions of the study:

- World coal reserves are enormous. Recoverable reserves can support 1977 production rates for 250 years and are five times the world's oil reserves.
- The technology for mining, moving and using coal is well-established.
- The capital needed to triple production and expand world coal trade is well within the capacity of capital markets.

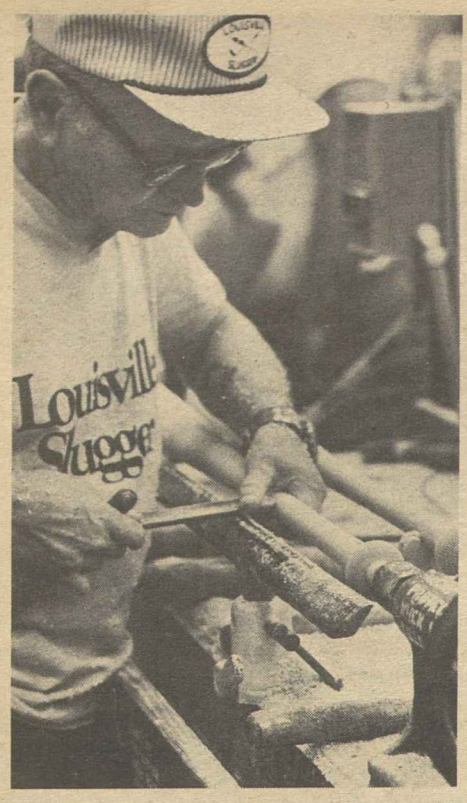
WITH THE PRICE of oil soaring, coal is rapidly becoming more competitive. Since a ton of coal produces the energy of 4.8 barrels of oil, the $20 per barrel increase in oil prices by OPEC in the past year improved coal's position by nearly $100 a ton, the study noted.

Taking Japan as a case in point, the study notes that the cost of coal landed there is about $45 a ton. Meeting Japan's strict environmental rules adds about $35 more, making coal cost $80 a ton. At $35 a barrel landed in Japan, the cost of 4.8 barrels of oil to match the energy of a ton of coal is about $165, more than twice as expensive.

Prof. Wilson stresses that the lead time between signing a contract for the output of a planned new mine and using its coal thousands of miles away in a new power plant can take up to ten years. Thus, delay can be disastrous, he points out.



VETO POWER Congress voted itself over Federal Trade Commission regulations could threaten needed consumer protections, Michael Gildea of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation said on Labor News Conference. He was interviewed by Drew Von Bergen, left, of United Press International and Diane Brockett of the Washington Star. The program, produced as a public service by AFL-CIO, is broadcast weekly on Mutual radio.







Throngs of visitors make their way through Cincinnati's Convention Center to view union exhibits.

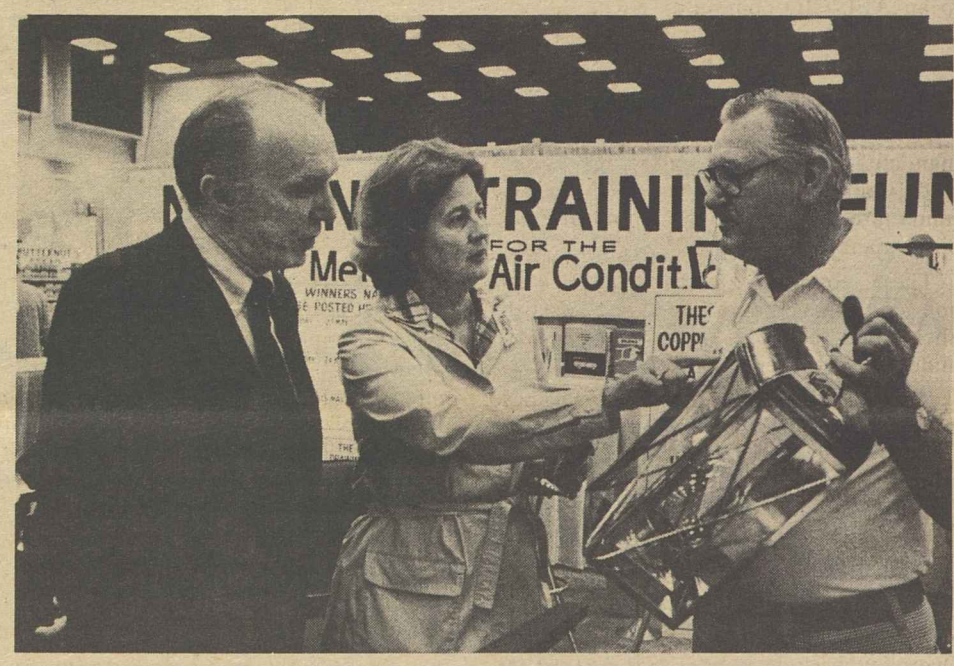
Cincinnati Displays Union Label

UNION WORKERS showed off their products, skills and services for more than 200,000 visitors who came to the Cincinnati Convention Center for the 35th AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show.

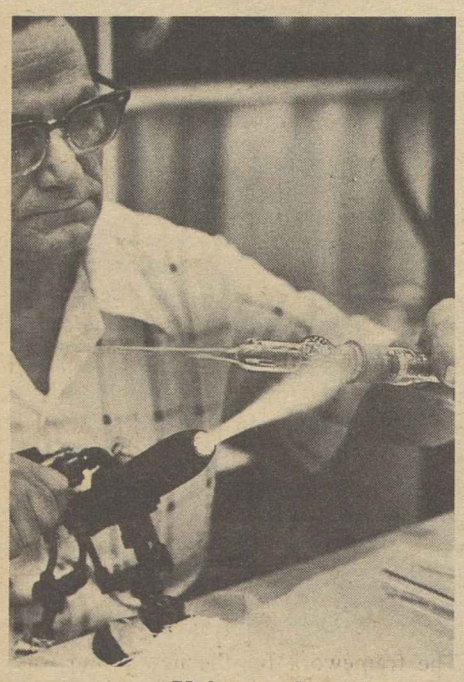
The six-day event featured some 300 exhibits set up and staffed by federation affiliates in cooperation with participating companies under union contracts, reflecting the effectiveness of good labor-management relations.

In opening the show, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue called the exhibition "labor's showcase—an appropriate setting to highlight the best in the American economic system."

Visitors were treated to gifts and prizes valued at more than $100,000. The show is produced annually by the federation's Union Label & Service Trades Dept.



Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue receive pointers on sheet metal crafting.





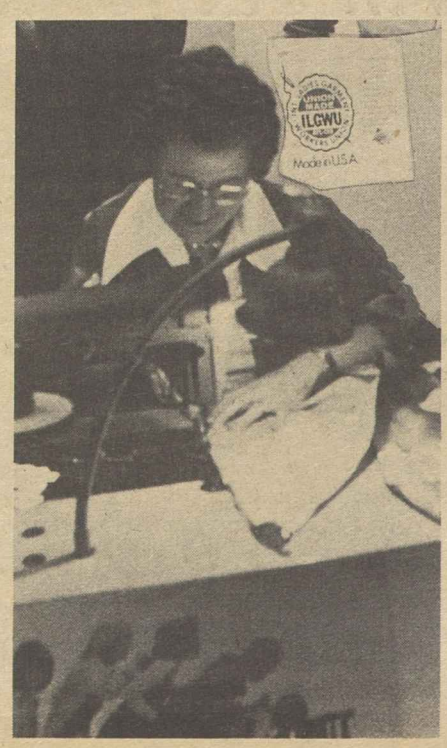




Union workers demonstrate their skills during the week-long show that featured hundreds of exhibits.



Jointly sponsored Health Fair station provides show-goers with an opportunity for glaucoma and vision examinations, blood pressure checks and to gather information on referral services.



Bargaining Effort Urged

Stronger Voice Sought In Pension Plan Control

A stronger voice for unions in the management of collectively bargained pension plans could bring immediate and long-term benefits for their members, a study by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. concluded.

The study found that not only was the return on pension fund investments surprisingly low, but the jobs of union members were being jeopardized by investment in anti-union firms and foreign business ventures.

IN RELEASING the 106-page report, IUD President Howard D. Samuel termed the study a major contribution in the effort to assure that the billions of dollars in pension fund investments serve "socially desirable economic activities" and offer "prudent investment of workers' retirement savings."

The findings show that neither of these purposes is well served, Samuel stressed. He added that "there is disturbing evidence of a vast concentration of decision-making in a very few hands, and a lack of consideration of both short-range and long-range interests of the workers for whose benefits the funds were created."

Samuel said the report will be submitted to an AFL-CIO committee on union pension investments that has undertaken a parallel study and is expected to issue a report later this year.

IUD VICE PRESIDENT Jacob Sheinkman, chairman of the department's pension study committee, noted that most pension funds are controlled by employers and hired managers.

These company-controlled funds may not only have poor earnings records, Sheinkman said, but union jobs are often undermined by their investment policies.

"Large portions of the assets of these pension funds are used to furnish capital to build foreign plants and to finance companies that may follow anti-union practices," Sheinkman pointed out.

THE STUDY focused on the benefit and investment practices of 10 large industrial firms and 192 collectively bargained and public sector pension plans. Overall, the study obtained 545 plans and analyzed 35 investment portfolios.

Some of the key findings:

- The rate of return on company-controlled fund investments over the past 10 years averaged about 4.3 percent—lagging behind the inflation rate and stock market profits, and even the interest rate on savings accounts.
- Extensive interrelationships between employers and institutions that manage the assets of company-controlled funds "suggest the possibility of conflicts of interest that may work to the detriment of fund beneficiaries."

The report stressed the vital role of pension investments in the U.S. economy, noting that assets of these funds are approaching $600 billion. Estimates indicate that pension funds account for nearly 25 percent of the holdings in companies listed on the New York and American Stock Exchanges.

And although 60 percent of private pension funds can be administered by company and union trustees, "only a fraction of these private sector funds are actually subject to joint control—estimates range from 10 to 15 percent. Thus, it is evident that the beneficiaries of these funds rarely enjoy input into the investment decision-making that profoundly affects their interest."

THE REPORT cited four strategies that should be considered in fund management policies favorable to workers and beneficiaries:

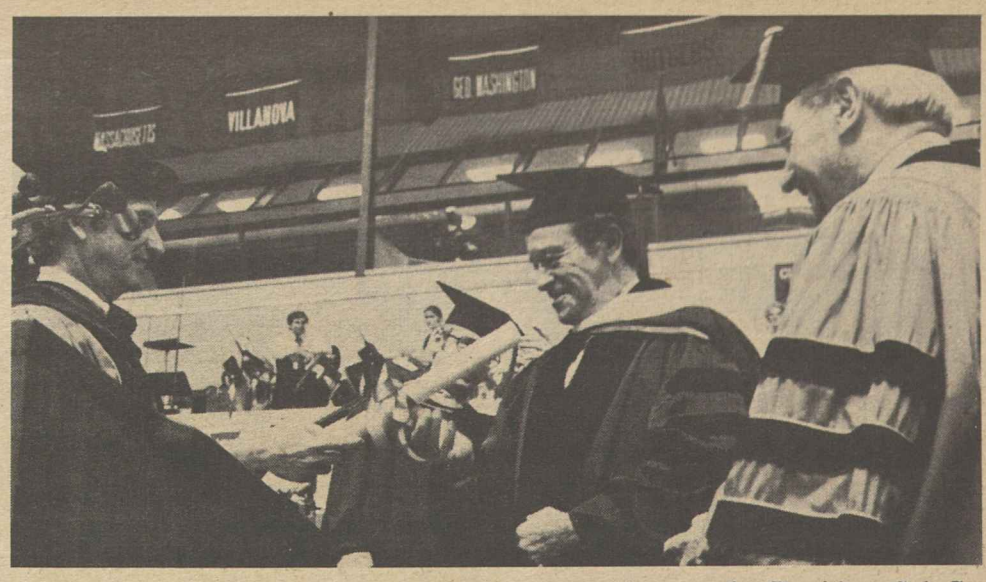
- Investment in residential mortgages and related ventures that promote development of communities where the plan's participants live.
- Investment in firms that have primarily domestic workforces, rather than in companies that have workforces outside the country, to help promote U.S. jobs and long-term stability of benefit plans.
- Investment in firms that have good labor relations records and comply with federal labor laws that guarantee workers' rights to organize, thus encouraging industrial stability.
- Investments that tend to promote "the ready availability of food, shelter and energy for fund beneficiaries."

THE REPORT suggests that IUD affiliates press for joint management of pension plans through collective bargaining or, barring that, through commitments from employers for a voice in key decisions affecting plan participants. These decisions would include the selection of trustees and fund managers, as well as general investment policies.

It also proposes new legislation to require either joint labor-management administration of benefit plans or to assure employees a voice in investment decisions.

IUD vice presidents serving on the committee that oversaw the drafting of the report in addition to Sheinkman, secretary-treasurer of the Clothing & Textile Workers, are Sec-Treas. Shelly Appleton of the Ladies' Garment Workers, President Lloyd McBride of the Steelworkers, President Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Vice President George Poulin of the Machinists, President Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and President Glenn E. Watts of the Communications Workers.

IUD Research Director Richard Prosten, who served as committee secretary, said a limited number of copies of the report are available from the department.



IN RECOGNITION of years of service to working people, President Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers is awarded an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree by Rutgers University President Edward J. Bloustein, left, at commencement ceremonies. ILGWU Vice President Edward Kramer, right, a member of the Rutgers board of governors, assists Chaikin.

37,000 Lumber Workers Vote on New 3-Year Pacts

Portland, Ore.—Some 37,000 loggers, sawmill and plywood plant workers in six western states are voting on proposals for new three-year contacts with 10 major forest products employers.

Terms of the tentative agreement, which were withheld pending ratification, were reached here in bargaining between two AFL-CIO unions — the Woodworkers (IWA) and the Lumber, Production & Industrial Workers (LPIW), a division of the Carpenters— and the Western States Wood Products Employers Association.

THE CONTRACT referendum is expected to be completed by late June. The previous contracts with the employers, negotiated three years ago without a work stoppage, expired June 1.

Of the proposed settlement, Vernon (Red) Russell, president of IWA Western Regional Council 3, said: "We are satisfied with it and feel it will do the job for our people over the next three years."

The tentative accord came after about a month of negotiations. In previous bargaining years, negotiators have reached agreement as early as May, but sometimes not until September and in some instances after a strike.

AN ESTIMATED 30 percent of the workers involved have been laid off because of the troubled state of the wood products industry, with the housing construction recession a major factor. Those without jobs include about 400 who are unemployed in the wake of the destruction caused by the volcanic eruption of Mt. Saint Helens in southwest Washington.

Employers in the bargaining coalition include Boise Cascade Corp., Champion International Co., Crown Zellerbach Corp., Georgia-Pacific Corp., International Paper Co., ITT-Rayonier Inc., Louisiana-Pacific Corp., Publishers Paper Co., Simpson Timber Co., and Weyerhaeuser Co.

The proposed settlement, which affects workers in Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Montana, and Alaska, would set a pattern for forthcoming negotiations between the two unions and the Timber Operators Council, another large employer group, and hundreds of independent companies. Those negotiations will involve about 43,000 workers in the wood products industry in the West.

THE IWA and LPIW have engaged in unified negotiations with forest products employers since the late 1960s. This year the two unions also had the support of the United Federation of Industrial & Tidewater Labor Organizations, a coalition formed last year to provide mutual assistance should strike support become necessary. It is made up of the two AFL-CIO unions and three West Coast unaffiliated unions.

The early tentative agreement in the Big 10 wood products negotiations follows several contract settlements in the West Coast paper industry.

Canadian Union Formed for Oil, Chemical Fields

Edmonton, Alta.—A new, 30,000-member union, the Energy & Chemical Workers Union, with headquarters in Edmonton, came into being June 1.

The ECWU groups the Canadian District of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Union, eight locals that were directly affiliated with the Quebec Federation of Labor, and the Canadian Chemical Workers Union, which was made up of some former locals of the International Chemical Workers Union.

The framework for the new union was built at a founding convention in Montreal, Apr. 21-24, which followed several years of preparatory meetings.

NEIL REIMER, who was Canadian director of OCAW, was elected national director and chief executive officer of the new Canadian organization, and Bob Stewart, former executive director of the Canadian Chemical Workers, was elected secretary-treasurer.

The new union is financially independent and has its own executive board and constitution, but it will maintain close links with the OCAW. It will share in the OCAW strike fund and participate in health and welfare programs and other common projects.

Reimer said the ECWU "will put a new dimension" in the trade union movement in Canada.

"While I am a strong advocate of Canadian autonomy, I cannot overemphasize the importance of close links with the union in the United States," he said. "After all, we deal with the same multinational employers." He cited such firms as Gulf, Shell, Texaco, Dow Chemical and Dupont.

Labor, Allies Win California Tax Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting last February joined the battle to defeat Proposition 9, branding it "another indiscriminate tax cut benefiting mostly the wealthy."

THE COUNCIL reiterated its opposition "to tax cuts which provide windfalls to the wealthy, rig the tax structure even further against low- and middle-income workers and hamstring the ability of government to provide necessary services."

California voters agreed, turning down the proposal 3,853,921 to 2,467,616.

The state's voters also defeated another AFL-CIO-opposed measure, Proposition 10, an anti-rent control scheme that would have invalidated all existing rent control laws and allowed landlords to raise rents based on the rise in the consumer price index and other factors, even if their increased costs were substantially below that percentage.

Proposition 10, which was also backed by Jarvis, was defeated by a margin of 65 to 35 percent. The vote was 3,965,798 to 2,163,419.

ANOTHER MAJOR California AFL-CIO-backed measure, Proposition 11, which would have raised $200 million to $400 million for improved public transit and the development of alternative fuels by imposing a 10 percent surtax on the profits of California oil companies, was defeated, however, 3,425,458 to 2,722,732.

The oil companies poured more than $6 million into a massive media campaign to defeat the measure. Adroitly avoiding any mention of the fact that Proposition 11 affected the oil industry, the ads, which saturated radio and television, portrayed the measure as another example of government interference, claiming that it would cost consumers $100 million.

While Propositions 9, 10 and 11 dominated the ballot in California, the voters also approved four other measures backed by the California AFL-CIO. They were:

- A $750 million bond act to provide farm and home aid for veterans.
- A measure to bar contempt citations against news media employees for refusing to disclose information or sources.
- A provision for disaster assistance to persons removing debris from private property in major disasters or emergencies.
- A measure to allow the legislature to authorize state revenue bonds to finance alternative energy source facilities and lease or sell them.

Two other labor-backed measures were defeated: a $495 million park lands and renewable resources investment program and a measure to substitute public notice and referendum procedures for existing prior election approval for low-rent housing projects.

President Vetoes Action

Congress Votes Down Carter's Oil Import Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

Meanwhile, the Administration had drawn back from its plan to put the import fee into effect pending its appeal of a federal court ruling that the President exceeded his powers in imposing the tax.

THE ADMINISTRATION had touted the measure as a means of promoting increased fuel conservation and reducing reliance on imported oil. But the AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its meeting last month, assailed it as "inflationary and inequitable" and called on Congress to overturn it.

The temporary extension of the current federal debt ceiling is necessary to keep government programs and agencies functioning until a new debt ceiling is set in the budget resolution now back for repairs in a House-Senate conference committee.

The first conference committee report on the budget resolution was soundly rejected by the House last week, 242-141, because it hewed too closely to the Senate's plan for sharp increases in military spending to be balanced by deep cuts in domestic programs. But the House then voted—after a number of liberal congressmen had departed—to instruct its conferees to insist on the same $153.7 billion figure for defense outlays that was contained in the budget it had just rejected.

THUS, THE HOUSE seemed to be sending conflicting messages, and the chairman of its budget committee, Rep. Robert N. Giaimo (D-Conn.), expressed concern that the entire congressional budget-setting process might be in danger of collapsing.

Held hostage in the confusion are special unemployment benefits for more than 700,000 jobless workers which could be delayed for weeks. Payments to workers come from the Federal Unemployment Benefit Fund which has run out of money. A request for a $1.1-billion supplemental appropriation to keep the program going for the rest of the fiscal year has been submitted to Congress. But voting on the measure cannot take place until both the new debt ceiling and the fiscal 1981 budget resolution are cleared.

Caught in the jam are benefits for more than 400,000 workers receiving trade adjustment assistance because they lost their jobs as a result of the impact of foreign imports. Higher-than-expected claims under this program were the main contributor to depletion of the special benefits account. Others whose benefits are tied up include 127,000 jobless veterans, 52,400 former federal workers and 10,600 laid-off postal workers.

IN ANOTHER congressional development, the House Judiciary Committee rejected a move to extend the application of the federal extortion law to labor-management disputes. The committee backed the proposal of Rep. John F. Seiberling (D-Ohio) to strike the recommendation of the Criminal Justice subcommittee that persons should be subject to federal prosecution for extortion even though their actions were "in furtherance of a legitimate objective or activity."

The Judiciary committee is marking up a full-scale revision of the federal criminal code, and organized labor had pressed vigorously for retention of current law. Under Supreme Court interpretations, bona fide strikes are now exempt from the application of the federal extortion law even if they lead to property damage or personal injury.

Don Zimmerman Nominated to Fill NLRB Vacancy

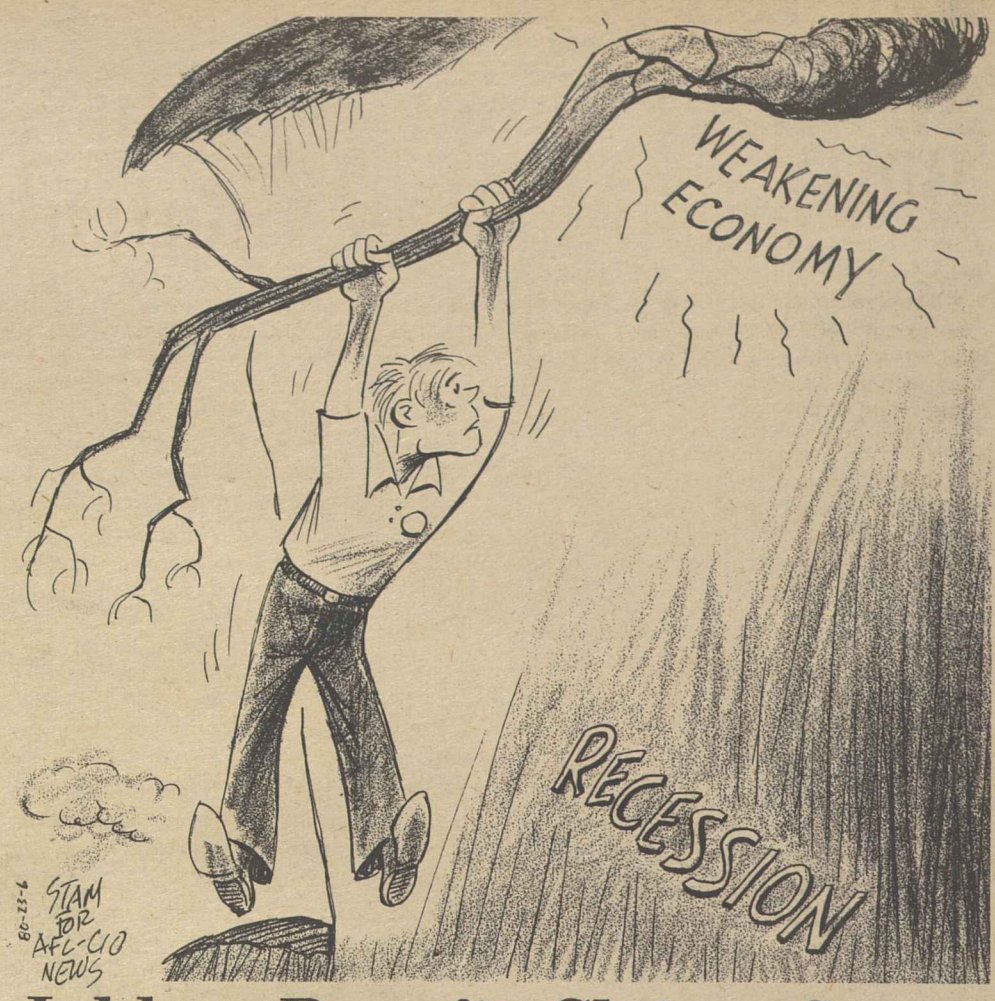
Don A. Zimmerman, minority counsel to the Senate Labor & Human Resources Committee, is President Carter's choice to fill the current vacancy on the National Labor Relations Board. The President announced he will nominate Zimmerman for a seat on the five-member board for a term extending through Dec. 16, 1984.

Zimmerman, whose nomination must be confirmed by the Senate, is registered as politically independent. He would fill the vacancy created last December by the resignation of Republican Betty S. Murphy.

As minority counsel to the Senate committee, the 40-year-old California native advised the Republican members, particularly Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York, the senior GOP member.

DURING HIS six years with the Senate, Zimmerman served as minority counsel to the full committee and its subcommittee on labor. He has been involved in such legislative issues as labor-management relations, equal employment opportunity, pension reform, minimum wage, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance.

Before joining the Senate committee, he held positions with the National Manpower Institute, the Penn Central Transportation Co., the federal Office of Management & Budget, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense.



Jobless Benefit Claims Soar As Recession Layoffs Grow

(Continued from Page 1)

sharpest drop in history. The huge decline signaled that a far deeper recession is likelier than the "mild and brief" slowdown forecast earlier this year by President Carter and his economic advisers.

The index was introduced in 1948 to indicate future changes in the direction of the economy. It is a summary of 12 measures of economic activity, each averaged according to its relative importance. The measures are new manufacturing orders, building permits for private housing, daily stock prices, manufactured goods inventories, the factory worker layoff rate, the average workweek for industrial workers, the money supply, net new business start-ups, the rate at which finished goods are shipped, new orders for consumer goods, orders for factory equipment, and commodity prices.

OF THE 10 indicators available for April, the layoff rate contributed the greatest to the decline in the index, the government said. Courtenay Slater, the Commerce Dept.'s chief economist, said the drop "signals a steep decline in industrial production and real gross national product" during the current quarter.

Real GNP—the value of the nation's total output of goods and services—grew only a weak six-tenths of 1 percent at an annual rate in the January-March quarter. In recent months, steep cuts in employment, production, and sales have been posted throughout the economy, particularly in the hard-hit auto and housing industries.

Except for January, the index of leading economic indicators has dropped steadily for the past seven months, marking the longest string of poor performances since the 1973-75 recession. The April drop followed declines of 2.1 percent in March and four-tenths of 1 percent in February. The previous one-month record fall of 3 percent occurred in September 1974.

WHILE FACTORY layoffs contributed most to the April drop, other major reasons for the decline in the index were a falloff in building permits and new orders for consumer goods and a drop in commodity prices, the Commerce Dept. said.

In its report on new jobless benefit claims, the Labor Dept. said that 29 states recorded larger numbers of workers receiving benefits. The largest increases were in Michigan, up 23,100 to 318,000; Missouri, up 17,100 to 82,200, Illinois, up 14,000 to 217,400; Indiana, up 9,800 to 96,100, and Ohio, up 5,300 to 208,000.

The increases were attributed to further layoffs in the auto industry in Michigan, lower employment in the trade, service, and construction industries in Illinois, in the metals industry in Indiana, and in the transportation equipment industry in Missouri and Ohio.

AN INDUSTRY source reported that U.S. auto makers will reduce production of new passenger cars this month by 32 percent from a year earlier to 562,000 for the lowest June level since 1961. As a result, Wards Automotive Reports said, output for the April-June period will fall to 1.67 million units, 33 percent below the same period last year and 8 percent below the similar period in 1975.

In another major cutback, U.S. Steel Corp. announced that it will shut a major part of its Fairfield, Ala., plant by June 28, laying off an additional 3,000 employees. About 2,000 of the plant's 8,000 workers already have been laid off. The layoffs are due to a severe decline in orders.

AS THE ECONOMY deteriorates, the worsening condition takes its toll on productivity. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that productivity, expressed as hourly output per worker, in the first three months of the year declined seven-tenths of 1 percent.

The decline was the fifth consecutive quarterly drop in productivity. BLS said that only once before in the 22 years that it has been keeping such records has there been a worse period. That was in the recession years of 1973 and 1974, when productivity fell seven quarters in a row.

Senate Limits Funds for Wage-Price Unit

The Senate rejected the Administration's request for more staff and funds to expand the operations of the Council on Wage & Price Stability, but it voted to keep the council alive for another year with limited funding authority.

The AFL-CIO had urged that COWPS be allowed to go out of business altogether, declaring that "throughout its existence this agency has given the public a false sense of action, narrowly focusing on wages while price increases have gone on unabated."

Short of folding up the agency, Legislative Director Ray Denison said in a letter to all senators, "there is certainly no justification" for the increased funding, and he urged approval of an amendment proposed by Sen. John Heinz (R-Pa.) to cut back the authorizations.

THE HEINZ amendment, approved by a vote of 54 to 26, limits the agency's reauthorization for the current fiscal year to $8.4 million and funding authority for next fiscal year to $9.7 million. The Administration had sought $13.7 million for COWPS for the 1980 fiscal year and $25 million for the fiscal year starting next Oct. 1.

On the House side, the Banking Committee last month approved legislation setting funding authority for COWPS at the same levels set in the Senate-passed bill. A floor vote in the House has not yet been scheduled.

The Senate turned down another labor-supported amendment, introduced by Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan.), to prevent the Administration from using economic sanctions, such as denial of federal contracts, to enforce compliance with the wage and price guidelines.

Denison said in his letter that the use of such sanctions would "transfer a supposedly voluntary program into an illegal form of mandatory controls." He urged that "if the Congress is serious about an equitable program of economic controls, then it should take the responsibility of mandating such a program across the board covering all forms of prices and all forms of compensation, interest, dividends and rents."

The Dole amendment was defeated, by a vote of 42 to 39.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT, approved 44 to 39, would abolish the President's authority to impose emergency credit controls effective July 1, 1981.

Labor had opposed the amendment, sponsored by Sen. Bill Armstrong (R-Colo.), and Denison pointed out that presidential authority under the Credit Control Act of 1969 was implemented for the first time in mid-March. The resulting drop in interest rates, he said, "showed that it is a valuable tool for use at appropriate times in fighting inflation."

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Fair Housing Enforcement Bill Approved

By David L. Perlman

The House narrowly defeated weakening amendments and sent to the Senate a labor-supported bill to strengthen a 1968 law prohibiting discrimination in the sale and rental of housing.

It would put enforcement machinery into a Fair Housing law that now depends almost entirely on voluntary compliance. It would also ban discrimination on the basis of disability, as well as the existing categories of race, color, sex and national origin.

Two close votes—205-204 and 209-196—prevented the gutting of the key enforcement provision. The House then passed with only minor changes, by a 310-95 vote, the bill that the AFL-CIO had termed "the most important piece of civil rights legislation in recent years."

AS THE LAW now stands, the Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs can investigate an individual's complaint of housing discrimination and seek to resolve problems through conciliation. But unless there is a widespread "pattern of discrimination" involving a large group, an individual's only recourse if conciliation fails is to hire a lawyer and file a civil suit.

Under the House-passed bill, the Justice Dept. would set up a corps of administrative law judges who would hold hearings on complaints referred by HUD. Their decisions, which could include fines, would be final unless appealed to federal court.

The legislation provides for referral of complaints to state fair housing agencies—but only if the state law and enforcement procedure is substantially equivalent to the federal Fair Housing Act.

The measure had Administration support and bipartisan backing from senior Republicans on the House Judiciary Committee. But only a single vote—and that on a last-minute switch—prevented the passage of a weakening amendment that would have eliminated the administrative law judge mechanism and left enforcement entirely to the federal court system.

ALSO DEFEATED was an attempt to delete a section of the bill barring real estate appraisers from using race or religious factors in determining property values.

The civil rights coalition, in and out of Congress, came together on this bill as it had in the decade of the Sixties when the landmark civil rights bills were enacted.

The Fair Housing Act was the last major civil rights bill adopted in that decade, and proved the most difficult to pass. Vice President Mondale, then a senator from Minnesota, led the effort in the Senate. As originally proposed, the 1968 law would have had an enforcement mechanism but reliance on conciliation was a necessary compromise to make its passage possible.

Joining the civil rights coalition in lobbying for the strengthening amendments were organizations of the handicapped. They cited examples of landlords refusing to rent apartments to disabled persons.

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee has approved a weakened version of the House-passed bill, marred by amendments adopted by a conservative coalition. But Subcommittee Chairman Birch Bayh (D-

(Continued on Page 8)

Budget 'Games' Scored As Jobless Lines Grow



U.S. WORKER DELEGATE Irving Brown, left, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, and Labor Sec. Ray Marshall confer at the annual assembly of the International Labor Organization in Geneva. The meeting marks the return of the United States to ILO membership. **(Story, Page 8.)**

Rise to 7.8% Spurs Call for Quick Action

By James M. Shevis

The AFL-CIO called on Congress and the Carter Administration to "stop playing games" with the federal budget and to recognize instead the realities facing American workers and their families as the result of widening unemployment.

"It is time to activate programs that address the deepening recession, and will alleviate the suffering of the unemployed," the federation declared in a statement following the government's announcement that joblessness soared to 7.8 percent in May. Total unemployment reached 8,154,000.

"The nation can no longer afford the luxury of waiting to see if a recession is really here. It is here."

FOR MONTHS, both Congress and the Administration have insisted that a balanced budget is necessary to help curb inflation. The AFL-CIO has consistently attacked the mythology of the balanced-budget concept during a recession, pointing out that such a policy only aggravates unemployment and heightens its hardships.

The May rise of eight-tenths of 1 percent in the jobless rate matched the April increase, and signaled the possibility that the spreading recession may become deeper and last longer than the Administration has forecast. The two-month increase in unemployment was the sharpest ever recorded, and brought the jobless rate to its

(Continued on Page 8)

Supreme Court Upholds Access to Shopping Malls

A unanimous Supreme Court ruled that a state may require a privately-owned shopping center to allow leafleting and other reasonable forms of free expression even though the U.S. Constitution doesn't guarantee such access.

The decision was in accord with the position urged by the AFL-CIO, which filed a brief because of the potential impact on union activity at shopping centers. The actual case stemmed from the refusal of the Prune Yard shopping center in Campbell, Calif., to allow a group of high school students to circulate a petition opposing a United Nations resolution on Zionism.

Although the Prune Yard case rested on the validity of a provision of California's state constitution, it had attracted national interest because the right of access to shopping centers is a still-evolving area of law.

The Supreme Court itself has backtracked on the issue. A 1968 decision by the "Warren Court" guaranteed access to shopping centers in exercise of free speech rights. But a changed court majority in 1972 reversed that ruling and held that the First Amendment did not bar a shopping center owner from restricting access.

California, however, has a provision in its state constitution that does affirm the right to free expression at private shopping centers so long as there is no interference with normal business operations.

In the Prune Yard incident, California's highest court ruled that the shopping center had no right to bar the petitioning and distribution of leaflets. It remarked that shopping centers increasingly have become the public forums of the present day.

(Continued on Page 3)

Import Rise Tied To Foreign Aid Insurance Subsidy

A government-backed insurance program for overseas investments should be phased out, not expanded, the AFL-CIO urged in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

At issue is the future of OPIC, the Overseas Private Investment Corp., which was set up to encourage investment in underdeveloped nations by insuring U.S. firms against such risks as civil strife, expropriation and war.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison said abuses of OPIC's charter have continued to occur despite congressional efforts to impose stricter guidelines on its operations.

"OPIC encourages U.S. firms to invest abroad by removing their risks and therefore influences their decision against making investments of similar magnitude in the United States," he testified.

Denison told the committee that

(Continued on Page 7)

Job Programs Top Platform Issue

The AFL-CIO has called on both major parties to make "an unequivocal commitment" to full employment policies and to adopt convention platforms that will tell voters "in clear, precise language" the programs that each party's candidates will seek to enact.

Labor's political decisions will be based on issues, not personalities, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland stressed in the preamble to the federation's platform recommendations. After the political conventions this summer, he said, the AFL-CIO will evaluate the platforms of both parties and report to union members "on the issues of concern to working people."

The AFL-CIO proposals made clear that the chief issue is a job opportunity for everyone able to work and seeking employment.

"AMERICA WORKS best when all Americans are working," the AFL-CIO emphasized. "Full employment is the cornerstone of our domestic program. And full employment is essential to building a strong America capable of meeting its commitments around the world."

Kirkland was attending the International Labor Organization conference in Geneva during the platform hearings. Thus, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue presented the federation's proposals to the Republican platform committee in New York and was scheduled to testify at the Democratic hearings in Washington.

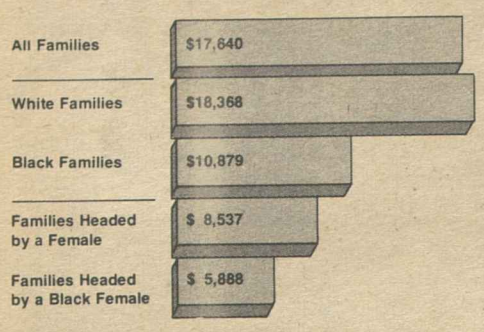
Donahue told the GOP platform-writers that the latest surge in the unemployment rate, to 7.8 percent, made imperative "a package of job-creating programs that will quickly put America back to work."

The AFL-CIO statement strongly rejected the contention that rising unemployment is needed to combat inflation.

Full employment "would attack inflation through increased production of

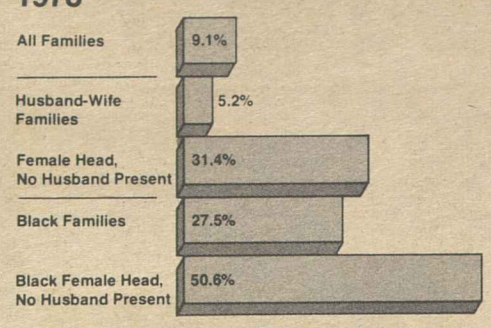
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Family Median Income, 1978



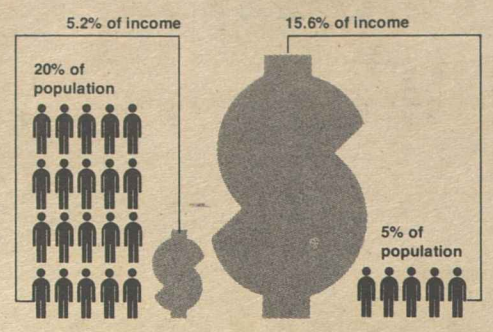
Source: *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States*, U.S. Bureau of the Census Advance Report on 1978.

Percent of Poverty Families by Race and Head of Household, 1978



Source: *Money Income and Poverty Status*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1978.

The Gap in Income Distribution
Percent of Total Personal Income, 1978



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census Survey, 1978.

Family Income Trends Disclose Setback In America's Progress Against Poverty

Between 1960 and 1973, almost 17 million Americans moved out of poverty, but that progress stopped abruptly in the mid-1970s with 1.5 million sliding back into poverty.

This is just one of the many disturbing trends in U.S. income distribution to those who look to family income, purchasing power, and wealth for proof that America operates on basic concepts of fair play, an article in the American Federationist magazine points out.

THE CONCENTRATION is even more pronounced in wealth than in incomes, and some of the moves toward equity which took place in post-World War II America have now ground to a halt, Arnold Cantor and Joe Jaquay observe. The authors are members of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Economic Research; Cantor is assistant director, and Jaquay is a research associate.

In 1978, according to the latest Census Bureau figures, the poorest 20 percent of the nation's families—those with incomes of $8,720 or less per year—were sharing only 5.2 percent of total national income. The richest 20 percent, however, shared 41.5 percent of the total national income, or more income than the bottom 60 percent of the population.

Cantor and Jaquay cite other glaring cases of economic discrepancies:

- Among the nation's 5.9 million black families in 1978, 27.5 percent received incomes below the poverty level. For white families, 6.9 percent were below the poverty line.

- For black families, the 1978 median income was $10,879, or 59.2 percent of median income for white families. Black families have lost ground since 1970, when their median income was 61.3 percent of the white family median.

- For 1977, the most recent year for complete data, more than one-third of the nation's families earned $20,000 or more, it is true—but for three of every four of them, it took two or more wage earners to do so.

MILLIONS OF families simply are not receiving a fair share in America. Income from the sale of stocks, bonds, and other property, or from gifts and inheritances flow primarily to the wealthy. A full 40 percent of all capital gains—profits from the sale of assets such as stocks or real estate—went to the nation's top 2 percent in income levels in 1978, the Treasury Dept. reported.

The extent of poverty—24.5 million persons in 1978—is officially determined by the government by counting the number of families and individuals with incomes below an amount needed to provide a minimum level of income adequacy. That level was $6,662 in 1978, or $128 a week, for a nonfarm family of four.

"Obviously, the single most important answer to the problems of poverty is jobs—full-year, full-time work at decent rates of pay. At the same time, job and employment-related programs must be continued and strengthened," the authors observe.

There is no question about the availability of resources to accomplish the task of equitably distributing America's wealth and income, Cantor and Jaquay assert. It is dangerous, they add, for a nation to have a concentration of vast amounts of wealth in the hands of an elite few.

SOME TWO centuries ago, they note, English philosopher Jeremy Bentham observed that society's goal should be to maximize the satisfaction of its citizens—and the only way you get the highest level of satisfaction for all people is if income is equally distributed.

"What is important in a democratic society is that the distribution of income fit the basic values of fair play and social justice. And that test has clearly not been met by the economic policies of the past 10 years," they point out.

The principle of fair shares is fundamental to understanding the American labor movement, and is clearly set forth in last fall's National Accord between organized labor and the Carter Administration, the authors conclude.

Modest Boost In Prices Tied To Slowdown

A slim rise in the prices charged by producers and wholesalers last month—at three-tenths of 1 percent, the smallest monthly increase in 32 months—reflected the impact of recession and slackening demand on the nation's economy.

The May rise in producer prices for finished goods, the equivalent of a 3.6 percent annual rate before compounding, followed a gain of five-tenths of 1 percent in April and average monthly increases of 1.4 percent during this year's first quarter. The latest rise was the smallest since these prices edged up two-tenths of 1 percent in September 1977.

THE WHOLESALE price picture showed moderating prices for food, energy, and capital equipment, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Energy prices slowed markedly in May, rising eight-tenths of 1 percent, "much less than in any month since September 1978," BLS observed. Food prices rose by only one-tenth of 1 percent, and capital equipment prices remained unchanged.

There were some unfavorable developments on the price front that could affect producer prices in coming months, however. Prices of foods and feeds at intermediate stages of processing surged 6.1 percent, mainly because of a 25 percent increase in refined sugar prices. And crude prices jumped 1.3 percent.

BLS Commissioner Janet L. Norwood found the May wholesale price report "encouraging" news, and told the congressional Joint Economic Committee that the data, "when taken together with the announced reductions in automobile prices and mortgage interest rates, suggest that there may be continued deceleration in the consumer price index for May," due to be released on June 24. In April, the CPI eased to a nine-tenths of 1 percent rise after soaring 1.4 percent in each of the first three months of the year.

Chairman Charles L. Schultze of the President's Council of Economic Advisers cautioned, however, that "I wouldn't want to suggest that increases of two-tenths of 1 percent and three-tenths of 1 percent a month can be counted on" for very long. Over the past 12 months, producer prices have risen 13.3 percent.

WHILE NEGLIGIBLE, the May increase of one-tenth of 1 percent in finished food prices may be a harbinger of possible sharper food prices later. Food prices plummeted in three of the four previous months—by 2.8 percent in April.

The cost of beef, veal, and pork continued to decline last month, although considerably less than in April, and processed poultry prices turned up after falling the previous month. Large price increases were posted for fresh and dried vegetables, and there were increases for dairy products, eggs, flour base mixes and doughs, and packaged cocoa.

Gasoline prices rose only four-tenths of 1 percent in May, following a hefty 4.3 percent jump the month before. Prices for home heating oil increased 1.1 percent, following a rise of 3 percent in April.

Prices for passenger cars and silver jewelry turned down last month, while the cost of cosmetics, household furniture, and tableware increased significantly less than the month before. At the same time, however, non-alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, and household appliances were up more than in April.

Rise in Per Capita Bolsters Ohio Political Action Fund

Cincinnati—Delegates to the Ohio AFL-CIO convention approved a 20-cent boost in per capita payments with 15 cents of the increase designated for the state federation's political action fund.

Effective July 1, monthly membership payments will rise from 25 cents to 45 cents, of which 12 cents will be earmarked for the general fund and 33 cents for COPE activities.

The 1,200 delegates adopted 90 resolutions at the three-day convention. Key resolutions addressed the problems of plant closings, on-the-job hazards, workers' compensation benefits and public employee collective bargaining rights.

A MAJOR THRUST of the convention was to rally opposition against Sen. Richard S. Schweiker's OSHA "improvements" bill that would remove 90 percent of the nation's workplaces from routine safety inspections by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall and Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham pointed out that the federal safety agency has made numerous administrative improvements in recent years and stressed the need to rebuff attempts in Congress to gut OSHA protections for workers.

OSHA Director Bingham said she opposes inspection exemptions based on questionable recordkeeping practices. She suggested that the Schweiker measure would remove workplaces from inspections, much like exempting an airliner from federal safeguards because it has not crashed.

Director Anthony Robbins of the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health told delegates that workers need more information on the toxic substances they are exposed to on the job to combat occupational disease. "Without that information, neither workers nor their doctors know what they are dealing with," Robbins stressed.

THE CONVENTION adopted a resolution calling on the Ohio legislature to enact an effective toxic substance labelling law. Expanded coverage is also needed in state workers' compensation to deal with job-related disease, delegates were told.

Ohio AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Warren J. Smith noted that although thousands of workers in the state die each year from occupational disease, only seven-tenths of 1 percent of the claims involve occupational disease.

Barrett Seeley of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security renewed labor's call for federal standards on state workers' compensation system to insure that adequate benefits are paid injured workers or families of those killed on the job.

TO EASE the burden on workers and communities resulting from plant shutdowns, the convention urged the legislature to require employers to give a two-year notice prior to closing, pay full severance benefits and extend medical insurance coverage of workers six months after closing, and contribute to a special fund to lessen the adverse economic impact on communities.

Delegates also heard major political addresses by Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.). Other key speakers included Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio), President William Konyha of the Carpenters, Sec.-Treas. Jerry Hammond of the Kentucky Building & Construction Trades Council, President Norman Hill of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, President Jacob Clayman of the National Council of Senior Citizens and Peace Corps Director Richard Celeste.

Oil Tax Blocked As House, Senate Override Veto

Both the House and Senate easily overrode President Carter's veto and killed an oil import tax that was intended to push up gasoline prices 10 cents a gallon.

The AFL-CIO had criticized the Administration attempt to use higher prices to curtail gasoline consumption as "inflationary and inequitable."

Congress apparently concurred. First, the House and Senate adopted by lopsided margins a resolution disapproving the tax. Then, when the President vetoed the measure, the House overrode him on a 335-34 rollcall and the Senate followed the next day with a 68-10 vote.

A federal court had already ruled that the President exceeded his authority in imposing the tax and the congressional action makes a pending appellate court review unnecessary. The effective date of the tax had been held up pending completion of the court case.

The Administration had also counted on revenue from the tax as "insurance" of a balanced budget, a goal already jeopardized by the nation's worsening economy.

Machinists' Counsel Plato Papps Dies

Plato E. Papps, general counsel of the Machinists since 1951, died May 29 at his home in Chevy Chase, Md. Papps, who was 62, had been recuperating from surgery for an aneurysm.

Early in his career, Papps was an attorney with the Justice Dept.'s antitrust division. He served as a legal assistant with the National Labor Relations Board for two years before joining the IAM as general counsel.

Safety, Health Issues Given High Priority By Younger Workers

By John R. Oravec

A new generation of workers expects and is entitled to a safe and healthy workplace, Labor Sec. Ray Marshall told the National Safety Council's eastern regional congress.

This challenge of reducing occupational injury and health hazards will require the coordinated efforts of labor, management and government at every level, Marshall stressed.

AFL-CIO Vice Presidents John H. Lyons and John J. O'Donnell warned that attempts in Congress and industry to weaken job safeguards are counter productive.

In addressing the future course of job safety, Marshall stressed that "OSHA and the employers of this nation will be dealing with a workforce that is more aware of its rights to a safe and healthful workplace, and more committed to asserting this right."

UNLIKE THEIR parents or grandparents, Marshall noted, today's workers are less inclined to trade off their health for a paycheck. He cited a recent survey which showed that three-quarters of workers interviewed wanted "a lot to say" in workplace decisions involving safety and health issues.

Marshall reinforced that point in noting that 82 percent of a sampling of 400 union contracts carried occupational safety and health provisions.

"These figures have important implications for employers, unions and government officials," he said.

He also said that efforts of OSHA to streamline enforcement and to ease the burden on industry through the elimination of unnecessary regulations and paperwork would be jeopardized by the so-called OSHA reform bill now before Congress.

The measure, introduced by Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) which would exempt 90 percent of the nation's workplaces from safety inspections, "is not only unworkable, it's dangerous," Marshall stressed.

"While workers would suffer the most from this bill, business would not fare much better," he said in warning that enactment of the measure "would insure a dramatic increase in unproductive litigation and paperwork."

Lyons, president of the Iron Workers, told the conference that the Schweiker bill is nothing more than an attempt to gut OSHA.

Under the bill's provisions, Lyons said, worksites could be exempt from inspections based on past performance. Had the bill been in force three years ago, a West Virginia power plant would have qualified for exemption on the day that 51 Iron Workers were killed or fatally injured in a matter of seconds, he warned.

MANY OF OSHA's problems stem from attempts during the Nixon-Ford Administration to undermine the agency through the introduction of a "bunch of crackpot" regulations, Lyons said. He commended the efforts of Marshall and Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham to eliminate "nit-picking" regulations and to concentrate OSHA's resources on more hazardous industries.

O'Donnell, president of the Air Line Pilots, told conference participants that to maintain a high level of safety all future airliners must continue to have at least three-member crews in their cockpits.

"Airline pilots the world over are deeply concerned about the aggressive efforts of Boeing and McDonnell Douglas to persuade airlines to purchase the next generation of aircraft without provisions for flight engineers," O'Donnell said.

Efforts to maintain high standards are particularly vital in view of projections that the number of air passengers will increase from 300 million in 1980 to 500 million in 1990, he said.

Margaret Seminario, AFL-CIO industrial hygienist, called on employers to cooperate with unions to provide full information on worker exposure to hazardous substances.

Many workers are getting sick without knowing the exact cause of their illness, she observed.

"WE NEED to know what materials they are exposed to, the levels of those exposures, and what effect those exposures will have on their health," Seminario stressed.

Because there often is a conscious effort by employers to withhold this information, Seminario said, a number of unions are seeking provisions in negotiated contracts on the right to this information, while others are pursuing this effort through the National Labor Regulations Board.

OSHA's new regulation providing worker access to employer monitoring data will help, she noted, but said that additional labelling requirements are needed to effectively track down the causes of occupational diseases.



DANGEROUS LEVELS of asbestos dust finally brought the closing of the Biscayne Postal Annex in Miami, but postal union leaders needed the help of Rep. William Clay (D-Mo.), second from right, and the House Post Office & Civil Service subcommittee that he heads to get a health-screening program for former workers subjected to cancer-causing asbestos. Here, Clay and congressional staff members join representatives of the Postal Workers on a tour of the facility.

Survey Finds Broad Support For Social Security System

A large majority of Americans polled in a nationwide survey expressed basic support for the social security system, with the strongest backing coming from older persons.

Most persons responding to the poll said they favored even higher payroll taxes as an alternative to lowering social security benefits or raising retirement age. Only about one in four Americans felt that current social security taxes are too high.

THE SURVEY of 1,549 adults was conducted for the National Commission on Social Security, which is scheduled to make recommendations on the program to the President and Congress next January.

Nine out of 10 non-retired persons expect to collect social security benefits in retirement, and 60 percent expect the payment to be a major source of retirement income. Among those already retired, 75 percent said social security is a major source of income.

While most persons were neither extremely satisfied nor totally dissatisfied with social security, 76 percent of the respondents opposed ending the program if given the choice. Only 19 percent said they would drop out if they had the option.

And although 61 percent of the workers were worried that the system would not have the funds available for benefits when they retire—with doubts running highest among three-quarters of those between ages 25 and 44—most of those surveyed looked to social security as providing a significant part of their retirement income.

The pollsters found that the most frequent complaints are about benefit levels. While a majority recognize that benefits are intended to supplement other sources of retirement income, most still feel that social security alone should provide enough income to meet basic needs of retirees.

Many persons also expressed the belief that social security disability and survivor's benefits are inadequate. This belief is particularly high among low-income persons. Pollsters found no great dissatisfaction with the point that the system pays higher benefits to those who earned more and paid more in taxes.

THE SURVEY also showed that most Americans have a sound working knowledge of social security and that they understand the key features of the system and its underlying philosophy. However, many persons were not aware that social security benefits are increased automatically with the rise in the cost of living and that federal employees are not covered by the program.

About half of the persons said they found early retirement—at about age 60—appealing. It is particularly appealing to blue-collar workers, to people covered by pension plans, to people between the ages of 35 and 54, and to those with family incomes of more than $17,500. Retirement appeared to be less appealing to those already retired than to those still working.

The commission was established by Congress to conduct an independent review of the social security system and the programs authorized under the Social Security Act.

Court Upholds Access to Shopping Centers

(Continued from Page 1)

The AFL-CIO brief, supporting California's position, noted that "there is a governmental as well as a private interest in preventing the erosion of that opportunity to communicate."

IN THEIR appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, the shopping center owners sought to portray the California provision as somehow an infringement on their own property and free speech rights under the federal constitution.

The Supreme Court, however, found that rights protected by the U.S. Constitution were not infringed by the exercise of "state-protected rights of free expression and petition."

While all justices agreed on the outcome of the case, Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., specified that his agreement was limited "to the type of shopping center involved" and would not necessarily apply to less open commercial property.

But in another concurring opinion, Justice Thurgood Marshall said he still considers the right of free speech in shopping centers protected by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and considers the Supreme Court's reversal of its 1968 position to have been "incorrect."

In other Supreme Court actions of interest to labor:

- The court dealt a final rebuff to the attempt by Edward Sadlowski to challenge the 1977 election of Lloyd McBride as president of the Steelworkers.

McBride received nearly 80,000 votes more than Sadlowski and federal district and appellate courts had found that the Labor Dept. had thoroughly investigated all complaints made about the election and found the charges without merit. The Supreme Court refused to review the case, making the lower court decision final.

- It also refused to review an appellate court decision upholding a National Labor Relations Board certification of a union victory in a unit of Spanish-speaking workers at a truck body plant last December.

Two of the workers had written the Spanish word "si" in the Yes box for union representation. The company tried to contend that the workers did not necessarily mean to vote for union representation because the word, without an accent sign, could mean "if" rather than "yes." The appellate court found "there was no doubt" that the two workers intended to vote for union representation.

- Returning Vietnam veterans are entitled to count their military service towards entitlement to Supplemental Unemployment Benefits provided under a union contract, the court ruled in a unanimous decision.

The decision resolved different interpretations by appellate courts of whether SUB payments stem from seniority or are a form of compensation for services rendered.

The Supreme Court held that a returning veteran at a Republic Steel plant in Cleveland was entitled to the maximum duration of 52 weeks of SUB provided under the union contract when he was put on layoff status. The court found SUB payments to be "prequisites of seniority" as provided by the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistant Act. Thus, SUB entitlement would be computed as if the veteran had been employed with unbroken service during the time he was on military leave.

Furniture Workers Win North Carolina Election

Nashville, Tenn.—The Furniture Workers announced that workers at Lee L. Woodard & Sons, Inc., in Scotland County, N.C., voted 54-45 for the UFWA as their bargaining representative.

The election win was the union's second in the Tarheel State. The first victory came in Ashe County at Thomasville Furniture Industries' plant in Jefferson, where some 500 workers now have their first union contract.

Jobs, Not Rhetoric

EVEN THE MOST optimistic Administration economists now acknowledge that the "mild" recession they had forecast has turned out much grimmer than predicted.

Heavy layoffs in basic industries, coupled with near-depression unemployment levels in construction, have dragged down nearly all segments of the economy. A new wave of high school and college graduates must compete for a dwindling number of job opportunities.

In the face of all this, many of our political leaders are still waving the flag of a balanced budget. And high-level Administration officials talk to reporters of the possibility of lower business taxes and a still greater tax writeoff for capital investment.

Eventually, the reasoning goes, the economic stimulus will trickle down and the unemployment lines will begin to shrink.

THIS TRICKLE-DOWN theory of anti-recession programs just isn't good enough for the 7.8 percent of the nation's workforce that is unemployed.

The increase in the unemployment rate over the past two months was the greatest since the government began collecting job statistics. But the Administration insists it won't "flinch" and turn from its insistence that Congress "control spending."

A 7.8 percent unemployment rate is cause for flinching, however. It translates into 8,154,000 Americans who are looking for work and not finding it.

They need jobs, not reassuring rhetoric. And they can't wait for the possible trickle-down effect of still another tax windfall for business.

The budget proposals made by the Administration would severely curtail the job-creating programs that helped pull us out of the last recession, and the even sharper cuts sought by congressional budget-writers would virtually dismantle them.

HOW INCREDIBLY shortsighted can Congress be? Surely this is the time to set in motion the expanded public works and public service employment programs that can put people to work quickly—on useful jobs that enhance their communities.

Government action can make needed housing more affordable —and put hundreds of thousands of people to work in the process.

We need an economic recovery that is stimulated by the paychecks of workers rather than increased cash flow to corporate profits.

Even with the best will, not everyone can be put back to work immediately. And here, the array of income-maintaining programs designed to ease the hardships of recessions should be expanded rather than curtailed.

IT IS A SAD commentary that the AFL-CIO and the UAW have been forced to bring a federal court suit to challenge the Administration's attempt to change the rules for determining when the unemployment rate is high enough to trigger on an additional 13 weeks of unemployment insurance entitlement.

As was said when the suit was filed, "the human cost of pauperizing these workers unemployed through no fault of their own is far greater than any dollar savings could justify."

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High Irony

Liberal Factions of Both Parties Upset by Presidential Primaries

By Gus Tyler

AS THE PRESIDENTIAL primaries drew to a close, widespread dissatisfaction emerged across the land with the way in which we choose our candidates. The most bitter criticism comes from "liberals" in both major parties who are unhappy with the choice of either Reagan or Carter as the likely candidates.

Liberal disaffection with the primary process for selecting candidates is high irony. For it was the liberal wing of the Democratic Party that was responsible for our present method.

AFTER THE traumatic convention of 1968, when Hubert Humphrey was chosen as Democratic standard bearer amidst sulphurous rioting, the "new politics" people pushed hard for a reform of party rules to put the nominating process in the hands of "the people." The move came at a time when the old machines were dying.

In 1972, the "new politics" named its man: George McGovern to head the Democratic ticket. The reforms seemed momentarily to have fulfilled the high hopes of the liberal wing of the party that was certain that so long as the process remained "open," their kind of man (or woman) would be the winner.

McGovern lost—ignominiously, if the defeat is judged numerically. He lost everything but Massachusetts and the District of Columbia to Richard Nixon.

Then in 1976, the liberals got behind several candidates, none of whom was Jimmy Carter. But, by winning a "primary" of sorts in Iowa, J.C. was on the way and—to the discomfort of the liberals —he won the Democratic nomination.

His victory, however, could easily be ascribed to the division among liberals. So 1980 became a decisive year, a moment when the liberals—united behind someone like Ted Kennedy—could use the "primary" to name their man.

BUT THAT'S NOT the way it turned out at all. The primaries worked for Carter. And in the Republican Party, they worked for Reagan.

Now, curiously, there is talk in liberal circles of how the delegates who have been nominated on the Carter ticket will (or may) decide to give their backing to Kennedy once they gather in convention this summer. The argument is that Carter is a sure loser and that, therefore, the delegates will do the practical thing: switch to Kennedy.

Although such a conversion is unlikely, if it were to happen, such a bit of behavior would make a mockery of the primaries.

What the liberals did not allow for is the fickle finger of fate that whimsically marks ballots as liberal or conservative with the changing times. An open primary need not be a "liberal" primary. As the country goes conservative, the more likely is the primary to go conservative.

ONE OF THE MOST irritating aspects of our primaries is the "cross-over," the entrance of Republicans in Democratic primaries and vice versa. By this strange device, the voters of one party may name the candidates of the opposing party—with the least scrupulous being the most successful in this treacherous tactic.

Yet, once more the irony: the "cross-over" is an invention of the "progressives" early in this century who thought that this was a way of democratizing the nominating process.

If there is any one lesson to be learned from all this it is that no process, especially the more democratic process, can guarantee an outcome for any one faction. Form does not determine content.

Fair Housing Changes Called 'Turning Point'

Adoption of the Fair Housing amendments will mark a turning point in our nation's commitment to nondiscrimination in housing.

First, we will have determined to go beyond a mere statement of principles on fair housing, to create an effective and meaningful enforcement system.

Second, it will extend the protections of the federal Fair Housing Act to disabled Americans.

We must resist any measures that weaken the enforcement provisions of this bill. It would be a travesty once again to enact a fair housing law that promises more than it can deliver.

—Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D-N.J.) at start of House debate on fair housing legislation.

How to Buy

New Energy-Efficiency Labels Boon to Appliance Purchasers

By Esther Margolius

IN A MOVE THAT could have a great impact on consumer buying habits, the Federal Trade Commission has ruled that manufacturers of seven types of appliances must place energy-cost or energy-efficiency ratings on their products' labels.

The seven appliance categories are (1) refrigerators and refrigerator-freezers, (2) freezers, (3) dishwashers, (4) water heaters, (5) clothes washers, (6) room air-conditioners and (7) furnaces.

Since most major household appliances have life expectancies of ten years or more, a consumer can realize considerable energy savings by acquiring an energy-efficient model.

THE SEVEN APPLIANCES included in the labeling program account for about 90 percent of energy consumed in American homes. For example, a top-freezer refrigerator uses about 100 or more kilowatt hours a month. The average annual rate of around 5 cents a kilowatt hour for electricity means about $50 or $60 a year for the electricity for this appliance.

The new rule, effective in late May, helps consumers purchase the most energy-efficient appliances available. Yearly cost figures will be plainly marked on the label, with the testing having been done by the Dept. of Energy.

The energy labels, printed in black on a yellow background will be posted in plain sight, usually in the upper right-hand area of the appliance's front panel. The label will be 5 5/16 inches by 7 3/8 inches and contain the following information: The estimated annual energy cost and a range of estimated annual energy costs for comparable appliance products, as well as the name of the manufacturer or private labeler, model number, capacity, a statement warning against the removal of the label and a statement indicating that the energy information is based on government tests.

CLIMATE CONTROL appliances such as room air conditioners and furnaces must display an energy efficiency ratio rating (EER). The higher the rating, the more efficient the appliance. Energy costs are difficult to quantify for these products because of the extreme variation of climate usage periods across the country.

An appliance's annual energy cost will be formulated using the national average cost of electricity or other fuel such as natural gas. That number will be prominently displayed on the label. Utility rates vary around the country. As a result, this figure, which is based on a national average electric rate of 4.97 cents per kilowatt hour, may be off somewhat. However, included on the label will be a chart of kilowatt hour costs ranging from 2 cents to 12 cents. Knowledge of the local utility rate is all that is needed to make a reliable determination of the annual energy cost.

Any appliance using natural gas as a fuel, such as a water heater, would have its estimated figure based on the average natural gas rate of 36.7 cents per therm (100 cubic feet). Here, too, there would be a range of prices listed, from 10 cents to 60 cents per therm.

THE COMPARISON cost of an appliance against the full range of competition in its particular model or size classification is clearly shown on the energy guide label. Two figures, representing models with the lowest energy cost and the highest, contrast the annual energy cost of the featured appliance.

Consumers shopping for, say, a freezer, may be confronted with a choice between two models of similar capacity. There may be a $75 difference in price, yet the more expensive freezer may save $25 a year in energy costs. The higher initial purchase price though, would be made up in three years. Since statistics indicate the average service life (how long a household keeps an appliance) for a freezer is 20 years, the life cost savings could be considerable.

Residential consumer use of energy accounts for 20 percent of the nation's total demand, according to the Dept. of Energy. Of that figure, by far the most energy is used for space heating and water heating. To determine the true energy costs of an appliance that uses hot water, such as a clothes water or dishwasher, the DOE estimate includes the cost of heating the water.

THE FTC ENERGY label for these appliances, therefore, includes estimates based on water heating costs for both gas and electric water heaters, since they differ. If you have a propane or oil water heater, the store salesman should furnish estimated costs on request. Again, all the consumer would have to know is the local fuel rate.

Appliances have become increasingly efficient over the years. The American Home Appliance Manufacturers claim that refrigerator-freezer models of today are 50 percent more efficient than the ones of eight years ago. This is due in large part to better insulation materials.

AHAM says, however, that there is a limit to increasing the efficiency of certain products without driving up the appliance's cost prohibitively. The FTC has acknowledged this and for that reason has excluded several kinds of appliances from the labeling program.

Television sets, for example, were exempted from the rule because they are already very efficient. New black and white sets use only 40-50 watts of power, color sets 130-140. In other words, TV sets are comparable to light bulbs in the amount of electricity they use. Differences among brands are very slight, and the prospect of saving a few dollars a year on energy costs is not going to excite anyone who is about to spend $500 for a set.

States Lag on Benefits, Coverage

Federal Standards Pressed For Workers' Compensation

CONGRESS SHOULD face up to the severe inequities in workers' compensation laws that often deny fair income-loss protection to families whose breadwinners are disabled by work-related injury or disease, Barrett Seeley of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security said.

The widely disparate state laws are a "hodge podge" of benefit levels and coverage limits, Seeley said, but there is little hope that states will update their statutes without the impetus of federal legislation. He noted that nearly ten years have passed since a national commission urged Congress to spell out minimum standards on benefits and coverage that would apply in all states.

Appearing on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Seeley said "it is ironic that the system shaped more than 60 years ago to cut down litigation" on the liability of employers for job-connected injuries is now burdened by litigation. He pointed out that 60 percent of all claims are contested by employers and that 40 cents of every premium dollar goes for legal and administrative expenses.

THE EXCLUSION of occupational disease is a major shortcoming of present state laws, he said, noting that the occupational disease rate has reached "epidemic proportions" but only 5 percent of those victims receive workers' compensation benefits. Most workers who suffer job related disability are forced to turn to other public sources, such as social security, welfare and the Veterans Administration for help, he added.

Seeley urged passage of a bill sponsored by Rep. Edward Beard (D-R.I.), which would make a major step toward "adequacy and equity" in benefits, coverage and occupational disease protections.

Reporters questioning Seeley on the AFL-CIO public affairs program were Doug Harbrecht of the Pittsburgh Press and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. Labor News Conference is broadcast weekly on Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE PERSIAN GULF CRISIS, periodic oil spills and now the overthrow of the Liberian government have combined to raise once again the issue of "runaway" ships and the need for a strong American merchant marine.

As the U.S. merchant fleet continues to decline, concern is rising over whether American-owned but foreign-registered ships can be counted on to meet U.S. needs in times of crisis.

The nearly 700 ships in question, primarily oil tankers but including freighters and bulk and ore carriers, are owned by American corporations. One oil company, Exxon, owns 147 of them. Ownership is about the only thing "American" about them.

INVARIABLY, the ships have been built overseas. Their captains and crews rarely if ever are U.S. citizens. They are registered in foreign nations, adhere to no U.S. officer or crew training standards and obey no U.S. environmental or safety regulations.

Flying the colors of the nation in which they're registered, they are commonly referred to as "flag-of-convenience" ships. For myriad reasons, critics of the practice charge—reasons usually based on the economics of profit—the U.S. owners find it "convenient" to operate under the jurisdiction of another nation.

Supporters of the system object to the "flag-of-convenience" label, preferring to call their ships either "flag of necessity"—that is, it's "necessary" for them to register under a foreign flag to be commercially viable.

BOTH SIDES will argue their positions, but there are several realities that appear to leave little room for debate.

- "Flag-of-convenience" ships, according to a 1976 report by a maritime insurance underwriters association, had the worst accident rates among the world's fleets. Of the five worst, three were "convenience" nations: Cyprus, Panama and Liberia.
- "Flag-of-convenience" nations, according to an investigation by the Journal of Commerce, routinely accept fraudulent licenses for high-ranking merchant marine officers.
- Wages and working conditions aboard "convenience" ships are far below those established by U.S. maritime unions.

According to the National Academy of Science, 80 percent of vessel accidents are caused by human error. The probability of error, critics of the "convenience" ships argue, rises dramatically with undertrained, underpaid officers and crews.

AN EQUALLY pressing problem, in the view of many, is where the "loyalty" of these ships and their foreign crews would lie in times of international crisis.

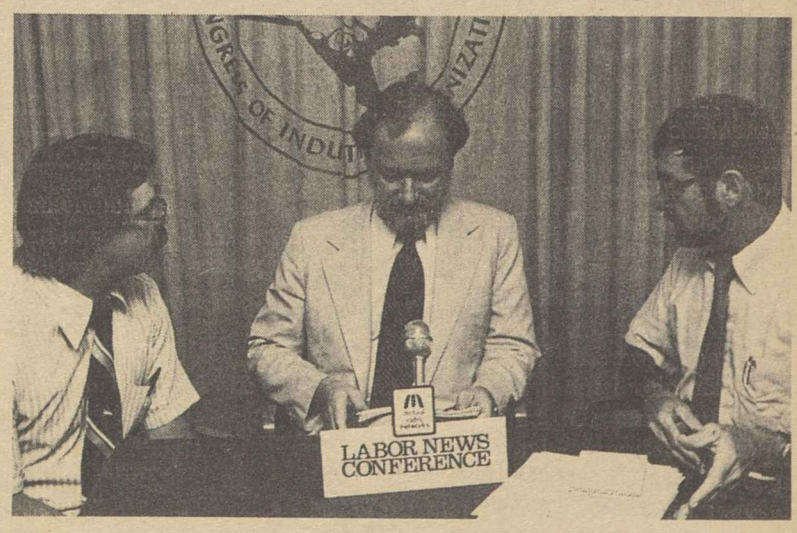
The big oil companies insist they are legally bound to serve the needs of their own nations, but they helped enforce the Arab oil embargo in 1973. And, during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, when U.S. policy was to the contrary, Liberia issued an edict forbidding Liberian vessels, regardless of ownership, to carry cargoes to resupply Israel. The West African nation insisted it was within its rights as a sovereign state to issue such an order.

Liberia has since undergone a revolution, leading to rumors that operators of 385 U.S.-owned, Liberian-registered ships might be searching for a more stable host government.

This, declared President Jesse M. Calhoon of the Marine Engineers in a recent letter to President Carter, "contradicts the claim that 'flags of convenience' are merely a technicality."

"If there is anything to be learned from the overthrow of the Liberian government and the uncertainty about that nation's future course of action," Calhoon wrote, "it should be that the American government should make certain its fleet flies the American flag."

That belief is shared by other maritime unionists concerned over the loss of jobs and the threat to the nation's security; by environmentalists alarmed over oil spills and by those who view the "runaways" as a tax loophole for shipowners.



SEVERE INEQUITIES in state workers' compensation laws often block fair income-loss protection for families whose breadwinners are disabled by work-related injury or disease, declared Barrett Seeley, center, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security. He was questioned on Labor News Conference by Doug Harbrecht, left, of the Pittsburgh Press and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc.

The AFL-CIO Platform Proposals

The following is excerpted from the preamble of the AFL-CIO's proposals to the Democratic and Republican Platform Committees.

A **PLATFORM** should forthrightly state what a party stands for; not simply what it opposes. It should advance in clear, precise language the programs the party and its candidates will seek if elected.

America works best when all Americans are working. Therefore, the AFL-CIO seeks an unequivocal commitment from both parties to full employment—a job opportunity for each person able and seeking work. Full employment is the cornerstone of our domestic program. And full employment is essential to building a strong America capable of meeting its commitments around the world.

Full employment is the only economic policy that would simultaneously fight inflation and the inequities that inflation causes. It would attack inflation through increased production of goods and services and more effective use of productive capacity that now lies idle. It would provide a better balance between tax revenues and expenditures by turning the unemployed into taxpayers instead of tax users.

UNLIKE OTHER economic policies which fight inflation by increasing the inequities faced by those at the lower end of the economic spectrum, full employment is not a gimmick. It is a workable economic policy.

Government is more than an institution of governance; it is also a consumer and an employer. The government buys the goods and services it needs from private businesses, and the people who are employed by the government are also consumers. Reductions in government spending to reach some artificial numerical limit have a recessionary impact. Government assistance—particularly for the unemployed, retirees, and the poverty stricken—also has the beneficial effect of sustaining consumer purchasing power which is so vital to the economy.

Just as government should not be spendthrift, neither should the blind pursuit of a contrived balance between revenues and expenditures in all times be the preoccupation of economic policy.

Of far greater benefit to the economy and society would be a balanced budget achieved through full employment. Such a balanced budget is both legitimate and desirable. It would be a budget based on the people's needs and the revenues generated by a healthy economy.

SPENDING REDUCTIONS that increase unemployment actually widen the deficit. Each one million workers who become unemployed cost the federal government $25 billion in added social costs and lost tax revenue.

There are no acceptable tradeoffs between inflation and unemployment or between defense and those programs that make this society worth defending. Those who have borne the heaviest burden of inflation—the unemployed, the poor, the elderly, the handicapped and the minorities—must not be asked to sacrifice again through severe cuts in programs designed to ease their burden. The fight against inflation demands equality of sacrifice, not the sacrifice of equality. Further widening of the gap between the "haves" and "have nots" will only compound the ills of the economy and society.

Government is not the enemy of the people or the economic system. It must meet the obligations conferred on it by the people in the Preamble to the Constitution: "(to) establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

THE ANNUAL BUDGET is the repository of all government actions to fulfill these obligations—obligations that are not conditioned by the phrase "but only if the budget is in balance." Nor is the government directed to "provide for the common defense" at the expense of programs to "promote the general welfare." It must meet both needs.

The current budget deficit did not cause inflation, and eliminating the deficit overnight will not cure inflation. Even its strongest adherents admit that balancing the budget is a psychological or symbolic gesture. The nation does not need the psychology of unemployment or the symbols of unemployment lines.

The specific causes of inflation—energy, interest rates, housing, food and medical care—will continue unrestrained and unimpressed by the "symbol" of a balanced budget.

Rather than a psychological ploy, America needs firm policies that will deal with those sectors of the economy that are contributing the most to inflation. Reducing interest rates, eliminating dependence on imported petroleum, controlling commodity speculators, containing hospital costs and increasing the housing supply would have a much greater effect on reducing inflation.

MUCH MORE will be needed to restore economic health, full employment and balanced growth. The nation must begin a comprehensive program designed to reindustrialize America. The nation cannot afford to be a service-based economy dependent upon other countries for both finished goods and vital raw materials.

Too much of American technology is exported abroad; too many plants are obsolete; too many urban areas are becoming waste lands. The nation's transportation system is either inadequate or in disrepair. Reindustrialization will require a massive, coordinated national effort directed at areas of greater need. Such an effort will require federal leadership and the participation of labor and management.

In a world that practices fair trade, a revitalized American industry can compete. International trade tactics — such as dumping, state-controlled export mechanisms, unfair barriers to U.S. products and government subsidies — only serve to stifle America's economic growth.

* * *

THE AFL-CIO BELIEVES the American dream has currency; workers have the right to continue to seek a better life. In a democratic society, it is wrong for one group to impose lower expectations on another group, to demand a degree of sacrifice not demanded of all, to permit exploitation of some for the profit of others. The nation agreed with this principle when it ernance; it is also a consumer and an employer. The minimum wage, promoting safety and health in the workplace, protecting prevailing pay standards and, most importantly, permitting workers to freely join unions and bargain collectively with their employers.

Resolving the inevitable conflicts between employer zeal for profits and the determination of workers for fair compensation is never easy in a democratic society. The quick solution, of course, is government compulsion, but democracy is not designed to be convenient; it is supposed to give the participants the opportunity to live their own lives.

In recent years as inflation accelerated, those who have always opposed safeguards for workers and their rights have stepped up their attack on these protections. They hope that a public concerned about inflation will accept any proposals to reduce employer costs and ignore the consequences to life and liberty. They couldn't be more wrong.

THIS SOCIETY places too great a value on human life to jeopardize the health and safety of workers in order to increase corporate profits in the dubious hope that corporate largesse will reduce prices.

The American people also know that if businesses are permitted to continue to flout the labor laws with impunity, such disrespect for the law soon undermines "domestic tranquility." Present labor law simply does not work effectively. Rather than serving as an instrument to provide industrial democracy, it has become a tool to frustrate workers' rights.

Laws that protect workers protect all of society. Unemployment insurance benefits not only the workers who lose their jobs, it also cushions the economy from a total loss of purchasing power. Workers' compensation insures society against having to assume the burden of the care of injured workers and their families. Trade adjustment assistance for workers injured by foreign trade also helps their communities adjust to the loss of jobs and maintain a skilled workforce.

The AFL-CIO asks both parties to commit themselves and their standard bearers to protecting and improving these programs and laws that are vital to workers and to everyone.

* * *

INFLATION AND RECESSION have halted progress to achieving equal rights and equal opportunity. Thus, it is no longer sufficient for the political parties to blandly pledge support for laws prohibiting discrimination against minorities and women. There must be aggressive, positive efforts to eliminate the discrimination and segregation through rates of pay and job classification.

Discrimination based on economic class is no more desirable than discrimination based on race or ethnic origin. Economic discrimination — because it traps greater percentages of black and Hispanic Americans in poverty — has racial overtones resulting from past failures of our society.

Equal employment opportunity must not mean an equal chance to stand in the unemployment line. High mortgage interest rates must not subvert the purpose of fair housing laws. The right to eat in a restaurant is valueless if the person cannot afford to pay the check.

Ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment must have the high priority and unswerving support of both political parties. Equality should be a constitutional right.

In the final analysis, however, the depth of commitment to civil rights in the platforms of the political parties must be measured by their proposals for the economy and, in particular, the federal budget, because the budget defines what the role of government will be in enhancing social justice and providing equal opportunities.

* * *

MUCH WORK remains to be done to improve the operation, administration and funding of the social programs that are important to the daily lives of millions of Americans and to the achievement of economic and social justice for every American. These programs are the bulwark of a society with a social conscience.

The simple continuation of these programs is not good enough. Social security has been good for America and for its senior citizens, but it can be improved and strengthened. Free public education has made America great, but there must be more of it, accessible to more people. Medicare and Medicaid have helped millions of Americans, but now is the time to extend that help to everyone through comprehensive national health insurance.

* * *

THE ADMINISTRATION of government can be improved, but it will not be improved if those who work for government are treated as second class citizens or made scapegoats. Public participation in the electoral process can be enhanced, but that will not happen so long as millions of Americans are discouraged from participation by restrictive registration practices. Democracy can be strengthened, but not by continuation of such undemocratic procedures as the filibuster or the perpetuation of a system of campaign financing that makes dollars more important than votes.

* * *

POVERTY, EXPLOITATION and a lack of freedom burden the people of much of the world, and the United States must actively seek solutions to these problems. The foreign policy of the United States must be based on the promotion of human rights and democratic values and institutions, including the strengthening of free trade union movements throughout the world.

Because of its political and economic importance, its treaty obligations and its support of human rights, the United States must continue to assume its leadership responsibilities in partnership with other nations who share our dedication to peace and freedom.

THE WESTERN ALLIANCE has never faced tests as grave on as many fronts as its faces today. From the Persian Gulf to the Caribbean Sea, the Soviet Union is pursuing military, political and diplomatic initiatives which endanger peace and freedom. Economic warfare, too, has become a part of the complex international picture and a constant peril to western economies.

Despite the growing military power of the Soviet Union, western democracies maintain an unchallenged lead in economic resources and productive capacity. What is needed now is the will to harness that capacity to resist the totalitarian assault on vital western interests and to promote democratic economic development in the Third World and other improverished nations.

The United States and its allies must develop in concert the appropriate military capability to meet the Soviet challenge wherever it is presented.

* * *

THE COMPLEX PROBLEMS confronting the United States require strong leadership, deep commitment and firm resolve.

Both parties must address these issues in their platform. The parties must present their proposals squarely, honestly and factually, and bind their standard bearers and legislative leaders to keeping the party's word as set forth in its platform. Such action is necessary to restore public confidence in the political institutions of this country.

Issues, and not personalities, should be the basis on which the American people determine their vote in November. Issues will be the sole determinant for the AFL-CIO. We shall examine and evaluate the platforms of both parties and report to our union members the positions of the parties on the issues of concern to working people.

Wurf, Lucy Re-Elected

State-County Delegates Hail Tax Scheme Defeat

Anaheim, Calif.—The nation's largest public employee union hailed voter rejection of a tax-slashing initiative in California and pledged stepped-up efforts to turn the tide against similar proposals in other parts of the country.

President Jerry Wurf told delegates to the State, County & Municipal Employees convention that the union's all-out campaign played a major role in exposing the "spare-the-rich tax hustle" of Howard Jarvis, who had sought to follow up his Proposition 13 victory two years ago with an income tax cutback that would have provided "windfall tax cuts for the rich and service cutbacks for middle- and low-income people."

THE MESSAGE California voters sent this year, Wurf said, was that "taxpayers don't resent fairness in taxes, they resent injustice and inequality. Most Americans are willing to pay fair taxes to support a decent level of public services."

Wurf, who along with Sec.-Treas. William Lucy, was re-elected by acclamation, told the 3,500 delegates that layoffs and attrition have slowed the growth of the million-member union.

During the 1970s, Wurf reminded the delegates, "we were able to say with pride that we're adding a thousand new members a week." But currently, he said, "we have to organize a thousand members a week just to stay even."

The union's membership remains at the million mark, Wurf noted, because of more than 300 union representation election victories since AFSCME's last convention two years ago, affiliation of several previously independent public worker organizations and voluntary union recognition agreements. He reported progress also in negotiating agency shop agreements "requiring freeloaders to pay for services they obtain from the union."

IN A PERIOD of budget squeezes, Wurf noted, "negotiations are very tough. We must use the ballot box, use public relations, use job actions where necessary to achieve justice for our people."

He called for making a cost-of-living provision "part of every AFSCME contract" and through bargaining and legislation assure proper funding of pension plans and build cost-of-living protection into pensions.

Overall, he said, AFSCME has achieved "amazing success" with "primitive" public employee labor relations laws.

In labor relations, Wurf insisted, "we deserve equality with private industry. We've got to change restrictive laws like the Taylor law in New York; we've got to get a legitimate collective bargaining law in Ohio; we've got to get more than an executive order in Illinois."

Finally, he urged, "we've got to work at making it possible to achieve a decent national law."

Wurf warned that Democrats as well as Republicans in Congress still believe "that it's good politics to cut and slash public services."

He said that restoring $25 billion to the federal budget for domestic programs could "revitalize urban America" and prevent cutbacks and closings that make already critical problems worse.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue told the delegates that the Administration and Congress have put a balanced budget above the nation's commitment to social justice, and attacked the strategy of "orchestrating a recession" as a device for curbing inflation.

TURNING AROUND priorities "won't be easy," Donahue acknowledged. "But if we don't make the fight, who else is going to speak for the minorities, the poor, the elderly and the handicapped? All they have is the labor movement," he said.

Delegates gave a warm reception to Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) who chose the convention for a major address on urban issues, and to Sen. Charles Mathias (R-Md.), Labor Sec. Ray Marshall and NAACP Executive Director Benjamin Hooks.

Still ahead was action on scores of resolutions and regional elections of AFSCME's 25 vice presidents.

Import Rise Tied To Foreign Aid Insurance Subsidy

(Continued from Page 1)

some projects established with OPIC-insured investments "have their total output exported to the United States," contributing to the job drain of increased imports.

When Congress last extended the program in 1978, it tried to limit its operations to "developmental" projects to "help poor people in poor countries" and assist "small business" firms in the United States, he noted.

In practice, Denison told the committee, OPIC seems to have defined small business as "any company not in the Fortune 1,000."

Further, he charged, "OPIC is still insuring companies which export back to the United States and cost jobs." Despite the intent of Congress, Denison said, "job-destroying imports into the U.S. have continued and giant banks and firms have been the major beneficiaries of OPIC operations."

EVEN NOW, firms getting OPIC encouragement for overseas investments are laying off workers in the United States, Denison said.

The bill before the committee would give OPIC greater powers, including independence from the International Development Cooperation Administration, which now acts as a supervisory agency.

It would be a grave mistake to let OPIC be its own watchdog, Denison warned. Past experience shows "that OPIC is blind to the implications of foreign investment for U.S. jobs," he testified.

Arthur Leff Heads NLRB Staff of Judges

Arthur Leff is the new chief administrative law judge of the National Labor Relations Board, succeeding Thomas N. Kessel, who retired.

Leff has spent most of his career with the NLRB. He has been an associate chief administrative law judge since 1970. From 1963-70, he was chief counsel to Frank W. McCulloch during the latter's tenure as NLRB chairman.



LABOR'S PROPOSALS for putting America back to work are presented by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue at Republican Platform Committee hearings in New York. Donahue was scheduled to testify also at the Democratic Party platform hearings in Washington.

Full Employment Policies Top Labor's Platform Priorities

(Continued from Page 1)

goods and services," the AFL-CIO insisted. "It would provide a better balance between tax revenues and expenditures by turning the unemployed into taxpayers instead of tax users."

A balanced budget achieved through full employment "is both legitimate and desirable," the AFL-CIO affirmed. But spending reductions that add to unemployment "widen the deficit" and by enlarging the gap between the "haves" and "have nots" will worsen the nation's social and economic problems.

"The nation must begin a comprehensive program designed to reindustrialize America," the AFL-CIO urged. The United States can't afford to become merely "a service-based economy dependent upon other countries for both finished goods and vital raw materials."

As labor sees it, "too much of American technology is exported abroad, too many plants are obsolete, too many urban areas are becoming wastelands. The nation's transportation system is either inadequate or in disrepair."

TO OVERCOME these problems, the federation said, "will require federal leadership and the participation of labor and management."

The goal of both parties, the AFL-CIO urged, should be "an America that works for everyone."

Progress toward equal rights and equal opportunity has been halted by recession and inflation, the statement noted.

"Equal employment opportunity must not mean an equal chance to stand in the unemployment line. High interest rates must not subvert the purpose of fair housing laws," the federation said.

It's not enough to pledge support for anti-discrimination laws, the AFL-CIO urged. The depth of a party's commitment to civil rights must be tested by its stand of funding government programs that are needed to make equal opportunity meaningful.

A section of the AFL-CIO proposals titled "Protecting Those Who Work" reiterated the need for labor law improvements to better assure the right to organize and bargain collectively. It warned that federal labor law is being undermined by "inordinate delays and outright defiance of the law."

IT STRESSED LABOR'S insistence on an effective occupational safety and health program. The health and safety of America's workers must not be jeopardized "to increase corporate profits," the AFL-CIO insisted.

Other recommendations called for strengthening unemployment insurance, improving workers' compensation programs, protecting workers against sudden plant closings, and affirming the rights of public employees.

The AFL-CIO prodded both the Democrats and Republicans on the gaps in the nation's social programs and reiterated labor's insistence on "a comprehensive national health insurance program" rather than a so-called catastrophic insurance system that "would only shift more of the cost to consumers."

It called for a foreign policy "based on a commitment to freedom for all people, in all places, at all times."

And it affirmed that this nation's military capability "must be strong enough" to meet the obligations of such a policy and to deter aggression.

The AFL-CIO expressed concern at the disillusionment of many Americans in the political process, as reflected in low turnouts at elections.

It's up to the political parties to demonstrate that elections do matter, the federation urged.

"The parties must present their proposals squarely, honestly and factually, and bind their standard bearers and legislative leaders to keeping the party's word as set forth in its platform."

Only if this is done, the AFL-CIO said, will public confidence be restored "in the political institutions of this country."

THE AFL-CIO MARITIME Trades Dept. also appeared before the Republican Platform Committee, and Executive Sec.-Treas. Jean Ingrao urged a strong commitment to the still-unmet goals of the 1970 Merchant Marine Act for revitalization of the American-flag merchant fleet.

She asked support also for a national cargo policy that would assure U.S. vessels of "a fare share" of the nation's sea trade.

Attacks on Unions Assailed At Arizona State Convention

Tucson, Ariz.—Delegates to the Arizona State AFL-CIO's annual convention here were warned by AFL-CIO Regional Director James Baker of increasing attacks on Arizona union rights and benefits by reactionary and employer groups.

Baker cited the Business Roundtable, the national Chamber of Commerce, the Associated General Contractors, and the National Right to Work Committee as leading the anti-union campaign.

A detailed account of the effect of the new workers' compensation legislation was given by Herbert L. Ely, counsel to the state body. Attorney Anderson D. Ward gave a report on other legislation affecting organized labor, including unemployment compensation.

THE STRUGGLE that women must endure to win a foothold in a job field traditionally reserved for men was described by Carolyn Dotson, who recently completed an apprenticeship and is now a journeyman member of Carpenters Local 1089 in Phoenix, and Ruby Herndon of Phoenix, enrolled under a Cement Masons' apprenticeship program.

Other speakers included Ron Ober, administrative assistant to Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.); Barbara Leonard of the U.S. Savings Bond program; State COPE Director David Gregory; Area COPE Director LaMar Gulbransen, and Executive Sec. James Murry of the Montana AFL-CIO.

A report on progress in labor studies at Arizona State University was given by ASU's Dr. James Foster, and a videotape was shown of a debate on "right-to-work" laws by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue and Charles W. Bailey, vice president of research for the National Right to Work Committee.

No elections were scheduled this year. The State AFL-CIO will hold a special convention on July 12 in Phoenix to consider endorsing candidates for Congress and for state offices.

3-Week Session Opens

ILO Conference Focuses On Improving Standards

Geneva—Improved safeguards for older workers and the promotion of collective bargaining were among the key objectives of the International Labor Organization as it opened its annual assembly here.

Over 1,600 worker, employer, and government delegates from most of ILO's 143 member countries were present for the opening of the UN agency's three-week session. Gerhard Weissenberg, Austria's minister of social affairs, was elected by acclamation.

In his acceptance speech, Weissenberg urged the conference to insure that the ILO continues to play the "big part it has had in the history of social development."

AFL-CIO PRESIDENT Lane Kirkland and Labor Sec. Ray Marshall were in attendance as the United States returned to the ILO as a member after an absence of more than two years.

Irving Brown, AFL-CIO international representative, is back in his role of U.S. worker delegate, supported by a team of advisers as the conference's committees proceed with the ILO's basic function of drafting international standards to improve conditions for workers everywhere.

The caucus of worker delegates greeted Brown's reappearance at the ILO by electing him to its steering committee, which automatically put the AFL-CIO representative on the conference group that directs the work of the session.

Worker delegates also elected AFL-CIO Vice President Martin J. Ward, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, to a panel examining ways to advance collective bargaining, particularly in developing countries.

THE CONFERENCE is drafting international rules for assuring that workers—men and women alike—are not shortchanged in their chances for job advancement simply because they have family responsibilities. Additional measures for protecting workers from job health and safety hazards complete the conference's technical agenda.

The AFL-CIO delegation was closely following developments on two resolutions to determine just how far the ILO backed away during the U.S. absence from involvement in time-wasting issues irrelevant to the agency's mandate.

An Arab-authored resolution would have the conference "condemn" Israel for its handling of affairs in "Palestine and other occupied territories" without first resorting to any of the "due process" procedures for examining complaints under the ILO constitution that a government has flouted its commitments as a member state.

Similarly, Communist Cuba's "worker" delegate wants the conference to find the government of El Salvador guilty of genocide and other crimes without an impartial examination of the charges.

ON THE EVE of the conference, the ILO Governing Body restored the United States to one of its 10 permanent seats reserved for major industrialized countries.

Kirkland and Brown joined in a petition calling for the release of Vladimir Borisov, arrested founder of the dissident Soviet trade union movement.

Protesting Borisov's arrest for the third time in Moscow on the day the ILO conference began, the free trade union leaders denounced "this new violation of trade union rights by Soviet authorities."

"We call on the Soviet Union to respect the right to form independent trade unions as set out in the ILO conventions it has ratified," the appeal said.

Among those signing the appeal were Otto Kersten, general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; Gerd Muhr, vice president of the German Trade Union Confederation, and Dan Gallin, secretary general of the International Union of Food Workers.



HONORED FOR HIS SUPPORT of Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, the AFL-CIO's Walter G. Davis accepts medallion at a joint symposium sponsored by the American Histadrut Cultural Exchange Institute and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, which Davis directed until recently becoming director of the Dept. of Community Services. Looking on are AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas Donahue; Karen Chaikin, coordinator of the American Histadrut Cultural Exchange Institute, and Herbert Levine, a professor at Rutgers University and director of its labor education center. The presentation took place at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies.

House Votes to Strengthen Enforcement of Fair Housing

(Continued from Page 1)

Ind.), who favored a stronger bill, said he will try to restore an effective enforcement procedure when the full Senate Judiciary Committee takes up the legislation.

In other congressional developments:

- The Senate broke a filibuster and overcame continued delaying tactics to clear the way for final approval of a labor-supported bill that will set up a standby draft registration program. Separate legislation will be needed before anyone can be called up for service.

Despite a 62-32 cloture vote to limit debate, a filibuster group led by Sen. Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore.) used an arsenal of parliamentary tactics to delay passage. Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd kept the Senate in an all-night session to use up the one hour of debate time allowed each senator after cloture is adopted. The bill then was passed by a 58-34 vote.

- The House Interior Committee began voting on a controversial bill that would exempt many of California's biggest agribusinesses from acreage limitations contained in the 78-year-old Federal Reclamation Act dealing with access to federally subsidized water. The reclamation projects created by the federal government are supposedly limited to resident farmers on tracts not exceeding 160 acres, but the law has been widely violated.

In a letter to committee members, the AFL-CIO said a bill approved by a subcommittee should be rejected if not substantially amended. It would eliminate the residency requirement, expand the acreage limitation to 960 acres, and further permit leasing unlimited acreage of other land holdings carrying water rights. The effect would be to "further inflate land prices and squeeze out family farmers," the AFL-CIO charged.

- The House approved legislation to increase the mileage and daily expense allowances for federal workers who travel on official business. Travel expense ceilings set five years ago have been badly distorted by inflation.

Jobless Lines Spur Call for Action

(Continued from Page 1)

highest level since President Carter was elected in November 1976.

Earlier this year, Carter predicted that the economic downturn would be "mild and brief." Already the rise in the jobless rate has been far greater than the President's advisers predicted. The White House last estimated that unemployment would reach 7.2 percent by the end of the year.

Commissioner Janet L. Norwood of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which released the unemployment data, told a hearing of the congressional Joint Economic Committee that the number of jobless workers has jumped by 1.7 million since the start of the recession in January.

"Unemployment has risen for every major demographic and age group of the population," she added. "More than 800,000 jobs have been lost in goods-producing industries, and hours of work have contracted sharply."

Thus far, Norwood noted, the brunt of the recession has been borne by the construction industry and by durable manufacturing industries such as automobiles, lumber, rubber, primary metals, and metal fabrication.

THE BLS REPORT showed that the May increase in unemployment was pervasive, spreading to all worker groups. The largest jump in joblessness occurred among teenagers. Their jobless rate rose three full percentage points to 19.2 percent. The hike was even more dramatic among black and other minority youths, increasing 5.4 percentage points to 35.4 percent.

The unemployment rise also was particularly severe among adult males. Their jobless rate, which stood at 5.9 percent in April, rose to 6.6 percent in May, the highest level since 1975, when the country was in its worst recession since World War II. For women, the jobless rate increased from 6.3 to 6.6 percent last month.

"Joblessness among adult men has been been climbing at a faster pace than that for adult women in recent months," BLS said, "and May marked the first time in two decades that the rate for men has been as high as that for women."

The May rate for white workers rose seven-tenths of 1 percent to 6.9 percent, and for blacks and other minorities it rose 1.3 percentage points to 13.9 percent.

ANOTHER KEY indicator of the spreading nature of the recession showed up in a huge increase in the number of persons working "part time for economic reasons," meaning they took part-time work because full-time employment could not be found. Their number rose 533,000 to 4,349,000 in May.

Total employment last month declined by 166,000 to 96,988,000. Overall employment in the past three months was down by nearly 1 million, about three-quarters of it among men.

The civilian labor force swelled by an unusually high 723,000 to 105,142,000 in May as a disproportionately large number of young workers under 25 years of age entered the job market. The monthly increase—almost three times the usual number—possibly reflected a rush of college students searching for summer employment.

The government's survey of establishments showed that the May decline in employment took place almost entirely in manufacturing. Factory jobs fell by 275,000. Hardest hit were the transportation equipment and fabricated metals industries, each of which lost about 60,000 jobs. The unemployment rate for workers in durable-goods manufacturing as a whole stood at 10.5 percent in May.

In the auto industry, where production is off by more than 30 percent from 1979, an estimated 607,000 persons—the largest number ever recorded—were out of work last month in Michigan alone. The state's jobless rate of 14.4 percent was the highest since the 14.9 percent recorded in June 1975. Meanwhile, the Big Three auto makers announced they would lay off an additional 34,965 workers this week.

JOBLESSNESS continued to rise in the depressed construction industry last month, but at a lower rate than in previous months, reaching 17.5 percent. Construction employment has declined by nearly 300,000 since January.

In service industries, employment growth slowed over the month. BLS said that the finance, insurance, and real-estate industries shared in the 70,000 advance. An 85,000 decline in federal government jobs was due primarily to reductions in the number of temporary workers taking the 1980 Census, BLS said.

New Budget Plan Hit For Ignoring Jobless

The AFL-CIO made clear its firm opposition to a "balanced" budget that will make an already serious recession even more severe in a letter to House members.

It declared that the new budget resolution agreed to by a House-Senate conference committee "makes no economic sense at a time when more than 8 million Americans are jobless" and should be rejected.

The letter from AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison stressed that insistence on a balanced budget "becomes more irrelevent each day as indicators report an economy badly out of balance."

This is not the time "to cripple programs for the unemployed and disadvantaged," the AFL-CIO insisted. "Nor does it help a failing economy to scuttle programs of construction, postal service, transportation, energy and anti-recession in the blind pursuit of a balance sheet."

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Food Workers Score Winn-Dixie Breakthrough

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The Food & Commercial Workers scored a major breakthrough in the long-running battle with Winn-Dixie, Inc., and called off its boycott against the southern supermarket chain.

In announcing a procedural agreement worked out by the union and the company, UFCW President William H. Wynn said the development will help to assure the rights of Winn-Dixie workers in deciding on union representation.

"We've achieved a dialogue with the company and a commitment to abide by proper procedures pursuant to federal law and National Labor Relations Board regulations in union representational campaigns," Wynn said.

WINN-DIXIE is the nation's fourth largest food retailer with most of its 1,300 stores and 52,000 employees in the South.

As a result of the agreement, Wynn said, the UFCW is taking steps to terminate the AFL-CIO boycott of the firm, which was launched at the federation's 1977 convention.

Wynn said that in the agreement, which was spelled out in an exchange of correspondence, "the company has agreed to engage in informal nonbargaining discussion with the union following any certification by the NLRB of the results of an election for a period of at least 30 days."

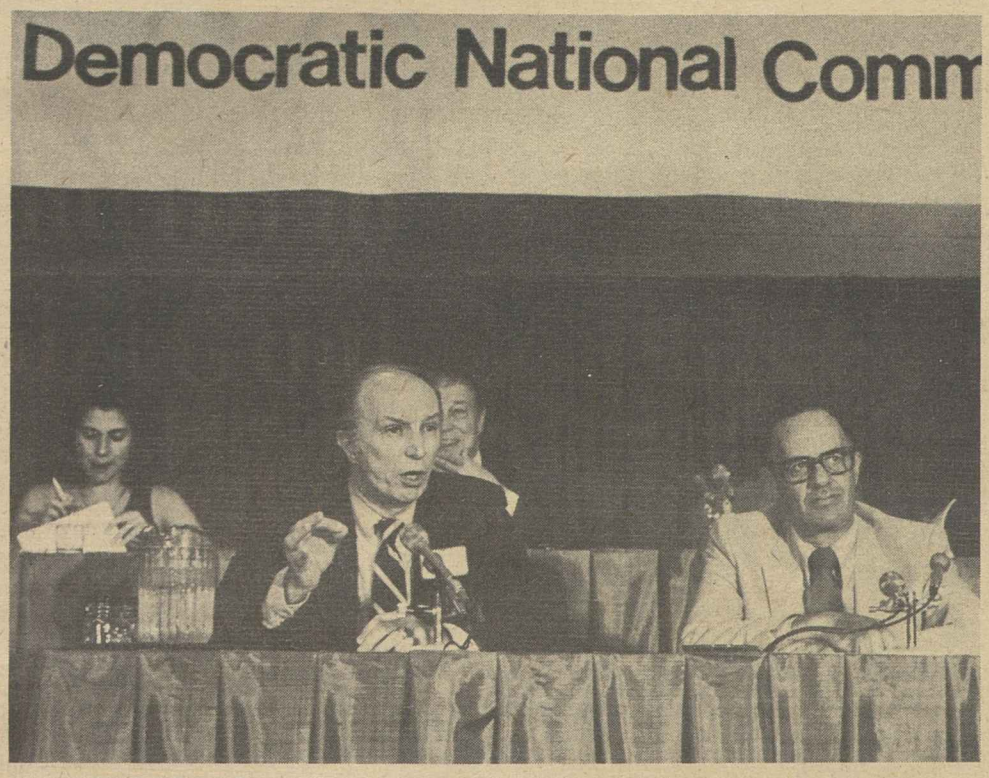
"This is another important breakthrough in establishing the rights of these workers to freely decide on union representation," Wynn declared.

The development was hailed by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue in a telegram to Wynn congratulating the union on "this important victory." They said the Food & Commercial Workers have succeeded in giving Winn-Dixie employees "a sound mechanism through which to express their desire to be represented by a union without fear of illegal employer acts."

KIRKLAND AND DONAHUE expressed the federation's readiness to assist the UFCW and the Winn-Dixie workers in exercising their rights to trade union representation, adding:

"It is regrettable that this company could not have agreed to obey the law without a boycott, but we are pleased that

(Continued on Page 7)



LABOR'S PROGRAM to put America back to work is presented to the Democratic Platform Committee by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue, who presented the same recommendations to the Republican platform panel. At right is Kenneth Young, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland.

Democrats Urged To Draft Platform Keyed to Jobs Goal

The AFL-CIO pressed the Democratic Party to repudiate policies that foster unemployment and renew its "historic commitment" to economic and social justice.

If Democrats hope to wear the mantle of "the people's party" into the next election, their platform "must spell out a program that will put America back to work," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue said.

Donahue submitted to the Democratic convention's platform committee the same comprehensive AFL-CIO program he had presented to the Republican convention's platform writers the previous week. But he made clear in his introductory remarks that the labor movement expects more than rhetoric from a Democratic Administration and a Democratic Congress.

THE "DEEPENING RECESSION" must be countered by federal job-creating programs and assistance to communities, Donahue said.

Inflation must be fought "by attacking its real causes," he insisted, and not by fostering unemployment through "a misguided effort to balance the budget" at a time of soaring unemployment.

The 1976 Democratic platform "spelled out an economic program of full employment and balanced growth," Donahue reminded the panel. "It called for controls on oil prices, for job creation, for housing, for aid to urban areas. And while it was being followed, it worked." he said.

BUT THE DRIFT by the Administration and on Capitol Hill to restrictive economic policies "threatens to blur the differences between our two political parties and deprive the people of any real choice," he said.

Donahue urged the convention platform committee to call upon the party and all of its candidates for federal office "to give full meaning to its platform."

Otherwise, he warned, "public confidence in the political system will remain low, apathy will climb and cynicism will prevail."

Donahue summarized some of labor's major concerns and urged a comprehensive program "to reindustrialize America." Too much American technology and production have been shifted abroad, he warned.

THE AFL-CIO STATEMENT spelled out labor's concern in a wide area of public policy, including a worldwide commitment to human rights and to democratic values and institutions.

It asked the "unswerving support of both political parties" for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment and for equal opportunity goals.

"But in the final analysis," Donahue stressed, "the depth of commitment to civil rights and equal rights in the platforms of the political parties will be judged by their proposals for the economy and, in particular, the federal budget."

IT IS THE budget, not election rhetoric, that most clearly defines government's role "in enhancing social justice and providing equal opportunities," Donahue insisted.

Several AFL-CIO departments and affiliated unions also testified at the platform hearings.

The Industrial Union Dept., represented

(Continued on Page 2)

House Bars Aid Slash For Victims of Imports

The House overwhelmingly rejected an attempt to gut the trade adjustment program and slash benefits being paid to nearly half a million workers whose jobs have been wiped out by increased imports.

Democrats and Republicans alike took the floor to speak out against an amendment by Rep. Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.) that the AFL-CIO charged would be a breach of faith with American workers.

MICHEL PROPOSED, through an amendment to an appropriations bill, to require victims of America's open-door trade policies to depend on state unemployment insurance if their jobs are wiped out. Only if they were still unemployed when the state benefits had been exhausted could they get a federal payment, and the amount could not exceed the state jobless benefit.

By contrast, the Trade Adjustment Act allows workers to receive 70 percent of lost earnings, up to a current ceiling of $269 a week, for up to 52 weeks of unemployment, with additional entitlements for persons over 60 and for those in approved job training programs. Relocation and job search allowances are also available.

Paced by a sharp rise in auto imports from Japan, the number of persons eligible for assistance has exceeded estimates, and the money available ran out earlier this month. The supplemental appropriations bill that Michel sought to amend carries $1.1 billion in trade adjustment funds for the balance of this fiscal year and a $400 million advance for the fiscal year that starts in October.

The debate was heavily one-sided as House members from districts hard hit by trade-related unemployment challenged Michel's claim of "savings" and protested the attempt to use an appropriations bill rider to wipe out a program begun as part of the 1962 Trade Act and reaffirmed and strengthened in the 1974 law.

THE AFL-CIO and its affiliates worked closely with the UAW in lobbying against the amendment, and Legislative Director Ray Denison wrote House members that its adoption would make the victims pay still further for trade policies that have already cost them their jobs.

In the end, Michel did not even seek a record vote on his amendment. It was rejected on a one-sided voice vote and passage of the full appropriations followed.

The funding bill, providing some $15

(Continued on Page 8)

Housing, Factory Declines Deepen

By James M. Shevis

A barrage of government reports on the economy underscored the severity of the current recession, particularly in the construction industry, and indicated even higher unemployment in months to come.

The Commerce Dept. reported that new housing starts plummeted in May to the lowest annual rate since the depths of the 1973-75 recession. At 920,000 units, the rate was 11.5 percent below the April level, and 48.9 percent below the year-earlier pace.

INDUSTRY LEADERS said that if the trend were to continue, 1980 would go down as the first year since 1945 in which construction began on fewer than 1 million homes. Last year, the total was almost 1.8 million and in the two previous years around two million.

The number of jobless workers in construction and related industries now stands at about 1.4 million. David Stahl, executive vice president of the National Association of Home Builders, told a news conference that the number likely would rise to about 1.6 million by year's end.

While the construction industry has been hardest hit by the recession, sharp drops in industrial production last month spread to almost every major area of the economy. The Federal Reserve Board reported that its industrial production index plunged 2.1 percent in May, the sharpest since a 2.2 percent decline in February 1975.

THE DROP, which followed a 2 percent decline in April, marked the fourth month in a row that production levels have fallen. About half the latest dip was in autos and housing, but the rest was spread across the economy. The slide provided further confirmation that the recession is likely to be severe.

The industrial production index measures the output of the nation's factories, mines, and utilities, and is a key indicator of the strength of the overall economy. Changes in the index often parallel changes in the unemployment rate, which rose in May to 7.8 percent of the work force.

Meanwhile, interest rates continued to tumble in response to the weakening economy and some loosening of government monetary restraints. Several large banks lowered their prime lending rates—the interest they charge their best corporate customers—to 12 percent, from 13 percent. Also, the Federal Reserve Board reduced its key discount rate—the rate it charges member banks for loans—a full percentage point, to 11 percent.

In other economic developments:

- Personal income rose a scant one-

(Continued on Page 3)

Political Tirades Hinder ILO Sessions

Geneva—Arab states and their communist allies are using the International Labor Organization's annual conference as a sounding board for their political ends, heedless of the possible damage to the only world agency dedicated to the welfare of workers.

The Arab-communist alliance scored a tactical point when the conference's resolutions committee accorded priority to a Jordanian motion calling for the condemnation of Israel for its policies concerning the settlements in "Palestine and the other occupied territories."

THE DECISION tied up the committee in time-wasting debate that cuts short the attention it can give to resolutions on subjects of direct ILO concern such as child labor, vocational guidance and training and the influence of working conditions on drug and alcohol abuse.

The ultimate fate of the Arab-proposed resolution will probably be decided by the assembly of worker, government and employer delegates at a plenary sitting in the final days of the three-week session.

Meanwhile, the initial committee debate divided the speakers into two camps, with one side calling for the resolution's approval while nevertheless conceding its political nature.

On the other side, free workers and western government and employer delegates maintained that the resolution was out of order in a technical United Nations agency without competency over political issues.

They also pointed out that instead of calling for Israel's condemnation without a hearing, a complaint could be filed under the ILO's "due process" procedures. This would trigger an impartial examination to determine whether Israel's treatment of Arab workers violated the ILO standards on working conditions and trade union and human rights as charged by the Arab countries.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall told the conference that despite a two-year absence, the United States's "firm and continuing faith in the ILO's ability to render useful service in improving the conditions of workers everywhere has never diminished."

BUT MARSHALL warned of the need to ensure that "respect for due process is not again undermined by politically motivated resolutions." There are "forces at work here which could, if successful, irreparably damage the integrity of this organization and thereby compromise its ability to carry out its important tasks," he said.

An example of such forces was the bombastic attack on U.S. "imperialists" by Mohammed Nematzadeh, Iran's labor minister. The ranting was dismissed by Marshall as an example of how some delegates "derive psychological exhilaration from inflammatory political statements."

But this did not discourage Youssef Jedani, Syria's labor minister, from accusing the U.S. government of condoning what he called the "policy of murder and terrorism practiced by the Israeli authorities."

DESPITE SUCH reversions to the political oratory that led the United States to withdraw temporarily from the ILO, the conference's technical work for improving the working and living conditions of wage earners was proceeding smoothly with the full participation of the U.S. worker delegation.

Robert Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., represents American workers on the committee seeking what has been called a "new deal for old hands." The aim is to provide workers more flexibility in adjusting to retirement.

Another committee—on which Joyce Miller, vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, serves—is having a first look at how men and women workers with family responsibilities can be protected against discrimination. The final drafting of the conclusions to be adopted will be left to next year's conference.

SIMILARLY, a committee on which Steelworkers Vice President Leon Lynch drew an assignment is readying for final consideration next year proposals for a worldwide standard for dealing with job-related safety and health questions.

Also in preparation for final polishing by the 1981 conference are global rules for making collective bargaining an integral part of national life. President Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipefitters represents the U.S. worker team on the panel handling these questions.

Atty. Edward J. Hickey is back on the conference watchdog committee that anually checks on how well governments are making good on their ILO commitments. Another annual committee, which includes Jesse Friedman of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, is examining possible ILO structural changes.

THE RESOLUTIONS committee proceedings are being followed by Ladies' Garment Workers President Sol Chaikin. Patrick J. O'Farrell, executive director of the African-American Labor Center, is serving on the committee examining the ILO's annual report on South Africa's racist policies, while George Martens, also of the AALC, is on the standing orders committee.

The conference welcomed by a unanimous vote the newly independent African nation of Zimbabwe as the ILO's 144th member state.



FREE TRADE UNION leaders from four continents, who were attending the International Labor Organization conference in Geneva, took part in an AFL-CIO-sponsored seminar that focused on the need to maintain the ILO as the "instrument of working people." AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and U.S. Worker Delegate Irving Brown are shown standing in the background. About 250 worker delegates at the ILO conference attended the seminar.

Free Unions Pledge Fight On ILO Role

Geneva—An AFL-CIO-sponsored seminar of free trade unionists pledged to fight off any attempts by member governments to take over the International Labor Organization and to preserve the United Nations specialized agency as the "instrument of working people."

The meeting of some 250 worker delegates to the ILO's current annual assembly here took place in the nearby village of Chouilly, where the Geneva local of the Swiss Building Trades Union made available its social and training center.

AFL-CIO PRESIDENT Lane Kirkland reminded the delegates that the ILO was created after World War I "to defend the rights and interests of working people, and not as a forum where governments pursue their political aims and disputes.

"This is the issue we face today as free workers. I am confident that we can and will prevail as long as we stand together."

Irving Brown, AFL-CIO international representative and the U.S. worker delegate to the ILO, noted that it has been an AFL-CIO tradition since 1967 to hold the worker delegate get-together and that this year's seminar included free world unionists from four continents.

Kirkland assured the guests that although the United States had stayed out of the ILO the past two years because of the agency's politicization, the AFL-CIO had "never really left it in spirit, and we continued to work very closely with our friends in the organization."

DURING THE roundtable discussion, President Democrito T. Mendoza of the Philippine Trade Union Council stressed the need to "free ourselves from the influence of our governments and our employers." Colombia's worker delegate, Julio Cuevas Romero, denounced the introduction in the ILO of "political resolutions that have nothing to do with the organization but serve to divide the workers."

Other comments included remarks welcoming the return of the United States to the ILO. Typical were those of M. P. Sundaram of the Sri Lanka Trade Union Congress who said the U.S. re-entry "opens a fruitful era for the world's workers."

Otto Kersten, general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, said the AFL-CIO's fight against politicization of the ILO "is also our fight."

Reports from USSR Tell Of Strikes, Worker Unrest

Reports of recent worker strikes in the Soviet Union have reached the West, giving further evidence of a growing restiveness in the USSR where strikes are prohibited by law.

The New York Times cited sources in Moscow as reporting that about 70,000 workers at the Togliatti automobile plant, 500 miles southeast of Moscow, struck for two days last month. Reportedly, the walkout was a protest over food shortages.

Another strike was said to have occurred May 8 and 9 at a major car and truck plant employing 200,000 workers in Gorky, east of Moscow, but this was unrelated to the Togliatti walkout. Several arrests were made, according to reports received by the AFL-CIO from sources in the Soviet Union.

A STRIKE also was reported to have taken place Aug. 10, 1979, at the Vaz plant, some distance outside Moscow. That strike, initiated by bus drivers who placed a vehicle in front of the plant gates to block entrance to the facility, was called for higher pay and to protest against a plant supervisor, reports said.

None of the reported strikes was sanctioned by the official "worker organization," or "trade union," at the plant sites. While the Soviet constitution in theory guarantees all political liberties, in practice workers are denied the right to strike through a rigid interpretation of Article 39 of the constitution.

TIMES REPORTER Anthony Austin noted that over the years there have been reports of sporadic protests by Soviet workers, but the workers at Togliatti seem to have gone further than other groups in challenging the role of the official union, an arm of the state and the Communist Party.

The Togliatti plant, named for the late Italian Communist leader, was equipped by Fiat and produces a modified version of the Italian car at one of the largest plants of its type in the world.

In another report on trade union stirrings in the face of oppression, the International Metalworkers' Federation examined the attempt of groups of Soviet workers to form organizations free of the state-controlled union apparatus.

THE IMF, with which several U.S. unions are affiliated, noted the suppression of an early free trade union effort and the emergence of another to take its place.

Such efforts by small groups of workers, the report suggested, "are the acorns from which full independent trade unionism can develop."

Democrats Urged To Build Platform On Job Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

by Legislative Director Marvin Caplan and Occupational Safety & Health Director Sheldon Samuels, urged a strong commitment to the OSHA program and rejection of attempts to weaken enforcement or reduce coverage.

The IUD program also pressed for a national effort to deal with the recession-worsened problem of sudden plant closings that devastate entire communities.

FOR THE BUILDING & Construction Trades Dept., Legislative Director Daniel J. Mundy stressed the impact of a 17.5 percent unemployment rate and urged specific programs to increase housing starts and expand public works construction.

The Public Employee Dept. presented a series of specific proposals to the platform committees of both parties including full pay comparability with private industry, removal of restrictions on political rights of government workers and collective bargaining at all levels of government.

Department President William H. McClennan also urged the platform writers to speak up for the quality and integrity of the public service against the smears so often heard in political campaigns.

Convention Keynote

Watts Sees New Era Of Growth for CWA

Los Angeles—Communications Workers President Glenn E. Watts told more than 2,000 delegates to the union's 42nd annual convention here that a "new dimension" in organizing is on the horizon for the 600,000-member union.

"We are moving in new directions, doing things all of us always wanted to do but could never afford," Watts said.

The key to the effort, he added, is a new organizing department "staffed by experts who have demonstrated their ability to organize the unorganized, especially in the public service sector."

He reported that over the past year, the combined efforts of the organizing staff, working with CWA vice presidents and local leaders, brought 18,822 new members into the union including more than 5,000 public service employees.

WATTS EMPHASIZED what he described as an "enormous potential for the public sector in CWA," where more than 5 million workers remain to be organized.

"And we're also going after the unorganized in the private sector," he declared, "especially in the new industries that are related to high technology and communications."

Watts told the delegates that the union is also moving on other fronts by launching "a comprehensive, year-round advertising and public relations campaign . . . reaching into just about every community in America, large and small."

The campaign is using television, radio and newspaper advertising to stress "all the good things CWA does for the people of this country and for our members," Watts declared.

"WE'RE WORKING to change public attitudes toward the labor movement which, in addition to helping us educate the public and make CWA more visible, of course, builds support for organizing and negotiations."

He pointed to other CWA initiatives since the last convention, including a technology conference, a national public service employee conference and a national community services conference.

President Carter briefly addressed the convention by telephone on the opening day, explaining that his meetings with Jordan's King Hussein and his planned trip to Europe prevented him from personally attending the convention.

CWA SEC.-TREAS. Louis B. Knecht was scheduled to deliver the executive board report and discuss implementation of the two-hour dues structure approved by CWA delegates at the union's 1979 convention.

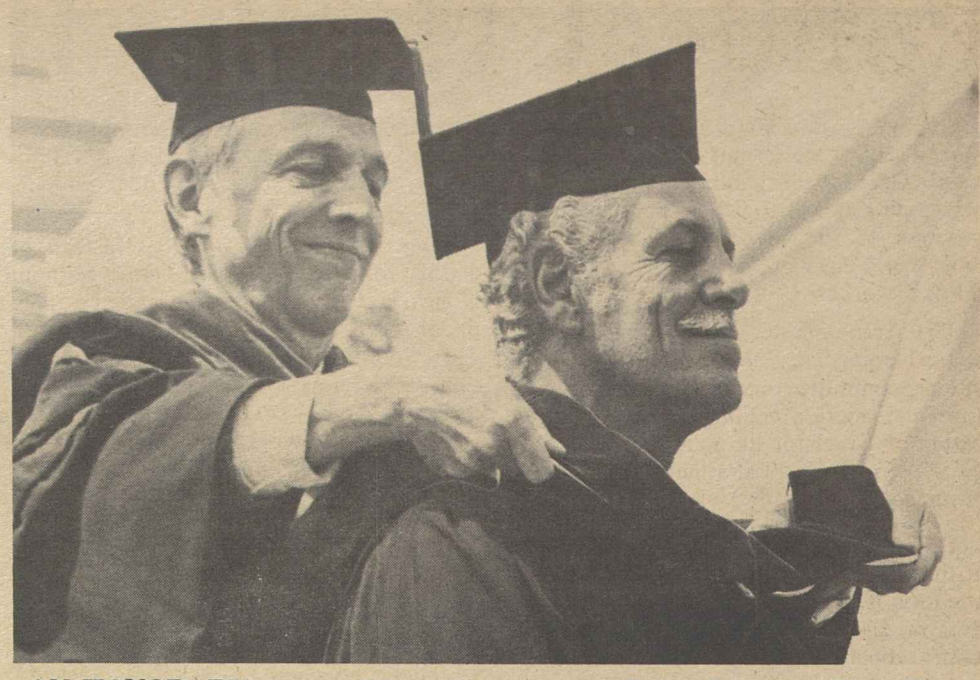
Among priorities of the delegates are consideration of finance committee and constitution committee reports, as well as major statements on economic policy and foreign policy. A special report on energy and jobs will also be presented.

The delegates re-elected Watts and Knecht to new three-year terms by acclamation. To fill vacancies created by the retirement of the three executive vice presidents—Gus Kramer, George Miller and Richard Hackler—the convention elected without opposition John Carroll and James Booe, both of whom were assistants to Watts.

In a three-way contest for the third executive vice presidency, M. E. Nichols, president of Texas Local 12222, was elected over Dina Beaumont, vice president for District 11, and Patsy Fryman, an assistant to Watts.

NINE OF THE union's 12 district vice presidents were re-elected. The three new ones are Mitchell Roshto, District 10; William Demers, District 11, and Duane Haywood, who defeated incumbent E. J. Follis in District 7.

Three of the five national directors won re-election. The two new directors are H. B. Pierson, who defeated AT&T Longlines incumbent Fred Fischer, and John T. Browning for independent telephone systems, elected over incumbent Rudy Mendoza.



AN HONORARY doctor of laws degree is awarded to President Peter Bommarito of the Rubber Workers by the University of North Carolina in recognition of his efforts to advance occupational health research. UNC Provost J. Charles Morrow confers the degree.

Stevens Guilty of Bad Faith In Roanoke Rapids Tactics

Richmond, Va.—A federal appeals court has ruled that J. P. Stevens & Co. engaged in bad-faith bargaining with the Clothing & Textile Workers at the firm's Roanoke Rapids, N.C., operations.

The decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit would force the textile company to negotiate its first contract with the union for some 3,000 workers.

"WE HOPE that now the company will heed this decision, and commence bargaining in good faith and conclude a contract for the Roanoke Rapids workers," ACTWU said in a statement. Although the union won a representation election at the seven Stevens plants in Roanoke Rapids in 1974, the stalling tactics of the company have so far blocked agreement on a contract.

The appeals court said it found substantial evidence to uphold the conclusion of the National Labor Relations Board that Stevens's tactics constituted "a most effective means of undermining the collective bargaining process and denigrating the union's status as a collective bargaining agent," and that the violations "go to the very heart of the (National Labor Relations) Act and our national policy."

The decision was the 16th instance in which a federal appeals court has upheld NRLB findings of labor law violations by J. P. Stevens. In three cases, the company has been held in contempt for failing to comply with appeals court rulings, and it has lost all three of its appeals to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The litigation has a long history. In December 1977, after more than three years of "surface" bargaining, an NLRB administrative law judge said that Stevens "approached these negotiations with all the tractability and openmindedness of Sherman at the outskirts of Atlanta," and ordered a wide-ranging series of remedies.

In a 4 to 0 decision a year later, the full NLRB affirmed the judge's findings, adopting his recommended remedies with additional requirements. The board ordered Stevens to bargain in good faith with ACTWU, to notify the union promptly of any planned changes in employee benefit programs, give the union information about changes and a chance to negotiate over these changes for Roanoke Rapids employees.

BOTH THE COMPANY and the union petitioned for review of the NLRB order, Stevens seeking its dismissal and the union requesting expansion of the remedy. The case was argued last February.

In its June 11 decision, the appeals court said it found that the board had considered the total labor relations policy at Stevens and came to a correct conclusion:

"To ascertain the state of mind of the company's responsible officials, NLRB considered all of the circumstances attending the years of fruitless bargaining. The board took cognizance of conduct, thoroughly documented in the record, that included the company's dilatory tactics, its adamant adherence to demonstrably unreasonable positions, its dissemblance with respect to its plans for changes in conditions of employment, its denigration of the union, the lack of authority of its negotiators who were uninformed about company policy, and the history of the company's hostility to the union.

"FROM THE totality of this evidence, the board rationally could draw the inference that the company had not bargained in good faith as required by the Act."

However, the court declined to approve that portion of the NLRB order seeking reimbursement for litigation and negotiating expenses for both the NLRB and ACTWU, and instead asked the board to "explicate more fully its reasons" for seeking reimbursement.

The court also declined to approve the union's proposal for more extensive relief, including the creation of an interim dispute-setting mechanism to prevent further improper unilateral actions by Stevens and a corporate-wide bargaining order.

CORRECTION

The votes of Ohio's senators were transposed on one of three rollcalls dealing with the 1981 federal budget that were carried in the May 24 issue.

Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum should have been shown as having voted "right" by labor's standards for an amendment that would have restored $2 billion of cuts the Senate Budget Committee had made in domestic programs when it added funds for military spending.

On the same vote, Sen. John Glenn should have been shown as voting "wrong."

Deepening Slump Recorded In Housing, Factory Output

(Continued from Page 1)

tenth of 1 percent in May, a sign that the recession is cutting into wages and salaries, the Commerce Dept. reported. At the same time, the government said, workers bought less in May.

- The nation's factories operated at only 78.9 percent of capacity last month, 2 percentage points below April's mark. The U.S. factory utilization rate, which has been declining steadily since January, now stands at its lowest point since February 1976, when the rate was 78.8 percent, the Federal Reserve Board said.
- New claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 571,200 in the week ended June 7, an increase of 88,000 from the previous week, the Labor Dept. said. During the week ended May 31, some 3.8 million workers received benefits, up 224,800 from the previous week.
- Sales for U.S. automakers in early June trailed last year's pace by 20 percent.
- Layoffs continued to mount, not only in the auto industry but also in other key industries such as steel and airlines. Steel industry cutbacks by July 4 were expected to exceed the 72,000 workers who were off the job in 1977, the worst year in recent history for employment in the industry.

Continental Airlines has said it will lay off indefinitely about 1,200 employees, or 10 percent of its 12,000-member work force, and United Airlines announced it will drop 800 flight attendants and 360 pilots.

DURING THE YEAR ended in April, unemployment rose in all but seven states, with the industrialized north-central region hardest hit, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Eight of the 11 reporting north-central states had jobless rate increases of 1 percent or more over the 12-month period.

Large increases were recorded in Michigan, where unemployment climbed 3.8 percent to 12.4 percent over the year, and in Indiana, where joblessness advanced 3 percent to 9.1 percent.

Rail Clerks, Supervisors Reach Accord on Merger

Chicago—The board of directors of the Railway & Airway Supervisors Association has agreed in principle to merge with the Railway & Airline Clerks and will submit the proposal to the union's membership for a final vote.

Association President Frank Ferlin, Jr.. said the board agreed in principle to a merger following meetings last week with BRAC President Fred J. Kroll. Ferlin said the results of the ratification vote should be known by mid-July.

The association represents 8,000 technical and supervisory personnel in the transportation industry. BRAC represents 200,000 members employed in a wide variety of jobs throughout the industry.

Ferlin said that "given all the changes in today's industry, including a trend towards consolidation of railroads and airlines, we believe the interests of our members can be better served by joining forces with a larger organization."

"BRAC is a union that has shown great strength, integrity and leadership in recent years," he said, "and a merger with it will strengthen the power we need to gain improvements in wages and benefits which our members so greatly deserve. It will also give us the base we need to expand our efforts to organize in our class and craft in the railroad and airline industries."

The association was established in 1934 and is headquartered in Chicago. Effective with the merger, it will become a division of BRAC with Ferlin as its president.

Kroll called the merger agreement "a step in the direction of labor unity."

"We're proud to have the supervisors join with us," he said. "I believe the memberships of both organizations will benefit greatly by this move. We both firmly believe that trade unions can do more working together than in isolation."

The Public Works Potential

THE AFL-CIO IS CONVINCED that public works programs represent an effective and appropriate method to provide needed and timely fiscal stimulus to the economy, increase job opportunities and provide necessary improvements in the nation's stock of public facilities.

Unemployment has jumped to 8.2 million workers, the construction industry is already in a depression with 17.5 percent of the labor force unemployed and there is no longer any shadow of a doubt concerning the economy's downward direction and the need for government action.

RECESSION IS no longer a question of if and when; but one of how long, how deep and how damaging.

The AFL-CIO has had a long history of support for public works programs to provide quick, pinpointed job-creating economic stimulus during a recession and to build, repair and improve this nation's stock of public facilities. Present gaps must be closed and adequate levels of public investments are an essential precondition to longer-term private sector economic growth, increased productivity and full employment.

The perennial claim of the opponents of such programs is that public works waste taxpayers' money on unnecessary make-work projects; they take too much time to start up, too long to complete and therefore stimulate the economy at the wrong time.

THE AFL-CIO has never accepted these arguments and a number of recent studies as well as the experience under the previous local public works program demonstrate that public investments can create jobs where and when needed and the projects "pay off" in direct job creation, fiscal stimulus and worthwhile facilities.

The Commerce Dept. regularly publishes a series on state and local public works construction which paints a dismal picture of deterioration and need. In nine out of the past 11 years, the real volume of outlays for state and local public construction declined. In 1979, state and local spending on public construction after adjusting for inflation was 32 percent below 1969 levels.

An examination of the legislative history of the 1976 Local Public Works Act and the program's results clearly points up the potential of such programs.

THE ORIGINAL emergency accelerated public works jobs bill was vetoed by President Ford and the program did not get off the ground until Congress succeeded in overriding a third presidential veto in July 1976 and the appropriations bill was enacted in October 1976—almost three years after the "official" start of the recession.

Job estimates on the local public works program indicated that the 8,500 projects generated 110,000 direct on-site jobs, 66,000 jobs in firms and industries providing building materials and supplies, and 249,000 additional jobs as the added income of these workers created additional sales, production and incomes. The total—425,000 job-years—represents an average cost of $14,000 per person-year of employment.

The program was a huge success and a major factor in pulling the economy out of recession even though the legislative authority was long delayed.

—From AFL-CIO testimony before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, June 17, 1980.

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'Yep, It Sure Is a Hole!'



'Sheer Symbolism'

Arthur Okun Left a Warning Against Balanced Budget Myth

By Gus Tyler

WHEN ARTHUR OKUN died this March at age 51. America lost one of its most valuable economic minds. It was not simply that Okun had served as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Johnson, or that he was one of the most fruitful brains at the Brookings Institution. He was more than that, as his colleague Joseph A. Pechman, director of economic studies at Brookings, put it:

"Arthur's intellectual prowess was truly amazing. He had a steel trap mind, a powerful pen, and a keen wit. He was one of the best forecasters Washington had ever seen, but he did his forecasting on the back of an old envelope rather than with the assistance of a large-scale computer, as others do today. He was a walking encyclopedia of economic history."

BEYOND ALL this, Okun insisted upon seeing things clearly with eyes unclouded by conventional crap. That's why, in his last public statement—testimony before the Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs Committee of the United States Senate on Mar. 10, 1980—he was free to dispose of the nonsense about how a balanced budget will help cope with inflation.

"Any anti-inflationary program that featured balancing the federal budget for fiscal 1981 as its main attraction would be an egregious example of sheer symbolism," Okun observed. He then spelled it out in plain arithmetic.

Let's say that federal expenditures were cut by $20 billion. That would come to about four-fifths of one percent of the gross national product.

THE REDUCTION—tiny to begin with—would not only cut cut down on demand (supposed to be inflationary) but would also cut down on supply (supposed to be deflationary). The total impact on the inflation rate would be about three-tenths of one percent. In other words, with an inflation rate of 10 percent, instead of your dollar being worth only 90 cents it would be worth 90.3 cents.

Okun also went on to say that the experience of other nations proves that there is just about no relationship between inflation and balanced budgets.

"Balanced budgets are neither a necessary nor a sufficient cure for inflation," he pointed out. "The two major industrial countries with the least inflation in recent years, namely Germany and Japan, had total government deficits in 1979 of 3 percent and 5 percent of GNP, respectively, or the equivalent of $75 billion and $125 billion for an economy of our size." (Our deficit for 1979 was only $27.7 billion.)

THE YEAR 1979 was no exception. Both Germany and Japan "had much larger total government deficits than ours consistently in 1976, 1977 and 1978."

Okun ended with a warning that all this talk about how good, although bitter, a medicine budget-balancing is for inflationary fever was downright dangerous.

"Public officials must not fool themselves or the American public into believing that a balanced budget for 1981 is the cure for inflation," he declared.

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Job Programs Basic To Party Platforms

If the Democratic Party is to renew its claim that it is the "people's party," its platform must spell out a program that will put America back to work.

The party must demonstrate its good faith by repudiating policies that promote unemployment as the major tool in combatting inflation and begin—immediately—to implement a job-creating program. There must be a firm commitment that the federal government has a responsibility to help the unemployed, in terms of new jobs and assistance for their communities.

There are no acceptable tradeoffs between inflation and unemployment.

Those who have borne the heaviest burden of inflation—the unemployed, the poor, the elderly, the handicapped and the minorities—must not be asked to sacrifice again through severe cuts in programs designed to ease their burden.

—AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue to Democratic Platform Committee.

An Emerging Voice

Worker Challenges to Soviets Reflect Smoldering Discontent

The following is excerpted from an article in the current issue of the American Federationist, "Soviet Workers: An Emerging Voice." The author, Arch Puddington, is executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy.

FROM THE BEGINNING, a principal goal of the Soviet machinery of repression was the regimentation of the Russian workforce.

The post-Stalin period has brought a relaxation of some of the more extreme anti-worker measures. The law which tied workers to their jobs as serfs for life was abolished; residence restrictions were liberalized, although it is still difficult for outsiders to obtain permission to settle in the USSR's major cities; absenteeism no longer brings a prison sentence.

These reforms aside, a great deal of energy and ingenuity is still devoted to keeping workers under political and social control. Job applicants must still produce their workbooks before being hired. A citizen can be imprisoned for failing to find work within four months after having left a job under the regime's anti-parasite laws (unemployment insurance is non-existent, and there is no question of waiting around until a job in one's special field opens up). Piece rates, phony "socialist competition," and mandatory Saturday work continue to be normal features of Soviet industrial life.

PRISON LABOR still occupies an important place in the economic system. As many as 5 million men and women inhabit the Gulag at any one time. They constitute, according to Vladimir Bukovsky, "a cheap (almost unpaid) workforce that can easily be moved, at the authorities' discretion, from one branch of the economy to another, sent out to do the heaviest and most unprofitable kinds of work and into undeveloped territories where you can persuade a free worker to go only by paying extremely high wages."

Despite the diligent efforts of communist governments to bring all aspects of society under firm state control, the workers have demonstrated that they remain a powerful source of potential opposition.

Two dissident worker groups have sprung up in the Soviet Union. The first, the Free Association of Workers in the Soviet Union, was formed in the winter of 1977-78 by a group of workers whose sole objective was the establishment of a labor movement which genuinely dealt with day-to-day workplace problems. Its leaders were ordinary workers—miners, waitresses, electricians—who had been sacked, reprimanded, or even jailed for having pressed complaints against plant management, trade unions, or the local party.

The leading personality behind the association was Vladimir Klebanov, a miner who had run afoul of the authorities for speaking out against hazardous work conditions.

A number of the association's members held a press conference in Moscow which was widely covered by western reporters. This marked the first time an organized group of Soviet workers had publicly complained about conditions in their "workers' paradise," and posed a real embarrassment for the Kremlin. Subsequently, however, the organization was effectively destroyed by the KGB: Klebanov and several associates were sent off to mental institutions.

The second group, the Free Interprofessional Association of Workers (SMOT), was formed late in 1978 by a group of workers and participants in the Soviet democratic movement. It has 200 members and functions as a human rights organization which focuses on the problems of workers and their need for democratic rights.

ITS LEADERSHIP has been constantly harassed by the authorities: several members have been given prison terms on trumped-up charges of "slandering the Soviet state" while others have been sent to psychiatric hospitals. One was handed a prison sentence for "stealing state property"—in this case, some overdue library books. Another was sentenced for distributing the writings of Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov.

As already noted, many worker dissidents have been sentenced to mental institutions rather than labor camps. The practice of confining political prisoners in mental institutions is a favored practice in the Soviet Union, and the mental hospital is more feared by democratic activists than the Gulag itself.

FROM THE official standpoint, confinement on psychiatric grounds has several advantages: it enables the authorities to avoid what Bukovsky has called "shameful trials" which draw the attention of the western press; it facilitates the segregation of the prisoner from relatives, friends, and supporters; and it provides the authorities with a ready-made excuse to arrest any person engaging in dissident activities—since under communism the social causes or protests by workers have been eliminated, any objections to the system can be labeled as a mental aberration.

The impact of free trade union groups has been limited. But in societies which devote large and ever increasing percentages of GNP to the maintenance of "ideological vigilance," with all that phrase implies, the fact that several hundred workers will mount a challenge to the official trade union structure suggests that much broader discontent is smoldering just beneath the surface of Soviet industrial life.

Added Burden on Congress

'Sunset' Laws Termed Threat To Essential Social Programs

AUTOMATIC TERMINATION of every federal program at 10-year intervals, as set out in "sunset" measures now before Congress, would produce chaos and threaten the life of vital social and economic programs shaped over the last 40 years, the AFL-CIO's associate legislative director warned.

Howard Marlowe stressed that adding such a huge burden to an already overloaded congressional work schedule "would be asking Congress to do the impossible." He said Congress would constantly be working against the clock in a crisis atmosphere to review 100 or more education, civil rights, health, labor, postal, minimum wage and other programs every year—all in addition to the regular business that already keeps Congress in session virtually the year around.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Marlowe said the concept of a disciplined, periodic review of government programs is a desirable goal. He pointed out, however, that the so-called sunset process provides no time for the kind of thorough evaluation that is needed. Congress now has the mechanism to make that kind of valuable study of programs through its oversight authority, which should be given more orderly and systematic direction, Marlowe said.

He stressed that it would be particularly difficult for Congress to carry out the aims of the sunset proposal at a time when it is heavily subjected to single-issue groups, which can be expected to step up their pressures.

"CONGRESS HAS shown itself to be very vulnerable to these single-issue groups," he asserted, "and the danger is that the question of program renewal or termination will be based solely on budgetary and political considerations," rather than a thorough evaluation of what programs have accomplished.

Marlowe said the sunset measures, as they are proposed, would require an entirely new congressional staff bureaucracy to carry out even the limited program reviews required in the proposals.

"The savings involved in sunset will be more than outweighed by the actual costs of the process, which will be huge," he added.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY, buffeted by the stress and change of the past decade, is appealing for help from government at all levels and also from the private sector.

To strengthen the family, the people say they need full employment, universal health insurance, fair taxes, adequate housing, action against inflation, aid for the poor, child care for working mothers and more help for the elderly.

In stark contrast, many elected political leaders and spokesmen for business and industry are calling for no new social programs, reduced spending on existing programs and "less government."

THE BREACH is growing, as a small number of liberal political leaders and coalitions of labor, church, civil rights and other groups carry on the fight for progressive policies.

The voice of the people has been heard in recent months, as some 2,000 individuals and representatives of organizations testified at field hearings held by the White House Conference on Families.

Three national conferences—in Baltimore, Minneapolis and Los Angeles—are refining the issues raised in those hearings for a report to the President and Congress.

George Gallup also conducted a nationwide poll for the White House Conference. He found that to most people the family is the most important thing in their lives. Of those polled, 90 percent are "very" or "mostly" satisfied with their family life as it is now.

HOWEVER, 45 percent believe the conditions of family life have worsened since the mid-1960s; 37 percent said they had improved and the rest were undecided.

The reasons given for the worsening of the family situation were "shocking," according to Gallup. When asked what were the three things that most harmed family life, 60 percent named alcohol and drug abuse. Next came a decline in religious and moral values, named by 40 percent. Poverty was listed by 29 percent.

Gallup said major mandates emerging from his poll show that people want a number of government programs to help the family, including health and home care for the elderly, child care for working mothers, aid for the poor, and family impact statements to ensure that policies help rather than harm the family.

In short, Gallup concluded, people want "supportive services" from government and not interference.

THE FIRST White House Conference in Baltimore drew some 600 delegates from a broad cross-section of interest groups and organizations in the eastern states. They voted on 60 issues, with the votes heavily weighted in favor of public and private actions to strengthen the family.

The Baltimore conference called for full employment to enable each individual to have "a feeling of usefulness and dignity at wages sufficient to support a decent standard of living."

Since inflation has been so devastating to families, the conference urged an attack on the primary sources of inflation: food, health care, energy and housing.

"Government should refrain from policies that cause unemployment in order to slow the economy and control inflation," the resolution declared.

IF THE extensive hearings of recent months have shown anything, it is that people are not looking for government handouts or tax giveaways. Work is central, and they want the government and private employers to help people support themselves and their families through stable jobs at decent wages. They want universal health care, child care for working mothers, adequate housing for all and fair taxes, among other things.

What they want is not "less government" but less uncertainty.



SUNSET MEASURES now before Congress would automatically end every federal program every 10 years, producing chaos and threatening vital economic and social programs, AFL-CIO Associate Legislative Director Howard Marlowe, center, warned. Questioning him on Labor News Conference were Lloyd Schwartz, left, of the Fairchild Publications and Frank Swoboda of the Washington Post. The AFL-CIO public affairs interview is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

Key Vote on Fair Housing Enforcement

The House passed a labor-supported bill to strengthen the Fair Housing Act by establishing a system of administrative law judges to enforce the ban against discrimination in sales and rentals. This 205-204 vote saved the enforcement provisions of the bill.

Right votes (R) to keep the enforcement machinery were cast by 180 Democrats and 25 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 76 Democrats and 128 Republicans.

Numerals show congressional districts; A—absent or not voting.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) W
4. Bevill (D) W
5. Flippo (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) A
7. Shelby (D) W

ALASKA
AL Young (R) W

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Stump (D) W
4. Rudd (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) R
2. Bethune (R) W
3. Hammerschmidt(R) W
4. Anthony (D) W

CALIFORNIA
1. Johnson (D) R
2. Clausen (R) W
3. Matsui (D) R
4. Fazio (D) R
5. Burton, John (D) R
6. Burton, Philip (D) R
7. Miller (D) R
8. Dellums (D) R
9. Stark (D) R
10. Edwards (D) R
11. Royer (R) W
12. McCloskey (R) R
13. Mineta (D) R
14. Shumway (R) W
15. Coelho (D) W
16. Panetta (D) R
17. Pashayan (R) W
18. Thomas (R) W
19. Lagomarsino (R) W
20. Goldwater (R) W
21. Corman (D) R
22. Moorhead (R) W
23. Beilenson (D) R
24. Waxman (D) R
25. Roybal (D) R
26. Rousselot (R) W
27. Dornan (R) W
28. Dixon (D) R
29. Hawkins (D) R
30. Danielson (D) R
31. Wilson, C. H. (D) R
32. Anderson (D) R
33. Grisham (R) W
34. Lungren (R) W
35. Lloyd (D) W
36. Brown (D) R
37. Lewis (R) W
38. Patterson (D) R
39. Dannemeyer (R) W
40. Badham (R) W
41. Wilson, Bob (R) A
42. Van Deerlin (D) R
43. Burgener (R) W

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Wirth (D) R
3. Kogovsek (D) W
4. Johnson (R) W
5. Kramer (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Dodd (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) A
4. McKinney (R) A
5. Ratchford (D) R
6. Moffett (D) R

DELAWARE
AL Evans (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Hutto (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Kelly (R) W
6. Young (R) W
7. Gibbons (D) R
8. Ireland (D) W
9. Nelson (D) R
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Mica (D) W
12. Stack (D) R
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) R
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) W
2. Mathis (D) A
3. Brinkley (D) A
4. Levitas (D) R
5. Fowler (D) R
6. Gingrich (R) W
7. McDonald (D) W
8. Evans (D) W
9. Jenkins (D) W
10. Barnard (D) W

HAWAII
1. Heftel (D) R
2. Akaka (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) A
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
1. Stewart (D) R
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Russo (D) W
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Fary (D) W
6. Hyde (R) W
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Porter (R) W
11. Annunzio (D) W
12. Crane, Philip (R) W
13. McClory (R) R
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Corcoran (R) W
16. Anderson (R) A
17. O'Brien (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) R
20. Findley (R) W
21. Madigan (R) W
22. Crane, Dan (R) W
23. Price (D) R
24. Simon (D) R

INDIANA
1. Benjamin (D) R
2. Fithian (D) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Quayle (R) W
5. Hillis (R) W
6. Evans (D) R
7. Myers (R) W
8. Deckard (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Sharp (D) R
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Leach (R) R
2. Tauke (R) R
3. Grassley (R) W
4. Smith (D) R
5. Harkin (D) R
6. Bedell (D) R

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Jeffries (R) W
3. Winn (R) W
4. Glickman (D) R
5. Whittaker (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Hubbard (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Hopkins (R) W
7. Perkins (D) W

LOUISIANA
1. Livingston (R) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Tauzin (D) W
4. Leach (D) W
5. Huckaby (D) W
6. Moore (R) W
7. Breaux (D) W
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Emery (R) R
2. Snowe (R) W

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Mikulski (D) R
4. Holt (R) W
5. Spellman (D) R
6. Byron (D) W
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Barnes (D) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Early (D) R
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Shannon (D) R
6. Mavroules (D) A
7. Markey (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) Speaker
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Donnelly (D) A
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Pursell (R) R
3. Wolpe (D) R
4. Stockman (R) W
5. Sawyer (R) W
6. Carr (D) R
7. Kildee (D) R
8. Traxler (D) R
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Albosta (D) W
11. Davis (R) W
12. Bonior (D) R
13. Vacancy
14. Nedzi (D) A
15. Ford (D) R
16. Dingell (D) W
17. Brodhead (D) R
18. Blanchard (D) R
19. Broomfield (R) W

MINNESOTA
1. Erdahl (R) R
2. Hagedorn (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Vento (D) R
5. Sabo (D) R
6. Nolan (D) R
7. Stangeland (R) W
8. Oberstar (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) W
2. Bowen (D) W
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Hinson (R) W
5. Lott (R) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) A
2. Young (D) W
3. Gephardt (D) W
4. Skelton (D) W
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Coleman (R) W
7. Taylor (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Volkmer (D) W
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Williams (D) A
2. Marlenee (R) W

NEBRASKA
1. Bereuter (R) R
2. Cavanaugh (D) R
3. Smith (R) W

NEVADA
AL Santini (D) A

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. D'Amours (D) R
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Florio (D) R
2. Hughes (D) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) A
5. Fenwick (R) R
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Maguire (D) R
8. Roe (D) R
9. Hollenbeck (R) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Courter (R) W
14. Guarini (D) R
15. Patten (D) A

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Runnels (D) A

NEW YORK
1. Carney (R) W
2. Downey (D) R
3. Ambro (D) R
4. Lent (R) W
5. Wydler (R) W
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Ferraro (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Scheuer (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Solarz (D) R
14. Richmond (D) R
15. Zeferetti (D) R
16. Holtzman (D) R
17. Murphy (D) A
18. Green (R) R
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Weiss (D) R
21. Garcia (D) A
22. Bingham (D) R
23. Peyser (D) R
24. Ottinger (D) R
25. Fish (R) R
26. Gilman (R) R
27. McHugh (D) R
28. Stratton (D) W
29. Solomon (R) W
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Michell (R) W
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Lee (R) W
34. Horton (R) R
35. Conable (R) W
36. LaFalce (D) R
37. Nowak (D) R
38. Kemp (R) W
39. Lundine (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Whitley (D) W
4. Andrews (D) W
5. Neal (D) W
6. Preyer (D) W
7. Rose (D) R
8. Hefner (D) W
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Gudger (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) W

OHIO
1. Gradison (R) R
2. Luken (D) W
3. Hall (D) R
4. Guyer (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Kindness (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Pease (D) R
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Regula (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Applegate (D) W
19. Williams (R) W
20. Oakar (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Mottl (D) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Synar (D) R
3. Watkins (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Edwards (R) W
6. English (D) W

OREGON
1. AuCoin (D) R
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Duncan (D) R
4. Weaver (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Myers (D) R
2. Gray (D) R
3. Lederer (D) R
4. Dougherty (R) W
5. Schulze (R) W
6. Yatron (D) W
7. Edgar (D) R
8. Kostmayer (D) R
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Musto (D) R
12. Murtha (D) R
13. Coughlin (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Ritter (R) W
16. Walker (R) W
17. Ertel (D) W
18. Walgren (D) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Bailey (D) R
22. Murphy (D) R
23. Clinger (R) R
24. Marks (R) R
25. Atkinson (D) W

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Beard (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) A
2. Spence (R) W
3. Derrick (D) R
4. Campbell (R) W
5. Holland (D) W
6. Jenrette (D) A

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Daschle (D) R
2. Abdnor (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Bouquard (D) R
4. Gore (D) R
5. Boner (D) W
6. Beard (R) A
7. Jones (D) W
8. Ford (D) R

TEXAS
1. Hall (D) W
2. Wilson (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Mattox (D) R
6. Gramm (D) W
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) W
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Leath (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Hightower (D) W
14. Wyatt (D) W
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) W
17. Stenholm (D) W
18. Leland (D) R
19. Hance (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Loeffler (R) W
22. Paul (R) W
23. Kazen (D) W
24. Frost (D) R

UTAH
1. McKay (D) W
2. Marriott (R) W

VERMONT
AL Jeffords (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Trible (R) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) W
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) R
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Harris (D) R
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Fisher (D) R

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) R
2. Swift (D) R
3. Bonker (D) R
4. McCormack (D) A
5. Foley (D) R
6. Dicks (D) R
7. Lowry (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) W
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Hutchinson (D) R
4. Rahall (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Baldus (D) R
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) A
6. Petri (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Roth (R) W
9. Sensenbrenner (R) W

WYOMING
AL Cheney (R W

In Convention Report

Office Workers Stress Gains from Organizing

New York—Continued emphasis on organizing white-collar workers is essential to the membership growth of the Office & Professional Employees, delegates to the union's triennial convention were told.

OPEIU President John Kelly said that much of the union's membership gains during the past nine months could be attributed to the team approach to organizing. During that period, Kelly told the nearly 300 delegates, organizing subsidies to U.S. and Canadian locals were increased and the number of OPEIU organizers tripled.

ORGANIZING IS a primary objective of the international as a hedge against layoffs resulting from recession as well as to protect gains the union has made in collective bargaining, Kelly said.

He noted that the OPEIU's commitment to stepped-up organizing efforts is reflected in major campaigns now under way in Salt Lake City, Massachusetts, Montreal, Boise, Ida., and Knoxville and Oak Ridge, Tenn. The union reported a membership of 125,000.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue stressed in an address to the convention that the American trade movement "is alive and well."

THE MISSION of organized labor has not changed over the past 100 years in that it still seeks to "make life better for our members and all Americans," Donahue declared.

"None of the gains we've made were easy," he stressed. "None were given to you. You fought for each one, and took it the hard way."

Donahue pointed out that labor's mission must be pursued not only through organizing and collective bargaining, but in legislative battles as well. He said labor's opposition to schemes for balancing the federal budget is based on the fact that they would leave the budget unbalanced in human terms.

Instead of penalizing the poor and the handicapped and increasing unemployment, the real causes of inflation should be addressed, he said.

"THE DEBATE about which hurts worse — inflation or unemployment — is useless and wasteful," he declared. "We want neither and should have neither."

Donahue said a unified labor movement must face the problems of the economy, union busters and the need to press through Congress vital legislation. He called on the OPEIU to increase its involvement in political and legislative action while working to organize the white-collar workforce.

AFL-CIO Organizing Director Alan Kistler commended the OPEIU's focus on membership growth but stressed that all of labor faces a serious challenge from professional union-busters in the pay of anti-union employers.

These new "management consultants" are attempting to destroy the democratic process by breaking federal law, Kistler charged. He said they have moved into collective bargaining to provoke unnecessary strikes with the intention of blunting future union organizing drives.

He urged the OPEIU to step up its activities as the union-busters step up theirs, stressing that "all have their eyes on the white-collar field where 39 million employees are organizable."

TO HELP finance the union's organizing efforts, delegates approved a sliding three-step increase in per capita payments totaling 80 cents over the next three years. The minimum local dues for locals was also raised from $5 to $6 a month.

Kelly, who had been named by the executive board to fill the unexpired term of Howard Coughlin on the latter's retirement last August, was elected to a full three-year term by acclamation. Delegates also re-elected Sec.-Treas. William Lowe and 12 vice presidents.

Three new vice presidents elected at the convention are W. Charles Harris of Chattanooga, Tenn., James E. Mahoney of Boston, and Giles Beauregard, who represents the union's new Region 10 in Ontario.

Food Union Wins 'Dialogue' With Winn-Dixie Chain

(Continued from Page 1)

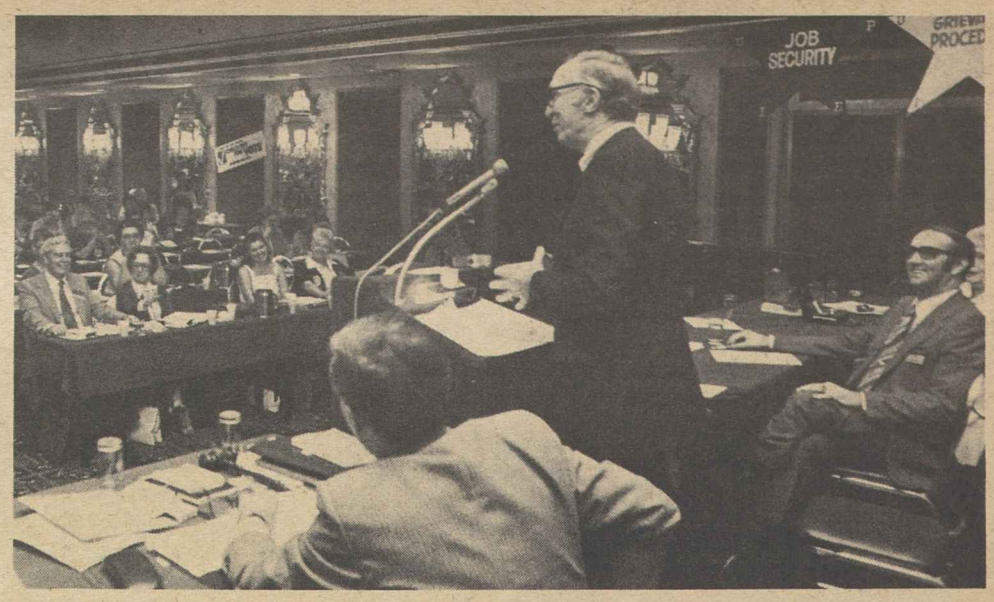
AFL-CIO members provided strong support for the UFCW's boycott."

The national boycott of the Winn-Dixie chain came as a result of the company's adamant anti-union record dating back to the 1950s. The boycott had been pressed by the federation's Food & Beverage Trades Dept. and the Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers, as well as the Retail Clerks and Meat Cutters before those two unions merged.

IN RESORTING to the boycott, the unions charged that Winn-Dixie had repeatedly ignored numerous rulings by the NLRB and federal appellate courts.

Ten months after the boycott went into effect, Winn-Dixie sold its entire New Mexico operation—23 stores and a warehouse—where Retail Clerks and Meat Cutters had been on strike for nearly a year. The strikers returned to work under the new employer, Smith's Food King, and Winn-Dixie subsequently paid $150,000 to its former employees under an NLRB settlement.

Since the start of the boycott, union representation elections have been won at Winn-Dixie facilities in Asheville, N.C., Jacksonville, Fla., and Atlanta.



MILLIONS OF PEOPLE will pay a painful price for a balanced federal budget as social programs are cut in the face of recession-induced layoffs, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue told delegates to the Office & Professional Employees convention in New York. OPEIU President John Kelly is in foreground and Sec.-Treas. William Lowe is at right.

Federal Program Cuts Hit By State-County Delegates

Anaheim, Calif.—The State, County & Municipal Employees warned Congress and the Administration that continuing program slashes to achieve a paper balance in the federal budget will "deepen the economic downturn and cause hundreds of thousands of workers to lose their jobs."

The warning was contained in a statement adopted by the 3,000 delegates to the AFSCME convention here that was sharply critical of the economic policies being followed by the Carter Administration and embraced by many congressional leaders.

THE CONVENTION called for programs to combat the deepening recession, including emergency federal assistance to state and local governments with severe fiscal problems, continuation of federal revenue sharing for state and local governments, tax cuts for low- and moderate-income families, tax reform at all levels of government to close loopholes that benefit the wealthy and corporations, and controls on all prices and all forms of income, including profits, interest and dividends.

Earlier, NAACP Director Benjamin Hooks had told the delegates that unemployment in major cities is reaching dangerously explosive levels. He said the recent Miami riots could be repeated elsewhere "unless people stand up and do something about the condition of the cities."

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, in an address to the convention, defended the Carter Administration's labor record as "the best since the New Deal," but he expressed deep concern over the continuing attempts to undermine labor-supported programs by conservative forces that "threaten the livelihood and security of every worker in the country."

SINCE HE TOOK his post in President Carter's Cabinet, Marshall said, "there hasn't been a day that this Administration hasn't had to fight with the labor movement against powerful anti-worker, anti-union forces."

He attributed the nation's current problems to "eight years of Republican presidents who allowed these problems to develop."

Marshall stressed that there will be more at stake than the presidency in next November's elections, pointing out that if the Democrats lose the Senate, for example, control of major Senate committees would fall into the hands of extreme conservatives.

REP. WILLIAM CLAY (D-Mo.) took strong issue with the Administration's budget-balancing efforts, charging that the result will be added burdens for working people. Noting that public employees especially are the targets of conservative attacks, Clay said that "without evidence or documentation people inside and outside of government have fallen victim to media and political propaganda which depicts public employees as parasites draining the taxpayers."

Frank Drozak, executive vice president of the Seafarers and president of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., lauded AFSCME for fighting the "crucial battles" on behalf of public employees. He described the relationship between the union and his own as a "mutual aid pact" that has benefited the members of both organizations.

The president of AFSCME's counterpart in Canada, Grace Hartman of the Canadian Union of Public Employees, stressed the similarity of the problems faced by government workers on both sides of the border. "Like you, we're blamed for everything that goes wrong—including the common cold," she said.

EARLIER IN the week, AFSCME President Jerry Wurf and Sec.-Treas. William Lucy were re-elected by the delegates without opposition. In balloting for 26 vice presidents throughout the country, 23 were re-elected. The three new ones are George Masten of the state of Washington, Steve Culen of Illinois and Thomas Fitzpatrick of Florida.

Only one of the 23 returned vice presidents was forced into a runoff election. He is Irving Flaumenbaum of Long Island, representing the 230,000 New York State civil service employees, who was victorious over Joseph McDermott of Albany.



CONVENTION SESSION of the State, County & Municipal Employees opens in Anaheim, Calif., with some 3,500 delegates representing the union's million members. Delegates pressed for parity with private sector workers in collective bargaining rights, re-elected union officers and adopted scores of resolutions setting forth the AFSCME program.

Alex Fuller Dies at 66, Held USWA Rights Post

Detroit—Alex Fuller, retired civil rights director of the Steelworkers, died June 12 following a brief illness. He was 66.

Fuller, a long-time member of USWA Local 1299 in Detroit, headed the union's civil rights department from 1965 until his retirement in 1978. He also had served as executive vice president of the Wayne County AFL-CIO and, earlier, of the Wayne County CIO.

Survivors include his wife, Lillian, and two daughters. Services were held June 17 at St. Stephen AME Church in Detroit.

Draft Registration Debate

Senate Delaying Tactics Bypass Rules Reforms

By David L. Perlman

Delaying tactics used by Senate foes of the draft registration bill demonstrated that the filibuster rules reform adopted last year isn't as effective as its supporters had hoped.

The intent of the rules reform was to speed up the timetable for final action on a bill after the required 60 senators—three-fifths of the full Senate—had voted to invoke cloture.

UNDER BOTH the old and new rules, senators are limited to a maximum of one hour of debate after cloture has been invoked. But as Sen. Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore.) and a handful of allies demonstrated during the draft registration debate, the Senate can be tied up in almost endless rollcalls without infringing on debate time.

Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.) had pressed for rules reform at the start of the 96th Congress last year to clamp down on a trend to post-cloture filibusters.

In one example from the previous Congress, a mere two senators were able to prevent passage of a bill for a full nine days after the Senate had voted 77-17 to limit debate. Especially in the crowded final days of a session, when backlogged bills competed for floor time, the very threat of such tactics was usually enough to keep a bill from being called up or to persuade its supporters to accept some weakening amendment as the price of allowing a vote.

THE AFL-CIO strongly supported the rules change sought by Byrd, which included a provision allowing the Senate to cut the post-cloture debate time to a total of 30 hours and other sections that would have curbed pre-cloture delaying tactics as well. But the Republican leadership balked at the scope of Byrd's reform proposals, and the final version was a weak compromise. Thus, the debate limit was kept at 100 hours after cloture was invoked, but procedural delays would be counted toward that limit.

On the draft registration bill, after the Senate voted cloture, Byrd sought but could not get a parliamentary interpretation that the 100-hour limit would be reduced if various senators agreed to pass up their right to debate. Byrd then kept the Senate in an all-night session to use up additional time and to bring pressure on the handful of senators actively supporting the filibuster.

Eventually, before the 100-hour limit was reached, Hatfield agreed to let the bill come to a vote and it was passed, 58-32, with a minor change that the House is prepared to accept in order to clear the measure for the President's signature without further delay.

BUT BEFORE agreeing to the vote, Hatfield demonstrated the extent to which even a single senator can still delay action.

This sequence, for example, occupied the Senate during part of its all-night vigil:

1. Some senators had left the Senate floor, so Hatfield called attention to the absence of a quorum—the majority of the Senate that must be present to do business. This compelled a time-consuming rollcall until the presence of a quorum was established.

2. Hatfield moved that the Senate recess. His motion to recess was rejected on a 60-26 rollcall vote.

3. Hatfield moved to reconsider the vote rejecting a recess; Majority Leader Byrd countered with a motion to table the motion for reconsideration.

4. Hatfield noted the absence of a quorum and another rollcall was held to determine that a quorum was present.

5. THE SENATE then held a rollcall vote "on the motion of the senator from West Virginia to table the motion of the senator from Oregon to reconsider the vote by which the senator from Oregon's motion to recess was not agreed to." The Senate voted 65-19 for the tabling motion.

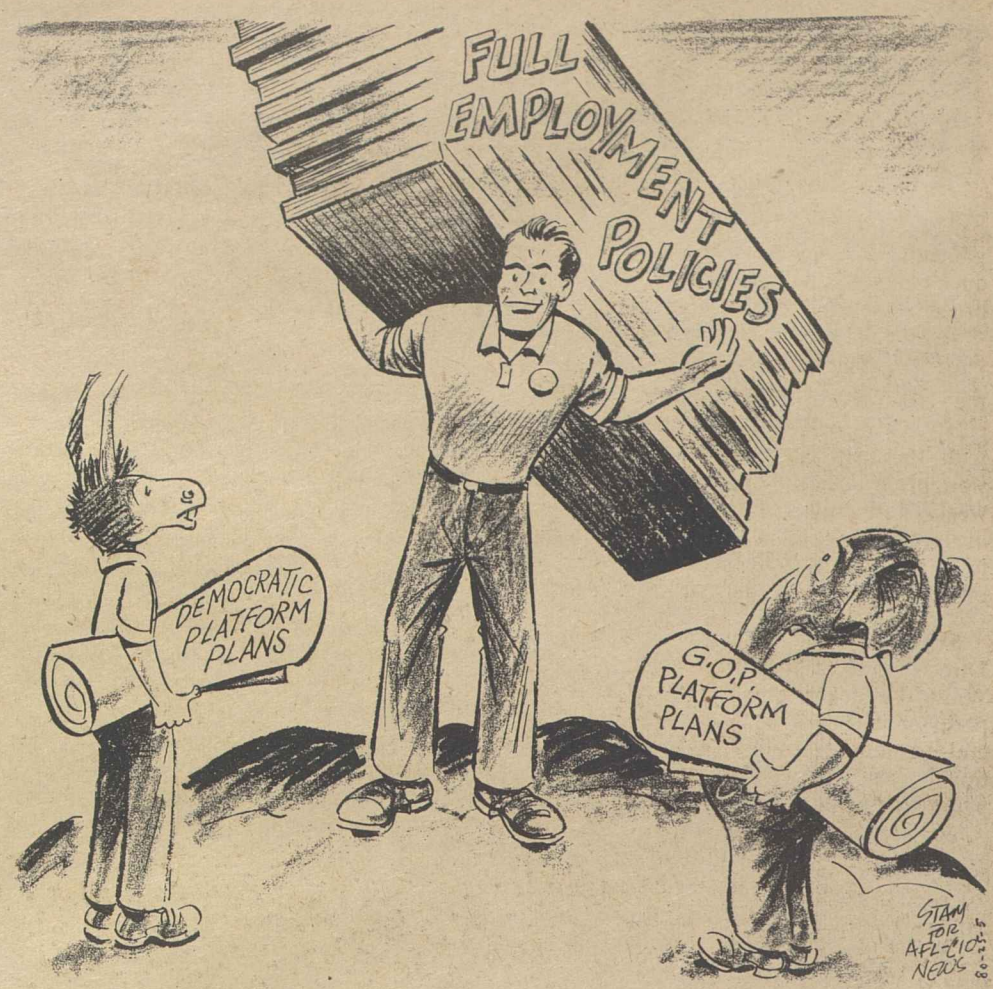
6. Hatfield then moved to postpone further action on the draft registration bill indefinitely. But before that was put to a vote, he moved to table his own motion, which was done on a 78-8 rollcall.

7. Hatfield moved to reconsider the vote to table the motion for indefinite postponement of action. And so the procedural delaying tactics continued.

THE LEGISLATION that was before the Senate while all this was going on would not reinstitute the draft; it would merely provide funds for standby registration of 19- and 20-year-old males this summer. Thus, if a draft were later voted by Congress to meet a national emergency, the preliminary registration would already have been accomplished.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council endorsed the measure earlier this year, but said it should provide for registration of women as well as men, "consistent with our belief in equal rights." Both the House and Senate voted to confine registration to males, however.

'Here's the Raw Material!'



Local Public Works Stressed As Weapon against Recession

A local public works program that creates jobs "where and when needed" can help pull the nation out of recession and should be promptly enacted, the AFL-CIO told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

Arnold Cantor, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Economic Research, credited the accelerated public works program launched over former President Ford's veto in 1976 with having generated 425,000 "job years" of work, while leaving a legacy of useful and needed community improvements.

IT PROVED "a huge success," he said, even though too long delayed because of repeated vetoes.

Cantor welcomed the decision of Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.), the chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, to call a special one-day hearing in an effort to break a months-long House-Senate conference deadlock on the issue.

The House and Senate last year passed separate bills to renew authority for the Economic Development Administration, which directs a continuing program of federal grants, loans and interest subsidies.

A CHIEF CAUSE of the deadlock has been a labor-supported provision of the House bill establishing a standby $2 billion program of accelerated public works grants to be triggered by recession levels of unemployment. The Administration originally opposed the provision. but now is reported ready to support it.

The trigger level in the House bill was set at 6.5 percent unemployment for one quarter, which would free 100 percent federal grants to state and local governments for public building construction and renovation, water and sewer services and other public facilities.

Unemployment is now above 7 percent, and the jobless rate in the construction industry is 17.5 percent, Cantor noted.

"There is no longer any shadow of a doubt concerning the economy's downward direction and the need for government action," he stressed.

HIGH INTEREST rates and budget curbs forced neglect of needed public works even before the recession hit, Cantor told the panel. A federally funded accelerated public works program will create jobs and "contribute to growth, development and productivity" without adding to inflationary pressures, he said.

Cantor cited estimates that the $6 billion investment in public works in the aftermath of the last recession put 110,000 persons to work on construction sites, created 66,000 jobs in firms providing building materials and generated nearly 250,000 additional jobs as the economic stimulus percolated throughout the nation's economy.

House Bars Cuts in Aid to Import Victims

(Continued from Page 1)

billion for a range of government programs, had been backed up while Congress struggled to adopt a budget resolution.

While the budget battle was over funding for the 1981 fiscal year, the same resolution raised the spending ceiling for the current fiscal year, which runs through September. Until the fiscal 1980 ceiling was raised, Congress could not exceed the budget limits it had set last year when unemployment was substantially lower.

Congress ended up painting itself into a corner on a budget resolution that sets spending ceilings that make no allowance for the impact of recession. The measure "assumes" that Congress will vote more than $4 billion in new taxes and that congressional committees will follow directives to cut programs they administer by more than $6 billion.

IF ALL THAT is done and if already outdated economic projections hold up, revenues for the 1981 fiscal year would total $613.8 billion, leaving a thin surplus over a spending ceiling of $613.6 billion.

In fact, the onrush of recession virtually assures a budget deficit. A million workers added to the unemployed costs the government an estimated $25 billion through a combination of added assistance costs and reduced tax revenue.

Congress will soon begin work on a second and more binding budget resolution, and House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. told reporters he "can't conceive" that a revised budget could be kept in balance.

As it did when it rejected an earlier budget resolution, the House split several ways in approving the budget by a 205-195 vote. Most Republicans voted against it because it didn't carry a big enough surplus for a tax cut. A group of liberal Democrats opposed it, as the AFL-CIO had urged, because its cutbacks "make no economic sense at a time when more than 8 million Americans are jobless."

This first budget resolution sets spending ceilings by broad categories of programs, making it difficult to pinpoint the extent to which each government program will be cut from the present level of services or from the "lean" budget that the President proposed last January and subsequently abandoned.

Thus, the budget ceiling would seem to dictate a $500 million cut in postal funds that would force elimination of Saturday mail deliveries. But the House Appropriations Committee prepared to take to the floor a funding bill that would allow continuation of Saturday deliveries.

Reconciling appropriations with budget ceilings has been difficult and controversial even when put off until the more detailed second budget resolution is adopted in September. It is even more so this year, when Congress shortened its timetable and a slumping economy has distorted budget estimates made several months ago.

Verda Barnes Dies at 73, Held Key CIO-PAC Post

A memorial service was held June 17 at the Russell Building Senate Caucus Room for Verda White Barnes, who had been women's division director of the CIO Political Action Committee during the mid-1940s and a legislative representative for the Clothing Workers. She died June 9 in Washington, D.C., following a stroke at the age of 73.

Mrs. Barnes also served on a number of congressional staffs, retiring in 1975 after 11 years as administrative assistant to Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.).

Survivors include her daughter, Mrs. George H. R. Taylor, and two grandchildren. The family suggests that expressions be in the form of contributions to the Verda W. Barnes Memorial Scholarship Fund, c/o Dean Richard Miner, Pocatello, Idaho 83209.

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Labor Pushes For Extension Of Jobless Aid

The AFL-CIO pressed Congress to expand the duration of unemployment insurance benefits before hundreds of thousands of recession victims are forced on welfare.

Up to 65 weeks of combined state and federal payments were available during the last recession, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman noted. But with the expiration of temporary extension programs, the maximum is now 39 weeks and only 18 states currently have insured unemployment rates high enough to qualify. In most states, benefits are cut off after 26 weeks.

SEIDMAN AND Associate Legislative Director Robert McGlotten urged a House Ways & Means subcommittee to enact permanent legislation that would use general revenue funds to provide an additional period of extended benefits during periods of high unemployment.

The AFL-CIO witnesses endorsed, with strengthening amendments, a bill introduced by Rep. William M. Brodhead (D-Mich.). It would add another 13 weeks of extended benefits, which would be paid out of general revenues rather than the unemployment insurance tax, for a maximum total entitlement of 52 weeks.

Considering the seriousness of the recession, Seidman suggested, the 65-week maximum used during the previous recession would be more adequate. He noted that the Secretary of Labor has predicted that the current 7.8 percent jobless rate will reach 8.5 percent early in 1981.

UNEMPLOYMENT triggers for extended benefits are based on the jobless rate among persons covered by unemployment insurance. Seidman said the current trigger levels should be lowered, and he cited fluctuations that recently caused the extended benefit programs to be triggered off in Maine and New Jersey.

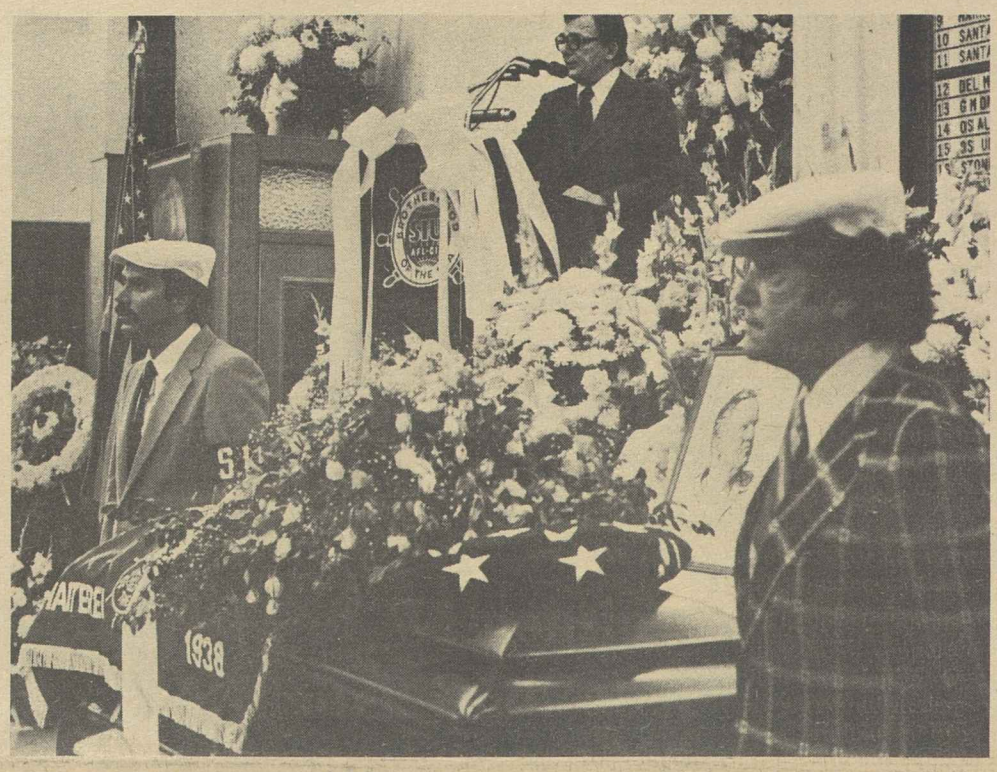
New Jersey's total jobless rate, as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics sampling, is still above 8 percent, Seidman pointed out. But unless the extended benefit program is triggered on, the 130,000 persons drawing unemployment benefits will be cut off after 26 weeks of state payments.

Seidman welcomed a provision in the Broadhead bill that would rescind a Labor Dept. regulation that had the effect of making it harder for a state to meet the insured unemployment trigger to qualify for extended benefits. The AFL-CIO has challenged the regulatory change in court.

MEANWHILE, on the other side of the Capitol, the existing unemployment insurance program was being threatened by cuts being proposed by the Senate Finance Committee to carry out a congressional directive that committees "reconcile" programs in their jurisdiction with budget ceilings voted by Congress.

The cutbacks were directed to bring the budget for the 1981 fiscal year into balance. But the rush into recession has already made the balanced budget projection invalid, congressional sources agree.

Worker Buying Power Shrinks for 12th Month



SEAFARERS' WHITE HATS of the honor guard flank the casket of SIU President Paul Hall during the funeral eulogy by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland. The death of Hall, who joined the AFL-CIO Executive Council in 1962, leaves the council with only one member who was elected before 1969.

Real Wages Down 7.7% Over Year

By James M. Shevis

American workers continue to have to cope with surging prices that last month helped to shrink their buying power by 7.7 percent over the year.

Real spendable earnings—what is left after deductions for social security and federal income taxes and adjustment for inflation have been made—fell nine-tenths of 1 percent in May as consumer prices climbed by a like amount, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

It was the 12th consecutive month in which purchasing power dropped for the typical American wage earner. BLS said real spendable earnings for a married worker with three dependents averaged $82.89 a week, or 79 cents less than in April. A year earlier, they averaged $90.09.

THE INCREASE OF nine-tenths of 1 percent in the government's consumer price index for the month compared with a 1 percent rise in April and 1.4 percent increases in each of the first three months of the year. But analysts cautioned that the nation's severe inflation problem is far from solved.

The easing in the price surge occurred as the recession that has thrown hundreds of thousands out of work was intensifying. Even with the jobless rate at 7.8 percent and rising, inflation boosted the CPI for May to a level 14.4 percent higher than a year earlier.

Housing expenses accounted for three-quarters of the May increase in the CPI,

(Continued on Page 8)

SIU President Dies at 65

Paul Hall Remembered As Man for All Unions

By Rex Hardesty

New York—AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said Paul Hall "was always a sailor's sailor, but he was determined that the waterfront not become an isolated segment of trade union and national life."

Just how well he accomplished that goal was on display at the funeral service for Hall, the Seafarers' president and the AFL-CIO's senior vice president who died June 22 at age 65 after an eight-month battle with cancer.

The leaders of the union he built, the Seafarers, were there, as were a cross-section of the leadership of the multiple other unions Hall helped. And so were the political leaders with whom he was closely associated in his lifelong fight to revitalize the American merchant marine.

But, Kirkland emphasized, Paul Hall's life will also be celebrated by coming generations of American workers, "underprivileged young people from the city ghettos and the hills and backwoods of Appalachia."

Some of them will benefit from attending the Harry Lundeberg School of Seamanship at Piney Point, Md., which Kirkland described as starting in 1967 as only "a dream in Paul Hall's fertile imagination."

MILLIONS MORE will benefit, Vice President Walter F. Mondale said, because America has never had "a cause of decency with which Paul Hall was not identified—human rights, civil rights, education." And the net of his life, Mondale said, was to "make our nation more just."

Gov. Hugh Carey of New York recalled turning points in his own career from sitting in that same Seafarers' meeting room listening to Hall's vision of the America that trade unionism could build. "To Paul, it was 'the movement' and it was like the ocean—boundless and inexhaustible," Carey recalled.

Both Carey and the Rev. Robert H. Peoples, a priest from the Seaman's Church in Philadelphia, recalled Hall for his "textbook" leadership and the foresight and courage necessary to that leadership.

(Continued on Page 2)

N.Y. City Workers Score Bargaining Breakthrough

New York—A marathon 21-hour bargaining session ended in a big breakthrough for 215,000 New York City employees when the city and the Coalition of Municipal Unions agreed on a wage settlement providing two 8 percent raises and several other improvements—all with no "givebacks."

Demonstrating their satisfaction at putting behind them the unsatisfactory contracts of the city's recent crisis years, the 125-member coalition bargaining committee applauded the settlement and voted unanimous acceptance.

FOUR YEARS AGO, when New York City was poised on the brink of bankruptcy and bargaining took place under the gaze of state and federal fiscal watchdogs, municipal employees had to settle for a "no-cost" contract providing only cost-of-living increases that were offset by productivity gains. In their last two-year contract, the unions negotiated a 4 percent raise in each year.

This time, however, leaders of the coalition were determined to come back with adequate pay increases. The municipal coalition consists of more than 40 unions, with the heads of the four largest units rotating as chairmen during the negotiations. They were President Albert Shanker of the Teachers; Victor Gotbaum, executive director of District Council 37 of the State, County & Municipal Employees; President Barry Feinstein of Teamsters Local 237, and President Harold

(Continued on Page 3)

Senate Approves $47-Billion Plan For Housing Aid

The Senate voted near-unanimous approval of a labor-supported bill to continue funding for an array of housing and community development programs and assure that the construction pipeline will not run dry in the midst of a recession.

A companion bill was on the House calendar as the AFL-CIO News went to press. Both measures would authorize nearly $47 billion in future spending commitments, although only about $9 billion would actually be paid out over the next three years.

THE SENATE rejected, as the AFL-CIO had urged, a provision that would have diverted $2.4 billion from low-income housing construction to fund a new program of rent subsidies for middle-income households.

Diversion of the funds would mean that fewer housing units would be built or rehabilitated, the AFL-CIO wrote senators, and would add to rent inflation.

(Continued on Page 6)

Death Stills a Booming Voice for U.S. Workers

By John R. Oravec

New York—Paul Hall, whose booming voice punctuated many an AFL-CIO convention, died quietly of a brain tumor. He had been seriously ill with the cancer since last November.

Hall's home port was the Seafarers, but he navigated a boundless course for the entire American labor movement. He freely made available the resources of the SIU to unions in distress.

HALL WILL BE remembered for his effectiveness as a trade union leader as well as for his eloquence. He could change course with ease from paraphrasing Shakespeare to the salty language of a blue-water seaman.

Hall died June 22 at New York's Columbia Presbyterian Hospital. He was 65.

His death is a loss that will be felt by many, said AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue, in a message to the SIU's acting president, Frank Drozak.

"The labor movement has lost one of its most articulate and staunchest defenders," they said. "The nation has lost a true patriot."

CITING HIS distinctive service on the federation's Executive Council, Kirkland and Donahue noted that Hall's "unmistakable imprint can be found on many of the programs and policies of the federation. He devoted his time, energy and dedication to strengthening the federation and preserving its fealty to the principles of the trade union movement."

New York's Gov. Hugh Carey ordered flags at state facilities to be flown at half staff for a three-day period of mourning for Hall. The 80,000-member SIU is headquartered in Brooklyn.

Hall was a founding member of the SIU in 1938 and rose through its ranks to become president of the union in 1957. He was elected president of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. the same year. He relinquished the MTD post earlier this year because of his illness.

In 1962, Hall was elected to the federation's Executive Council and headed a number of its key committees through the years. At the time of his death, he was chairman of the Economic Policy Committee. He also served as resolutions committee chairman at several AFL-CIO conventions.

Hall began his career as a merchant seaman in the early 1930s. A native of Alabama, he caught his first ship at the port of Mobile, sailing as a wiper and fireman, oiler and watertender. And although he earned an engineer's license, Hall chose to remain a seaman.

He was part of the nucleus handpicked by Harry Lundeberg, the first president of the SIU, that worked to counter the growing communist influence in the maritime trades during the 1930s and to launch the union.

HALL'S FIRST elected office with the SIU was patrolman for the port of Baltimore. Shortly thereafter, he was made organizing director of the union's Atlantic & Gulf District. Under his directorship, the SIU succeeded in a number of major organizing breakthroughs.

In 1944, Hall was elected port agent in New York, and three years later he became chief executive officer of the A&G District, a post he held for 33 years.

He was elected a vice president of the SIU in 1948 and succeeded Lundeberg as president nine years later.

Hall served on a number of governmental committees and commissions dealing with maritime and port matters under appointments by Presidents Johnson, Nixon, Ford and Carter. He also played a major role in drafting the Merchant Marine Act of 1970, the enabling legislation for the revitalization of the U.S. merchant fleet.

ONE OF HIS proudest achievements was establishing the Harry Lundeberg School of Seamanship in 1967 at Piney Point, Md., a training facility for U.S. merchant seamen.

Hall is survived by his wife, Rose; a son, Max; a daughter, Margo, and two brothers. Contributions may be made in Hall's name to the New York Cancer Society.

Tributes Cite Broad Scope Of Hall's Service to Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

In a brief graveside ceremony at the Greenwood Cemetery, only a few blocks from the Seafarers' headquarters, a different side of Paul Hall was remembered by Herbert Brand, the president of the Transportation Institute which Hall built with management cooperation.

"To us, he was a man of love — of tremendous compassion for people," Brand said. "None of us failed to be lifted by his inspiration in times of defeat or despair.

"Of course, if Paul were still with us, he would deny he was a man of love," Brand said. "He would deny it for fear it would be taken as a sign of weakness in a world where only the tough—and sometimes only the cruel—could survive."

HALL'S DEDICATION to "the movement" which Carey recalled was also expressed by Kirkland: "Paul Hall, as much as any man ever did, embodied the historic mission of the trade union movement—to agitate, educate and organize."

The tirelessness with which he could agitate, Kirkland said, was responsible for keeping the issue of a declining American merchant marine before the American people.

"Somehow, I know that Paul would not appreciate our letting an assembly of this size pass without a good word for maritime. He knew, as too few people in power seem to know, that this nation cannot hope to survive, strong and free, the disappearance of the brotherhood of the sea and the extinction of the opportunity for Americans to choose to go down to the sea in ships," Kirkland said.

As an educator, Kirkland said, Hall "was the strong right arm of the AFL-CIO in all of its activities" and he noted Hall's strong contribution to American labor in policies dealing with energy, foreign trade and international affairs. Mondale also stressed Hall's close association with unions as disparate as the "needle trades, AFSCME and the Farm Workers."

FOR ALL THAT, Kirkland said, Hall was never too pressed by other burdens to forget organizing. In his early years, it was his genius for organizing that brought Hall to the forefront of his union; in his later years, that same expertise in organizing benefited the entire federation, Kirkland said.

"That big red Alabama heart of Paul Hall is now still, but the beat of it carries on," Kirkland said, "in the union he built, in the solid works that he did and in the brighter and richer lives of the young people who get a better chance because of him."

Cement Masons to Train 705 for Apprenticeships

The Plasterers & Cement Masons will train 705 jobless and underemployed workers to qualify for apprenticeships under a new $1.1 million Labor Dept. grant.

The union will operate the program in 25 states and the District of Columbia through next Apr. 30, providing both classroom instruction and on-the-job training. Students will be paid at the prevailing wage scale for apprentices during their training.

Under previous Labor Dept. contracts with the Plasterers & Cement Masons, some 9,400 persons completed training programs.

Schedule for July Listed By Labor Studies Center

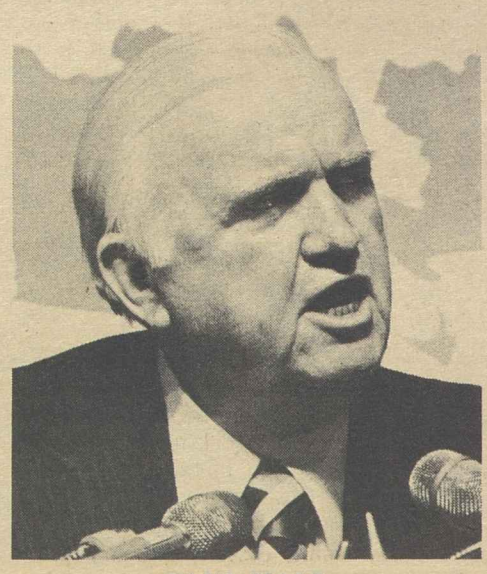
A week in residence for the 90 trade unionists working for college degrees of Bachelor of Arts in Labor Studies highlights the July calendar at the George Meany Center, Silver Spring, Md.

In addition, five unions and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services will use the center during the month for their own training programs. The schedule:

Dept. of Organization & Field Services, June 29-July 2; Teachers, July 6-11; Air Traffic Controllers, July 13-18, 20-25, and 27-Aug. 1; School Administrators, July 13-18; Flight Attendants, July 14-17; Carpenters, July 20-26; and the College Degree Program, July 27-Aug. 1.

The American Institute for Free Labor Development will bring 40 Latin American trade unionists to the campus July 21 for 5 weeks of study on collective bargaining procedures and trade union leadership skills.

Information about these or other labor studies programs may be obtained from Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., director, George Meany Center for Labor Studies, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Telephone: 301/431-6400.



PAUL HALL

Hillman Awards Cite Outstanding Work in Media

New York—Journalistic works ranging from an examination of the abuse of power by the Nixon Administration to an in-depth study of working women captured top honors for their creators in the 30th annual Sidney Hillman Foundation Awards.

The awards, for performance during 1979, aim to perpetuate the ideals and humanitarian philosophy of Sidney Hillman, first president of the original Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Winners of scrolls and $750 checks were:

- Michael H. Brown, investigative reporter, for his article, "Love Canal and the Poisoning of America," in the Atlantic Monthly.
- Steve Singer and Tom Priestley, television journalists, for "The Killing Ground," a study of poisonous chemical wastes.
- William Shawcross, author and historian, for his book "Sideshow—Kissinger, Nixon and the Destruction of Cambodia."
- Deidre Murphy, newspaper reporter in Rochester, N.Y., for "Poverty—the Losing Battle," an 11-part series on poverty in her community.
- Carol Colman, investigative reporter, for "Women at Work," a 22-part series carried on New York radio station WRFM.

The awards were presented by Clothing & Textile Workers President Murray Finley. Judges for this year's competition were Edward P. Morgan, television commentator; Harrison E. Salisbury, author and lecturer; and Carl T. Rowan, columnist and TV commentator.

A special tribute was paid during the ceremony to the late Alan Barth, former editorial writer for the Washington Post, who served as an awards judge for the Hillman Foundation for several years.

Indiana AFL-CIO Elects E. C. Jones As New President

Indianapolis—Ernest C. Jones was elected to a four-year term as president of the Indiana AFL-CIO over incumbent Willis N. Zagrovich at the state labor federation's biennial convention.

Jones, president of the Marion County AFL-CIO for the past nine years, defeated Zagrovich on a weighted per capita vote of 113,178 to 32,313. He will take office next Jan. 1.

The 523 convention delegates approved a change in bylaws to extend the current terms of officers 60 days beyond the Nov. 1 expiration date so the federation can focus its full energies on the general elections.

ZAGROVICH HAS been president of the State AFL-CIO since 1968 and earlier served as a vice president. He also had been financial secretary of Steelworkers Local 1014.

Jones, 56, has been a member of USWA Local 1150 for the past 18 years. He also held cards with the Machinists and the UAW.

The convention re-elected Sec.-Treas. Max F. Wright, who has held that post since 1958, and 20 of the 23 vice presidents to new four-year terms. The new vice presidents are: Edward D. Hines, Jr. and Robert E. Schulan, both of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Gigi Salinas of the USWA.

In other action, delegates endorsed a full Democratic slate to represent the state's 11 congressional districts as well as Sen. Birch Bayh, who is seeking his fourth six-year term.

THE CONVENTION also adopted a 20-point legislative program for the next session of the state legislature keyed to improving unemployment benefits and workers' compensation, raising the state minimum wage, broadening public employee bargaining rights, repealing the state job safety and health program in favor of federal OSHA enforcement, and increasing vocational education funding.

Major convention speakers included endorsed congressional candidates, Sen. Bayh, Director Alan Kistler of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services, Civil Rights Director William E. Pollard, COPE Associate Director John Perkins and President Norman Hill of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

Harris Named for New Term On Mediation Board

President Carter has nominated Robert O. Harris for a second three-year term on the National Mediation Board, the panel that handles labor-management disputes in the railroad and airline industries.

The appointment requires Senate confirmation. Harris's duties as chairman of the board end on June 30.

'Settle or Strike'

CWA Draws Deadline On Bell Contract Talks

Los Angeles — The Communications Workers convention sent a "settle or strike" message to the giant Bell Telephone System, where some 525,000 workers are represented by the CWA.

On the convention's final day, CWA President Glenn E. Watts announced to the more than 2,000 delegates that the union's executive board has authorized a strike vote for Bell System locals, to be completed by July 25.

WATTS TOLD the convention that the union's negotiators expect "tough" bargaining, and the strike authorization vote will serve notice of the CWA's determination.

National bargaining began on June 4, Watts noted, "and it's settle or strike come Aug. 9."

CWA members at other units have had to strike to achieve contract gains, he pointed out, and some 7,000 union members have just concluded a strike against General Telephone of the Southwest. Watts said the CWA spent $4 million from its defense fund in 17 strikes last year.

THE UNION concluded its 42nd annual convention with adoption of major economic and foreign policy statements. And delegates heard AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue speak of the labor movement's continuing battle for "social and economic justice."

In the struggle for basic principles, Donahue stressed, the trade union movement has no intention of settling for "lower expectations."

American workers may face "difficult days ahead" in some material areas with a need to conserve oil and gas, he said.

"We are going to have to alter our driving and travel patterns, but those are minor changes of style, not of substance. We are going to continue to have higher and higher expectations for equal treatment, for opportunity, for education, for housing, for life fulfillment, for job satisfaction and for the material things that people need and enjoy and which add up to an improvement in the quality of life."

THE CWA STATEMENT on economic policy focused on inflation, pointing out that "any anti-inflation policy that is to gain the support of labor and be successful must strive for full employment and guarantee an adequate, equitable standard of living for all workers."

Among the chief points were recommendations to:

- Roll back social security taxes and finance health and disability benefits from general revenues.
- Eliminate federal excise taxes, particularly the excise tax on gasoline which drives up energy costs.
- Implement a state sales tax buy-back program under which the federal government would replace lost revenue to states that lower their sales tax rates. Reducing sales taxes would ease inflationary pressures on food prices, the convention stressed.
- Impose excess profits taxes on the corporate sector to ensure that large businesses do not reap unfair advantage at the expense of consumers.

THE FOREIGN POLICY statement condemned Iran for taking U.S. embassy personnel hostage and added the union's voice "to the demands for the immediate and unconditional release of the hostages, with no surrender to terrorist blackmail."

The invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops was denounced as "a clear signal to the democratic world that Russia is prepared to take by force of arms whatever will yield to its ambitions to dominate the world."

On Cuban and Haitian refugees the statement said that while the United States faces critical economic and employment problems, "we must welcome these refugees into our nation and our society."

Labor Opposes Tax Repeal for Foreign Investors

Foreign investors should continue to have interest income from U.S. investments and deposits subject to a 30 percent withholding tax, the AFL-CIO told a House Ways & Means subcommittee.

The Administration has asked repeal of the withholding tax, contending that it deters the investment of foreign capital in the U.S. economy.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Stephen Koplan told the House panel that the "speculative capital" that flows from country to country as interest rates fluctuate "is not the kind of capital that creates jobs, increases productivity or contributes to the health of the economy. To the contrary," he said, "such flows merely add to instability."

Koplan noted that U.S. citizens pay taxes on interest income and labor sees no reason for exemption of foreign investors.

He said the AFL-CIO has long been critical of so-called "tax-haven countries" that grant special tax exemptions to lure capital. There is no reason for the United States itself to become such a tax haven, he stressed.



CONTINUED EMPHASIS on union organizing is essential in "right-to-work" states, Furniture Workers President Carl Scarbrough stressed in opening the UFWA convention in Nashville, Tenn.

Furniture Union Boosts Dues To Widen Organizing Effort

Nashville, Tenn. — Additional funding for expanded organizing efforts by the Furniture Workers won overwhelming approval as convention delegates voted a $1 increase in per capita payments.

UFWA President Carl Scarbrough stressed the need to maintain the momentum generated in the four years since the last convention in which the union scored 127 victories in 195 representation elections involving more than 15,000 workers.

SCARBROUGH NOTED that many of the organizing gains were made in southern anti-union states. The 150 convention delegates reaffirmed the UFWA's organizing goals, calling for a continuing emphasis on winning union representation for workers in "right-to-work" states.

The increase in the per capita payment came in the convention's approval of a measure raising the dues minimum for UFWA locals from $8 to $10 a month. The international's share of the increase, effective next Aug. 1, will boost per capita payments from $3.85 to $4.85. The bulk of the revenue increase is earmarked for the union's organizing fund.

In other constitutional changes, delegates voted to hold "mini" conventions between the regular quadrennial sessions, with the first scheduled for 1982. Locals that do not have full-time officers were also directed to elect officials for two-year terms rather than for one year.

Alan Kistler, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services, commended the UFWA for continuing its commitment to bring union rights to unorganized workers.

"Your union spends as much of its resources on organizing as any AFL-CIO affiliate, probably more," he told the delegates.

Coretta Scott King, widow of slain civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King, reaffirmed her support for the UFWA's organizing goals, declaring that the trade union movement is "the hope of America."

Mrs. King had been active in the union's organizing campaign at Memphis Furniture Manufacturing Co. several years ago.

NATIONAL COPE Director Al Barkan told the convention that labor is facing a stiff challenge from anti-union employers and their management consultants. But "history is on our side," Barkan declared, stressing that an "aroused labor leadership and an informed membership" can turn the situation around.

Sec.-Treas. Elmer Chatak of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., which has been working closely with the UFWA on organizing drives in R-T-W states, praised the union for its active role in the IUD.

Chatak also discussed the adverse effects that low-wage imports are having on the jobs of U.S. workers. Much of the problem, he said, could be attributed to the concentration of economic power "in the hands of a few."

THE CONVENTION re-elected Scarbrough and Sec.-Treas. Lowell Daily by acclamation. Also re-elected to new four-year terms were the union's four regional vice presidents and 25 of the 30 executive board members.

The five new board members are Gerald Confessori, New York; Rudy Ybarra, Los Angeles; Cleveland Witherspoon, Sumter, S.C.; Helen Dahlberg, Jonesville, Wis., and Adeline Williams, Memphis, Tenn.

New York Workers Win New Contracts

(Continued from Page 1)

Melnick of the Sergeants Benevolent Association.

THE FOUR MAJOR uniformed forces in New York City—police, fire, sanitation and correction services plus some smaller groups—are bargaining as a separate coalition. They still have not reached agreement with the city and are racing a contract deadline of June 30.

At a city hall press conference following the breakthrough settlement Shanker predicted it would increase the morale of the workforce and Gotbaum noted that it was "in the same ball park" as the one achieved by transit workers after an 11-day strike.

Major terms of the agreement include:

- Eight percent raises on July 1, 1980, and July 1, 1981. Employees who earn below $11,250 will receive increases of $900. Thus, employees currently earning $9,000 will get 10 percent raises, while employees earning $10,000 will receive 9 percent raises.
- A special effort to meet the problems faced by higher-income professional employees, whose salaries have fallen far behind the private sector. It was agreed that a tripartite committee with an impartial chairperson will decide which professional will receive additional pay increases and how much.
- A $750 non-pensionable cash payment is carried over from the current contract "locked-in" to the pay rate on July 1, 1982. Thus the $750 will be calculated in the salary rate for future wage increases, pensions, and overtime and shift differentials.
- The city's contributions to union benefit funds will be increased to $450 per worker in two annual steps.

IT WAS ALSO agreed that a union-city committee will be set up to review the city's basic health insurance program and consider ways of containing costs.

Negotiations for the coalition agreement were held at District Council 37 headquarters starting on Jan. 31. Even before the talks started, Mayor Edward Koch announced that he had budgeted increases of only 4 percent in each year. The city also insisted that part of the settlement would have to be funded through work-rule changes, or "givebacks."

When the two sides met on June 18, after seven bargaining sessions, they were still far apart. The city opened with an offer of 7 percent in the first year and 6 percent in the second.

FINALLY, in the early hours of the following morning, after numerous breaks and caucus meetings, the unions presented the city with a choice: 9 and 8 percent with 1 percent in givebacks, or 8 and 8 percent with no givebacks.

"I'm accepting eight and eight," said Bruce McIver, director of the Office of Municipal Labor Relations, and the ordeal was over.

"We believe this to be a reasonable and responsible settlement," said Gotbaum. "It takes into account the fiscal constraints on the city while recognizing the legitimate needs of our members, who have sacrificed so much for their city and been hit so hard over the years by inflation."

Rudolph Marginot Dies, Served Label Trades Dept.

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—Rudolph N. Marginot, who was on the staff of the AFL's Union Label & Service Trades Dept. during the 1940s, died here June 20. He was 86.

Marginot, a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for 67 years, also served as an IBEW international representative in the '50s and as a labor adviser for the State Dept.

Adequate Aid for The Jobless

THIS NATION'S unemployment insurance system, despite its weaknesses, has been an important stabilizing influence on an economy sliding deeper into recession.

By maintaining family purchasing power, it has at least minimized the snowball effect of unemployment. And because unemployment compensation is a work-related entitlement, workers do not lose their self-respect along with their jobs.

But the system that now exists, even with an additional 13 weeks of extended benefits available in states with the very highest insured unemployment rates, simply isn't adequate in a full-scale recession.

THIS IS NOT the mild downturn that Administration economists had predicted. The jobless rate is still rising, which means that hundreds of thousands of additional workers are losing their jobs and joining with those already unemployed in a scramble for a dwindling number of openings. Entire plants are being shut down; construction unemployment is at depression levels.

During the last recession, Congress saw the need and set in place a temporary program of extended unemployment benefits that enabled a worker to survive up to 65 weeks of joblessness. Because the program was temporary, Congress has to deal anew with the problem.

The AFL-CIO had urged Congress to anticipate a severe recession by having in place a permanent standby program with a realistic unemployment rate trigger. But Congress, as is often the case, chose to ignore the problem.

NOW THE NATION is again in an emergency situation and there can be no justification for delay. The hearings now being held by a House Ways & Means subcommittee must be the start, not the end, of congressional action.

The present, minimal extended benefits program has been marred by a quirky and confusing trigger mechanism. Thus, strange as it seems, New Jersey recently "triggered off" its extended benefit entitlement even though the state's total unemployment rate of more than 8 percent is above the national average.

So changes are needed there, along with a reversal of Labor Dept. regulations that result in an undercount of the insured unemployment rate. The declared intent of the regulatory change was to hold down costs. But the real cost will be paid by the long-term unemployed.

OBVIOUSLY, a return to full employment goals and economic stimulus programs is the solution to recession and increased joblessness. When people are working, they don't need unemployment benefits.

It's foolish, however, to wait as we have done now until a recession hits with full force to consider anew the problem of the long-term unemployed when jobs are scarce.

Permanent legislation makes much more sense than a stopgap measure. When jobs are plentiful, an extended benefits program on a standby basis costs nothing to operate. But when it is needed, the machinery is in place.

The nation would have been in better shape to weather this recession if Congress had been more foresighted.

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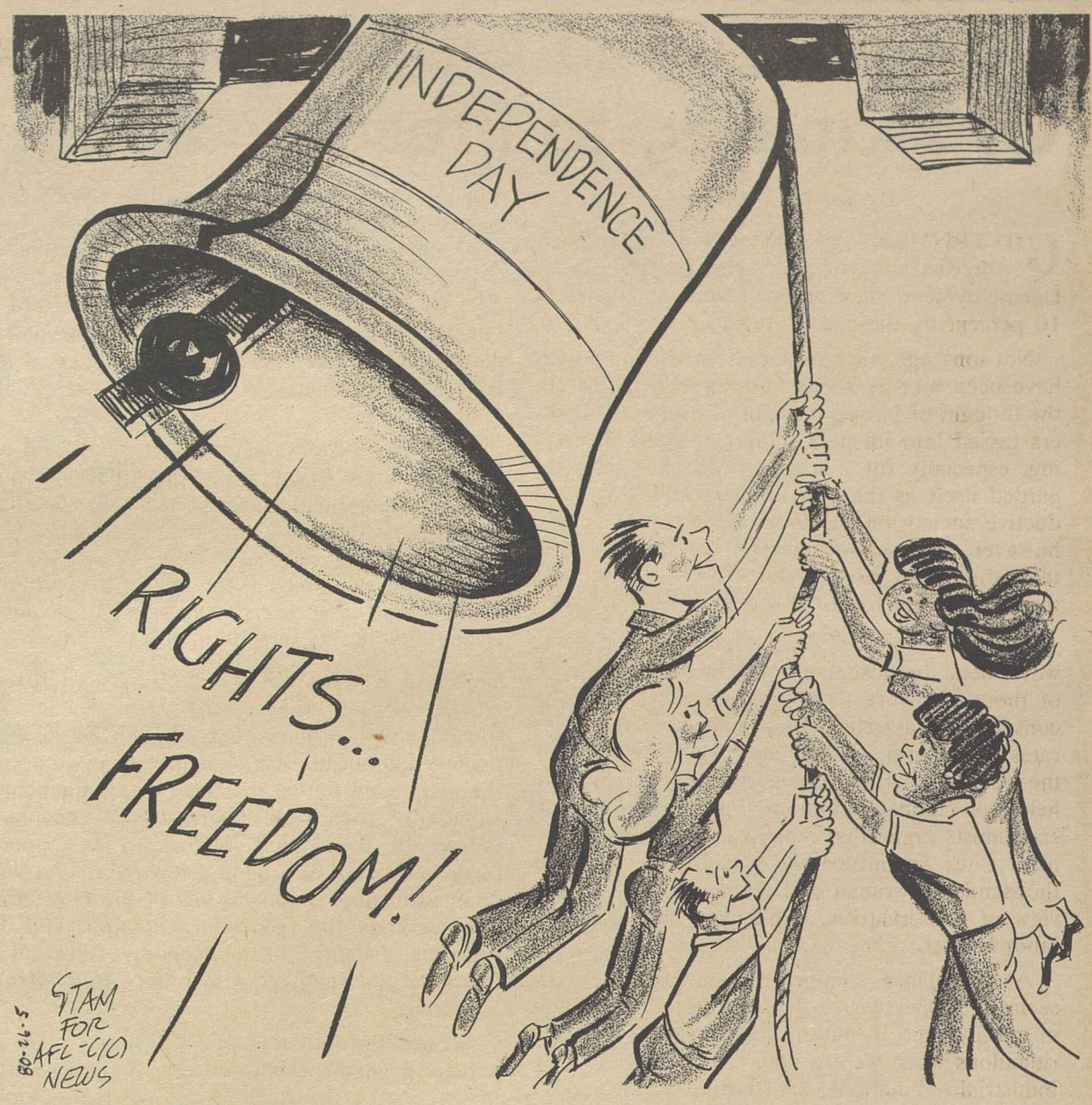
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Loud and Clear



Gains to Society

Government Regulations Prove Value in Lives, Health, Money

By Gus Tyler

HOW MUCH IS one human life worth in dollars and cents? If we do not know we will never find answers in the current investigation into the "cost effectiveness" of industrial and environmental safety measures. For instance:

Suppose it costs a company $100,000 to install devices that, at the end of ten years, have reduced fatalities in its plant by saving only two lives. Was that investment worthwhile?

FROM THE COMPANY'S point of view, it probably was not. It made little or no difference to the company that these two people lived—or died.

From the point of view of the two people who would have died, without the safety devices, that $100,000 investment was worth everything in the world.

From the consumer's point of view, the matter is of little account. The $100,000 was spread out over millions of items and may have cost each consumer a fraction of a cent.

From the societal point of view, it is almost impossible to come up with an objective arithmetical conclusion, unless—of course—we know the precise or even approximate value of a life, a limb, or the pains of having birthed a deformed child.

THIS PERFECTLY obvious fact does not, however, deter American corporations from spending millions on studies to judge the "cost effectiveness" of regulatory measures imposed by government to protect people against the ravages of industrial injury or environmental hazards. Needless to say, the conclusions are generally predictable: it doesn't pay to invest in safety or cleanliness.

To offset the findings of these studies, a group up at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—the Center for Policy Alternatives—has reviewed some 350 studies that note the positive accomplishments of government regulation. Here are some of their conclusions:

AIR POLLUTION regulations have saved from $5 to $58 billion a year. Elimination of certain diseases through water control saved between $100 million and $1 billion a year. Managing the waters also provided recreational facilities worth $9.4 billion a year and lifted real estate values in the surrounding areas.

OSHA (the Occupational Safety & Health Act) saved about 350 lives in both 1974 and 1975 and prevented between 40,000 and 60,000 annual accidents. Limiting exposure to asbestos may have saved between 630 to 2,500 lives that would otherwise have been destroyed by lung cancer.

Safety devices on cars saved an estimated 28,000 lives from 1966 to 1974. Packaging drugs so kids can't get at them so easily has saved some 34,000 lives between 1973 and 1976.

THESE ARE but a few of the items in the report of the MIT council. But it makes the point that the Cambridge professors state most softly: "Scattered evidence not organized or generated for lobbying purpose does indicate substantial benefits from environmental, health and safety regulation."

Just how big a benefit? That depends on the dollar value of a life, especially if it's your life.

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The ILO's Business Is Workers' Problems

We have the duty to try to solve some of the pressing and urgent problems which face workers, and that is the main function of the International Labor Organization.

The main focus of the ILO should be on the setting of standards—in the field of human rights and especially trade union rights and in the area of social standards for the development of national economies.

Anything that distracts the delegates to this conference from these essential questions will eventually threaten the existence of the ILO itself. Extraneous and irrelevant issues . . . deter consideration of the serious economic and social problems.

There is still a blatant tendency to introduce in an improper manner into the ILO matters which are not relevant and do not pertain to the basic problems facing the workers of the world.

—Remarks by U.S. Worker Delegate Irving Brown at ILO conference in Geneva.

Full Employment a Realistic Goal

Europe, Japan Offer Models Of Planning to Preserve Jobs

By Bayard Rustin

GOVERNMENT ECONOMISTS and private forecasters have finally agreed on something. Unemployment, they predict, will rise to nearly 10 percent by the end of 1980.

Not long ago, such a gloomy prediction would have been met by shock and surprise. After all, the thought of having one out of every ten workers tossed into idleness should be quite dismaying, especially for a nation which has long regarded itself as the most affluent and most productive society on the face of the earth. Today, however, forecasts of massive layoffs have lost their sting; they receive scarcely any attention in the press, aside from the labor and black press.

IN PART, unemployment has lost its "newsworthiness" because many people, including some of those who lose their jobs, have accepted the conservative assertion that high unemployment rates are natural, and perhaps even beneficial for the economy, since jobless workers supposedly help to combat inflation. Furthermore, some economists argue that America's high unemployment rates are misleading because they include thousands of women and teenagers who, in the view of conservatives, don't even belong in the labor market.

At first glance, some of these arguments might seem to be persuasive. But the notion that high unemployment is natural or beneficial appears ridiculous when we examine the records of other industrialized nations. If 10 percent unemployment is good for the United States, then it should also be good for West Germany, Sweden, Japan, France and Great Britain, all of which have industrialized economies similar to ours. Yet none of these countries encourages or even tolerates the high unemployment rates that have become such a persistent feature of America's economy.

A COMPARISON of American unemployment rates with those of Japan and several European countries demonstrates in a dramatic way that our nation is certainly the odd man out. For instance, back during the 1974-75 recession, the deepest since World War II, unemployment in the United States peaked to nearly 9 percent. In West Germany, by contrast, unemployment peaked at just under 4 percent; in Sweden, it never got much beyond 2 percent; in Japan, it was under 2 percent; in France, it approached 5 percent. And in Great Britain it moved only slightly beyond 5 percent. Only one industrialized country—Canada—had a jobless rate close to that of the United States.

More recently, the general trend has held up, although Great Britain and France have watched their unemployment rates rise nearly to American levels, while the Canadian rate exceeded the U.S. rate for quite some time. Germany, Sweden and Japan, however, have kept unemployment low, with none of them exceeding the 4 percent mark at any time during the 1970s.

WHAT EXPLAINS the success of the Japanese and Europeans in keeping unemployment low? For one thing, people—and here I include policymakers and businessmen—simply refuse to accept the antiquated notion that high unemployment is a morally acceptable instrument of economic policy. In the United States, however, many economists and even quite a few politicians view planned unemployment as one of the most effective methods for controlling inflation and for restoring "balance" to the economy. But such an approach is anathema in other industrialized countries.

Second, the Japanese and Europeans reject the archaic dogmatism that plagues economic policymakers in the United States. While many American economists retain their faith in the wonders of the "free market" and vehemently oppose any form of economic planning, the Europeans and Japanese have become the new economic innovators, leaving the United States behind in the backwaters of the world economy.

If we hope ever to achieve full employment in America, we need to convince ourselves that our goal is realistic, not just a utopian dream. And the recent performance of the Japanese and European economies, even at a time of world-wide economic instability, is proof enough that we are not seeking the impossible.

Sagging U.S. Position

Rebuilding of Maritime Fleet Essential to Head Off Crisis

TIME IS RUNNING short on America's chance to restore itself as an important maritime country with a merchant fleet that is viable in both private commerce and back-up support for national defense, President Frank Drozak of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. said.

The current crisis situation in the Middle East has helped to spotlight the serious decline of the U.S. maritime industry, Drozak said. He noted that the Defense Dept. has warned that "we would be in terrible shape today to try to supply our forces in the Middle East if there were an outbreak" that required a U.S. presence.

POINTING OUT that the U.S. merchant fleet has declined from some 1,100 ships a decade ago to fewer than 550 operational today, Drozak urged the Administration and Congress to shape and get into operation an "on-going expansion program" that would increase the number and size of ships of the kind needed for national defense.

He said that while there is a lot of talk about the need for a maritime program, little or nothing concrete has been done to launch such an effort. Drozak, who is also president of the Seafarers, appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

He said that the U.S. maritime industry could compete favorably if it were given parity with the maritime industries of other countries. He pointed out that other nations give their fleets tax incentives, cargo preferences, subsidies and other advantages that are denied to the U.S. industry.

The laws of the United States restrict U.S. shipping companies from doing certain things that other countries allow their fleets to do, Drozak said.

"We're still living under the laws of 200 years ago, when the country was founded," he said.

"FREE ENTERPRISE and free trade are good, provided everyone else accepts them," Drozak said, but he noted that the United States is "the only country accepting those principles, so we are free-trading only one way."

"Somebody has to grab the ball and run with it—somebody has to call some shots, make some solid decisions" on an effective program to rebuild the U.S. merchant marine, he declared.

The United States must decide whether or not it wants a shipbuilding program, whether it wants a maritime industry, Drozak said.

"If it does, then we have to make up our minds that we're going to do the things that all the rest of the countries are doing, and that we're going to support that approach," he said.

Reporters questioning Drozak on the AFL-CIO program were Stuart Lytle of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Jerome Cahill of the New York Daily News. Labor News Conference is broadcast weekly on Mutual radio.



Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE GRIM NEWS of June, which brought the official reports that the nation was rapidly sinking into recession, sent shock waves through the nation's capital. The talk of balanced budgets is now being replaced by talk of tax cuts, job-creation programs and other action to bring about economic recovery.

But with more than 8 million people already out of work and layoffs spreading, the question is how people are going to cope from now until the recovery begins.

ABOVE ALL ELSE, unemployment is personal and affects individual families. And that is where social programs and public assistance and labor's community services operations come in.

The AFL-CIO Community Services network works closely with United Way nationally and locally to help those in need. There are 276 specialists, called community services liaison representatives, who are assigned by city central labor councils to United Way agencies to get help to workers and families in need.

With the auto industry particularly hard hit, the United Auto Workers Community Services Dept. has moved into action. The UAW provides advice to members on jobless benefits, social security, health problems, social services, food stamps, family and credit counseling, trade adjustment benefits, mortgage commitments and legal aid.

ONE BROCHURE—"How to Survive Unemployment, Personal Crisis"—sent out to some 600,000 jobless by the Michigan Employment Security Commission, provides advice that can be valuable to the unemployed in most states. Here are the chief points:

- *Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)*—Workers are entitled to AFDC if they are parents or relatives of a needy child living with them and are responsible for his or her care and support. Dependent children qualify for aid up to age 18 (or up to 21 if they attend school or vocational training regularly). AFDC also is available to pregnant women who meet other eligibility requirements. Eligibility is determined according to state assistance standards by comparing family needs with income.

- *Food Stamps*—Households qualify if net monthly income and assets other than the value of a home do not exceed the specified maximum.

- *Unemployment Insurance*—Most workers qualify if they have lost their jobs. The amount of benefits varies state to state since there are no federal standards. To qualify workers must register with the state unemployment office, be willing and able to work and not already getting benefits from another state or the federal government.

- *Mortgage arrangements*—Workers unable to meet mortgage payments because of unemployment, an extended strike, illness or other circumstances beyond their control, should contact their mortgage lenders immediately to discuss the situation. Those with an FHA-insured mortgage should contact the local office of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development. Where a VA loan is involved, the local Veterans Administration office should be contacted.

- *Utility Assistance*—Help with utility bills may be available to workers who have trouble paying them or are threatened with a shut-off. Community services representatives can advise.

- *Social Security benefits*—Retired workers and their dependents are eligible for retirement benefits starting as early as age 62. But the amount will be reduced permanently, based on the number of months the beneficiary receives payments before reaching age 65.

- *Supplemental Security Income (SSI)*—Monthly SSI benefits are available to low-income persons 65 or older or blind or disabled at any age. Eligibility information may be obtained from the nearest social security office.



PROMPT ACTION is needed to rebuild the shrinking U.S. merchant fleet before it is too late, President Frank Drozak, center, of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. said on Labor News Conference. He was interviewed by Jerome Cahill, left, of the New York Daily News and Stuart Lytle of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The program, produced by the AFL-CIO as a public service, is aired weekly on Mutual radio.



REVIEWING DEVELOPMENTS at the International Labor Organization's annual conference in Geneva are AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, U.S. Worker Delegate Irving Brown, and Michael Boggs, standing, of the federation's Dept. of International Affairs.

Political Disruptions Threaten ILO Work, U.S. Delegate Warns

Geneva—AFL-CIO International Rep. Irving Brown warned the International Labor Organization that continued involvement in extraneous political issues could cost it the loss of its staunchest supporters.

In a clear allusion to the repeated attacks on Israel by the communist-supported Arab bloc, Brown denounced "those who concentrate on one political issue alone to the detriment of the effective work and activities of this organization."

"This cannot continue," Brown cautioned in an address prepared for delivery as U.S. worker delegate at the 144-nation ILO's annual conference.

"IF IT DOES, it bodes ill for the continued participation of those among us who are fighting to convince their members that the ILO is unique as an intergovernmental body serving the basic needs and rights of working people the world over," he said.

Brown had to forego delivering the address personally because an allergy sidelined him briefly. The speech was read for him before the assembly of trade union, employer and government representatives by Michael Boggs, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs.

The Arab-communist alliance railroaded through the conference a resolution attacking Israel, which barely escaped being killed for lack of a quorum at the time of the vote.

THE REQUIRED quorum of yes and no votes was attained with only seven votes to spare because many of the resolution's opponents did not understand that the most effective way to counter the ploy was to join the 165 delegates who abstained from the vote.

Also, by focusing on the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories, the Arab governments subjected Third World nations that have recently become independent to a strong emotional appeal. This led some delegates from these nations to vote for the resolution despite their qualms over seeing the ILO become mired again in political issues.

Nevertheless, the vote totals clearly indicated that many Third World delegates joined the solid western opposition to the resolution that bypassed the ILO's "due process" system for dealing with complaints against member states.

WHEN THE conference turned to the apartheid policy of South Africa, Brown denounced the "denial of human dignity and spiritual deprivation" suffered by the country's majority black population.

He stressed that the free trade unions of the industrialized world have a key role to play because of their influence in the "countries that have the power to make the greatest contribution toward bringing down the apartheid regime in South Africa."

In his initial policy statement Brown had assured the conference in connection with South Africa that "we are ready as a trade union movement to do whatever is necessary to assist our sisters and brothers who are struggling to secure their trade union rights and the abolition of apartheid."

THE CONFERENCE approved a program drafted by its committee on apartheid calling on trade unions to exert "maximum pressure" to insure that governments observe the boycott of the South African regime in the political, cultural, sport, commercial and diplomatic fields.

Unions should also go as far as calling strikes if necessary to bring the strongest possible pressure on companies investing in South Africa that "do not recognize African trade unions and act in contradiction with internationally recognized labor standards," the ILO said.

Employer organizations were urged to insure that "economic and financial groups do not extend loans to South Africa and collaborate with the apartheid regime in any way."

THE ILO itself was directed to establish a special group of worker, government and employer representatives to monitor actions under the anti-apartheid program.

The conference watchdog committee that oversees how governments abide by their ILO pledges spotlighted the discrimination of Czechoslovakia's communist regime against human rights defenders.

Czechoslovakia was blacklisted among the committee's "special cases" for not responding satisfactorily to earlier requests that it restore to their jobs the discharged signers of the so-called "Charter 77" calling on the government to keep its pledges to respect human rights.

THE COMMITTEE called on Czechoslovakia to take steps to be in "full compliance" by next year with the ILO convention banning job discrimination on such grounds as sex, religion, race and political convictions.

An earlier conference action had voted down attempts by the Soviet bloc to hamstring the committee by denying it the right to single out governments that ignore its calls to respect their ILO commitments.

Musicians Adopt Schedule Of Dues Linked to Earnings

Portland, Me.—Four days of intensive re-evaluation of their union culminated in a major revamping of the Musicians' dues structure by some 1,000 delegates to the union's 83rd annual convention here.

The delegates adopted a compromise plan that will require members to pay an annual "work" dues of 1 percent of scale wages earned, effective Jan. 1, 1981. Half of that will go to the national union, the remainder to the musician's local.

The union has never had a work dues structure at the national level, although locals have variously imposed a work dues of their own, up to a maximum of 4 percent of scale, or a specified dollar limit. The new 1 percent will be in addition to whatever local plan may be in operation, and separate from the $12 annual per capita payment that the locals have been paying in to the national. The per capita payment remains in effect.

PRIOR TO adoption of the dues measure, AFM President Victor W. Fuentealba noted that the union's financial problems did not arise overnight, but have developed over 17 years. He likened the serious financial situation to the state of a critically ill patient who requires surgery to be restored to good health.

"No one looks forward to surgery, and no musician likes to pay work dues but, as in the case of the critically ill patient, there is no choice in the matter if the federation is to continue to survive and become well again," he said.

Sec.-Treas. J. Martin Emerson said the new dues structure is expected to bring in an additional $2.5 million annually. This amount is what will be necessary for the financially pressed union to break even in the next fiscal year, he said.

"ONCE OUR fiscal problems have been resolved," Fuentealba told delegates, "we will have adequate funds to institute improved services and programs for all of our members. Without the necessary funds, we have been merely fighting to survive, and have not been able to afford many services which the international executive board feels will help recruit new members and retain those that we have."

Fuentealba emphasized the need for constantly improving services to members.

"We are a labor organization whose prime purpose is to protect and further the interests of our membership," he stressed.

DELEGATE UNITY also showed itself in a decision to review an action by last year's assembly to hold biennial rather than annual conventions. The recommendation originally was approved as a money-saving measure in light of the union's severely depleted funds. The delegates voted to retain the biennial schedule but to re-examine the issue at the 1981 convention, which is now scheduled to be the last held on an annual basis.

While modernizing the union's funding ranked as highest priority, the convention also dealt with some 60 resolutions, elected officers, and heard a number of speakers.

Fuentealba was re-elected over J. J. Spain by a weighted vote of 1,375 to 598. Incumbent Vice President David Winstein defeated Thomas Kenny, 1,101 to 868. Emerson and Alan Wood, the union's vice president for Canada, were unopposed for re-election.

NED GUTHRIE, chairman of the union's National Committee for Repeal of the Lea Act and president of AFM Local 136 in Charleston, W. Va., gave delegates an updated report on the grass roots effort to abolish the 30-year-old law that prohibits common collective bargaining practices by musicians in the broadcasting field. A bill to amend it is pending before Congress.

In his report to the convention, Fuentealba expressed optimism over chances for two bills before Congress that would amend sections of the National Labor Relations Act to give unions in the performing arts the same union security rights currently granted workers in the construction and apparel industries.

Senate Votes Wide Range of Housing Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

The Senate voted 47-23 to transfer the $2.4 billion back to the low-income program.

The legislation would authorize about $4 billion in each of the next three years for the community development block grant program, which funds neighborhood rehabilitation efforts and other programs to upgrade communities. An additional $675 million a year is authorized for the Urban Development grant program, which targets additional funds into the most distressed cities.

AS PASSED by the Senate, the legislation would fund the creation of an estimated 153,000 housing units through new construction or major rehabilitations. An additional 102,000 units would be acquired either through lease of privately owned apartments or moderate rehabilitation of existing units.

A compromise amendment adopted by the Senate stiffened the eligibility requirements for public housing to households whose annual income is no more than 65 percent of the median for their community—in contrast to the present 80 percent level and a proposed 50 percent restriction.

The legislation would allow the FHA to insure mortgages of single-family homes up to 95 percent of the median sales price in the community, if that is higher than the present ceiling of $67,500. It would also raise the limit on rehabilitation loans from $27,000 to $35,000.

ONE NEW PROGRAM in the Senate bill is designed to protect the rights of tenants in apartment buildings that are being converted to condominiums and cooperatives.

Tenants would have to be given at least 120 days notice before they could be forced to vacate their apartment, and they would have at least 90 days to decide whether to purchase their unit.

The Senate rejected, as the AFL-CIO had urged, an amendment that would have imposed a "sunset" requirement on the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act which is intended to spotlight patterns of bank loans to determine whether certain neighborhoods are being "redlined" through denial of loans for business development.

THE AMENDMENT, which would have let the law expire after five years unless Congress voted to extend it, was narrowly beaten. It first failed to carry on a 37-37 tie vote and then, after reconsideration was allowed, lost by a 38-36 margin.

Overall, however, the two-day Senate debate found strong bipartisan support for the basic program of federal housing assistance, and the bill was passed by a 63-4 margin. Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), who is chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Housing & Urban Affairs as well as chairman of the Labor & Human Resources Committee, was the floor manager for the bill.

Flight Attendants Okay Gains in Airwest Pact

The Flight Attendants ratified a new 29-month agreement with Hughes Airwest that will give members a 34 percent increase in wages over the life of the contract.

The pact, which is retroactive to May 1, 1979, provides for double time pay for work on holidays and a paid guarantee of 10 hours a month for flight attendants on reserve, in addition to pay for the regular base guarantee.

Donahue to SEIU Convention:

'Involved' Membership Labor's Best Weapon

New York—Total involvement of members in every aspect of union affairs is the labor movement's best weapon to fight unemployment, inflation, union-busting and cutbacks in essential government programs and services, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue told 700 delegates to the 17th constitutional convention of the Service Employees here.

"It is no longer enough to organize the unorganized," Donahue declared. "We must go further and make active union members out of dues payers. We need to make organized workers proud of being part of a trade union movement which cares about our country and our communities.

"WE NEED to educate the worker to the point where he or she is proud to say, 'I work union and buy union; I'm registered and I vote in elections; I work in and contribute to political campaigns; I don't cross picket lines; I don't buy struck or boycott products; I support workers' rights; and I go to union meetings.' "

Noting that Nov. 15, 1981, will mark the 100th anniversary of the modern organized labor movement, Donahue urged that in addition to reshaping their organizational activities, unions must continue the process of revitalizing long-standing programs that have proved themselves in labor's past struggles.

"We have to challenge those who tell us that the labor movement must lower its expectations," he said. "I say that we must raise them."

A DELEGATE to the convention and a member of the union since 1954, Donahue paid tribute to SEIU President George Hardy, who is retiring after a half century of activity in the labor movement, including the last eight years as president of his international union and as a vice president of the AFL-CIO.

"George Hardy has carried SEIU's voice and the interests of service workers to all the highest councils of the trade union movement," Donahue told the delegates.

John J. Sweeney, the union's secretary-treasurer, was unanimously elected to succeed Hardy. Sweeney is president of Local 32B-32J in New York, SEIU's largest local. Vice President Richard W. Cordtz, who heads Local 79 in Detroit, was also elected unanimously to succeed Sweeney as secretary-treasurer.

Others who addressed the convention during its first two days included New York Gov. Hugh L. Carey; Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R); New York City Mayor Edward I. Koch; Kathleen O'Reilly, past president of the Consumer Federation of America; National COPE Director Al Barkan, and Jacob Clayman, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

Javits told the convention that labor can play a new creative role in the future by more vigorously fighting public apathy to political action. He said he is looking forward with anticipation to working with the new leadership in the AFL-CIO and to "a quality of statesmanship that will enable legislators to draw more on the power of organized labor."

DELEGATES GAVE a unanimous stamp of approval to the recent merger of the Jewelry Workers union with the SEIU, and the original AFL charter to that union was presented by its president Leon Sverdlove, to Hardy.

An officers report disclosed that during the Hardy Administration the SEIU gained more than 200,000 new members, bringing its present strength to approximately 650,000. The report also cited large membership gains in the public sector and in the health care field.



RETIRING PRESIDENT of the Services Employees, George Hardy, right, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue flank the SEIU's new top officers: Sec.-Treas. Richard W. Cordtz, left, and President John J. Sweeney, at the union's convention in New York.

Social Security Fund Shift Sought to Ease Benefit Pinch

A shift of surplus money being accummulated in two social security funds is needed to meet benefit payments in the next couple of years for retirees and survivors, social security trustees said in their annual report to Congress.

The Old Age & Survivors Insurance (OASI) fund declined by $2.8 billion to just under $25 billion at the end of 1979, while the Disability Insurance (DI) and Hospital Insurance (HI) funds increased by $3.2 billion to $18.8 billion.

ADDED ALL together, assets of the three funds edged up from $43.2 billion at the start of 1979 to $43.5 billion at yearend.

Based on the current schedule of allocating social security revenues, the report said, the OASI fund will continue to decline during the early 1980s while the DI and HI funds will grow.

So unless Congress authorizes the inter-fund borrowing, the OASI fund will be unable to pay benefits by late 1981 and early 1982, the trustees warned. The three trustees are Treasury Sec. G. William Miller, Labor Sec. Ray Marshall and Health & Human Services Sec. Patricia Harris.

LAST YEAR, the OASI fund had total expenditures of $93.1 billion—including $90.6 billion in payments to some 35 million beneficiaries—on a total income of $90.3 billion.

Meanwhile, the DI fund paid out $14.2 billion on income of $15.6 billion and the HI fund expended $21.1 billion from its $22.8 billion income.

Depending on the course of the economy, the trustees said inter-fund borrowing may be adequate to finance all three social security programs during the 1980s. But under adverse economic conditions, they noted, inter-fund borrowing would only postpone, not eliminate the need for more income in the long run.

THEIR PROJECTIONS take into account the scheduled increase in social security payroll taxes for 1981, 1982, 1985, 1986 and 1990. The current tax rate of 6.13 percent is scheduled to rise to 6.65 percent next January, to 7.05 percent by 1985 and to 7.65 percent in 1990.

In taking an "optimistic" or "intermediate" outlook on the economy, the report said average tax revenues for the three programs combined would run about the same as their costs.

The trustees also urged Congress to study ways of strengthening HI financing, which covers Medicare payments, and to take steps to hold down rising hospital costs.

In reviewing the report, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman said there is "a need for concern, but no reason for alarm about the financial soundness" of the system.

IF CONGRESS authorizes the minor legislative change, he said the social security cash benefit provisions should be adequately financed for about the next 50 years.

Seidman stressed that the AFL-CIO is deeply concerned about the financial soundness of the system.

"Whether the amounts put into the trust funds will be enough to pay the benefits workers have earned is not a matter we take lightly," he said. "But we are certain that American workers can have every confidence that Congress will act quickly to authorize inter-fund borrowing and remove any uncertainty about the financial stability of the OASI trust fund."

Rigid 'Sunset' Bill Termed Threat to Vital Programs

A rigid "sunset bill" approved by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee could have "disastrous consequences" for labor-supported programs, the AFL-CIO warned.

The committee rejected a compromise approach by a single vote and then cleared for the Senate calendar a labor-opposed measure that would require almost all legislation to be re-enacted by Congress every 10 years. Any program that was not reauthorized would be ineligible for government funds.

AN AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation memorandum charged that the Senate committee bill would jeopardize the National Labor Relations Act, the Occupational Safety & Health Act, unemployment compensation "and scores of other programs" for which unions have fought.

The memo was sent by Legislative Director Ray Denison to affiliates and to AFL-CIO central bodies in Michigan to point up the serious consequences of a key vote cast in committee by Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.), who normally would be expected to be on the progressive side of issues.

Levin's vote caused the 9-8 defeat of an alternative proposal advanced by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), which the AFL-CIO favored as the version "which would do the least damage." Under the Javits proposal, congressional committees would have had the power to select those programs that they considered should be subject to the mandatory review and reauthorization process.

THE AFL-CIO memo, written by Associate Legislative Director Howard Marlowe, stressed that the Javits version would both reduce the "sunset" reauthorization workload for Congress and provide a means to protect such basic programs as OSHA and federal labor law from automatic termination.

Levin was the swing vote on the closely divided committee. After he cast the decisive vote against the Javits proposal, the legislative memo noted, representatives of both the AFL-CIO and the UAW "pleaded with him to change his vote and ask the committee to reconsider its actions. Our efforts were fruitless."

Later, after the damage was done, Levin proposed a much more cumbersome mechanism for allowing the House and Senate to exempt some laws from the termination procedure, and he voted against the final version of the committee bill after his amendment was rejected.

BUT AS A RESULT of his earlier vote, the memo noted, there is a greatly increased likelihood that a rigid "sunset bill" will pass Congress. That could leave "every program the labor movement fought to enact" to the mercies of a future Congress that could be "more anti-labor" and "more anti-consumer."

A less drastic bill than the Senate committee adopted is pending before the House Rules Committee.

Radio Association Sanctions Removed

Sanctions required under the AFL-CIO's internal disputes plan have been removed from the American Radio Association, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland informed federation affiliates.

He said the union has "fulfilled in all respects" the procedures of Section 16 of Article XX of the AFL-CIO Constitution dealing with removal of sanctions imposed for non-compliance with determinations under the internal disputes plan. The sanctions had been imposed in June 1979.

The ARA is now "entitled to full protection under the internal disputes plan as well as all other rights enjoyed by AFL-CIO affiliates in good standing," Kirkland said.

Unions remaining under sanctions required by Article XX of the constitution are the International Typographical Union, Graphic Arts International Union and the American Railway Supervisors Association.

Ruling Entitles Labor Journals To Mail Discount

The Postal Rate Commission ruled in a precedent-setting action that publications of unions and other nonprofit organizations are entitled to discounts for sorting papers to zip code or carrier route, but said it would determine the amount of the discount in a later case.

The decision came in a case brought by the International Labor Press Association which argued that it was inequitable for the Postal Service to give discounts to commercial publications but deny similar discounts to nonprofit groups. The PRC requested the Postal Service to study the costs of such discounts.

ILPA SEC.-TREAS. Allen Y. Zack estimates that 90 percent of all labor publications would be eligible for discounts for sorting to zip code. Fewer pubications would be able to qualify for carrier route discounts, he said, but larger union publications could be eligible for a discount for up to 50 percent of their circulation.

The decision of the PRC is "only half a loaf," Zack added, and ILPA joined with the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association and four religious press associations in a new rate case to ask the PRC to set the amount of the discounts.

In the new case, ILPA is supporting the Postal Service's proposal for a 6.9 percent reduction in rates for nonprofit publications, in addition to seeking the discount rates. If the proposed rates are adopted with the discounts, Zack said postage rates for labor publications would decline about $1 million a year.

Loan Program Curtailed

College Aid Expansion Wins Senate Approval

By David L. Perlman

The Senate voted a modest expansion of federal grants to needy college students but bowed to budget pressures and curtailed a middle-income loan program that is now available to all students without a means test.

A House-Senate conference will have the task of working out differences with the more generous bill that the House passed last November. The Administration previously termed the cost of the House bill "unacceptable," and White House budget officials have also criticized the Senate version.

BOTH MEASURES would extend programs of large-scale assistance to higher education for an additional five years and raise the ceiling on Basic Education Opportunity Grants, which are available to students from families whose incomes are under specified levels.

These federal grants, which do not have to be repaid, can now cover up to 50 percent of college costs, but not more than $1,800 a year. The House bill would raise this in steps to 20 percent and a ceiling of $2,520 a year; the Senate version would take it in smaller increments to 60 percent of costs, up to $2,600 in the 1985-86 academic year.

Both measures continue, with some cost-cutting changes, subsidized loan programs for needy students. Under present law, and in the House bill, interest on these government-guaranteed loans would not begin until after the student leaves college.

THE SENATE voted, 56-41, for an amendment by Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) that would end the interest subsidy for all but the most needy students. Others could continue to get loans, but would be charged 9 percent a year interest during their college years, which would be added to the debt to be repaid after graduation.

The Senate rejected, as the AFL-CIO and the American Federation of Teachers had urged, an amendment by Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.) that would have provided a form of aid to elementary and secondary students attending private schools. It would have provided grants to students of up to $750 a year on the basis of need.

In a letter to senators, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison urged its rejection as a threat to public education and "a first step toward radically altering our system of educational financing."

THE MOYNIHAN amendment was rejected, 71-24. There is no comparable provision in the House bill so the issue will not arise in conference.

The Senate did approve, as the AFL-CIO had urged, continuation of a federal assistance program for developing colleges —mostly black institutions—attended by large numbers of low-income students.

The legislation also extends a number of other labor-supported programs affecting higher education. One new feature, making part-time students eligible for campus-based student aid, was especially welcomed by the AFL-CIO. Denison termed it "an important provision for workers, who frequently go to school on a part-time basis."

In other congressional developments:

● Congress cleared for the President's signature the labor-endorsed bill providing funds to register 19- and 20-year-old males for a stand-by draft. Separate legislation would have to be enacted before anyone who is registered could be called up.

● The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee voted 8-7 to "save" an estimated $553 million in budget costs for fiscal 1981 by limiting retired government and postal workers to a single cost-of-living pension adjustment, instead of the twice-yearly increase under present law. The cutback, which postal and federal worker unions strongly oppose, would apply only for the next fiscal year.

● Congress neared final approval of long-deadlocked conference agreements on labor-supported bills to fund synthetic energy programs and set up an Energy Mobilization Board to speed construction of non-nuclear power projects. Both measures were expected to be on the President's desk before Congress began a recess running from July 3 to July 20.



SENIOR CITIZENS and veteran members of the Screen Actors Guild call for repeal of a federal law that slashes unemployment compensation for workers who are collecting retirement benefits. Provisions of the law, which went into effect this year, offset jobless compensation dollar for dollar against private or public pensions, including social security. The demonstration was conducted outside the Federal Building in Los Angeles during a Senior Citizens Day observance.

Real Wages Continue Slump Despite Easing of Price Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

rising 1.5 percent to continue the sharp, upward trend evident since early 1979, BLS said. The cost of financing a home rose 3.1 percent, reflecting increases of 1.7 percent in mortgage interest rates and 1.3 percent in house prices.

WHILE MORTGAGE rates charged by the Veterans Administration and the Federal Housing Administration have dropped substantially, conventional mortgage rates continued to climb in last month's index. BLS explained that this was because recently announced lower conventional rates have not begun to show up in the figures for the CPI, which is based on actual mortgage loan transactions. The latter tend to trail the quoted rates by a month or two, it said.

Rents jumped 1 percent in May. Prices for household fuels rose sharply as charges for natural gas and electricity increased 4.6 and 2.5 percent, respectively.

ASIDE FROM housing expenses, most other major categories of consumer spending advanced at more moderate rates in May. Food and beverage prices were up five-tenths of 1 percent, following a rise of seven-tenths of 1 percent in April. There were substantial declines in beef, pork, and egg prices, but higher prices for fruits and vegetables, dairy products, cereal and bakery products, sugar and sweets, and other prepared foods.

Transportation costs rose two-tenths of 1 percent over the month, the smallest increase since April 1978. Used car prices fell 1.7 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis, the fourth consecutive monthly decline. New car prices were up 1.1 percent, however, despite rebate programs to stimulate the ailing auto industry.

Public transportation charges increased 1.5 percent, with the higher costs particularly evident for airline and intercity train travelers as well as taxi riders. Gasoline prices, on the other hand, declined six-tenths of 1 percent following seasonal adjustment. The May average for all types of gasoline sold in the United States was $1.244 per gallon.

APPAREL PRICES and upkeep costs rose slightly, by one-tenth of 1 percent. Prices for women's and girls' clothing fell 1 percent, reflecting early summer sales, while prices for both men's and boys' apparel and footwear were up five-tenths of 1 percent.

Medical care charges rose six-tenths of 1 percent, and entertainment expenses increased five-tenths of 1 percent, the smallest gains in these two categories this year.

U. of Wisconsin Center Dedicated To J. F. Friedrick

Madison, Wis.—The University of Wisconsin has dedicated the building that houses its Extension School for Workers as the J. F. Friedrick Center.

Jacob F. Friedrick, who died in 1978 at the age of 86, had been a member of the Machinists since 1913 and served for nine years as president of the Milwaukee County AFL-CIO. In the early 1930s, he spearheaded passage of the Wisconsin unemployment compensation law—the first in the nation.

A strong advocate of labor education, Friedrick in the 1920s helped establish the Milwaukee Labor College which survived into the 1940s. He also was instrumental in the founding of the School for Workers, and served as an instructor and on its advisory committee.

At the dedication ceremonies, which included top officials of the university, President John W. Schmitt of the Wisconsin AFL-CIO described Friedrick as a "great humanitarian who recognized the need for offering education to workers."

The Friedrick Center, which was converted from a dormitory four years ago, has 10 classrooms, 75 guest rooms and dining facilities. A portrait of Friedrick and a plaque commemorating the Wisconsin trade unionist were unveiled at the center during the dedication program.

Glass Bottle Blowers Name New Officers

Philadelphia—President James E. Hatfield of the Glass Bottle Blowers announced that the union's executive board named Frank W. Carter international secretary-treasurer at a meeting here.

Carter had been a GBBA vice president. He succeeds William J. MacLuskie, who stepped down to serve as an assistant to Hatfield.

The board also announced appointment of two new vice presidents. Joseph C. Cordery, the union's area director in Washington, replaces Carter. Charles F. Hunt, GBBA area director in St. Louis, replaces Willard L. Cox, who will now serve as an assistant to the president.

Senate Repels 2 Attacks on Davis-Bacon

The Senate decisively rejected two attempts to exempt federally funded construction projects from the Davis-Bacon Act's requirement for payment of prevailing wages and benefits.

Sen. Roger Jepsen (R-Ia.) proposed to exempt 10 percent of federal projects funded under the Public Buildings Act from Davis-Bacon requirements.

Such a move, he sought to persuade the Senate, would provide a test that would settle the controversy over whether the prevailing wage law is "inflationary."

The "real goal" of the Jepsen amendment, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison wrote senators, was to destroy "the legitimate protections afforded to all workers under the Davis-Bacon Act." Congress has refused to repeal the law, but employer allies in the House and Senate frequently try to write exemptions into appropriations bills.

Jepsen's amendment was also opposed by Labor Sec. Ray Marshall in a letter read to the Senate during the debate.

It would not provide a "true test" of the impact of Davis-Bacon, Marshall insisted. He noted that bidders on projects that would be exempt from Davis-Bacon requirements could "influence the outcome of the study" by deliberately bidding less than their actual costs.

The Senate voted 48-34 to table the Jepsen amendment, thus killing it.

A second test came a few days later when Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) sought to delete Davis-Bacon protection from a bill to spur conversion of utilities from oil to coal in generating electricity. The Helms amendment was tabled on a 65-27 vote.

On the same utility bill, Sen. Henry L. Bellmon (R-Okla.) sought an exemption from laws requiring federal contractors to pay overtime rates after eight hours a day. He wanted to allow employers to schedule a workweek of four 10-hour days without overtime pay obligations.

The Senate tabled the Bellmon proposal, 58-36.

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Unemployment Spreads as Recession Deepens

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The Labor Dept.'s report on the nation's job scene in June "paints a continuing picture of economic deterioration and widespread unemployment," AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland observed, even though the overall jobless rate dipped slightly to 7.7 percent.

Although the widely anticipated jump in the jobless rate did not show up in the official figures, Kirkland noted, he stressed that "there were 451,000 fewer jobs in the economy and over 900,000 workers were out of the labor force because they felt it was hopeless to look for work."

THE TOTAL picture, he said, underscores the need for quick government action "to generate jobs and reverse the economy's downward plunge." Kirkland called for rejection of "simplistic tax cuts and mindless budget-balancing acts" and the adoption of "specific targeted programs" to create employment and preserve living standards.

The June jobs report of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that while the recession wiped out nearly a half-million more jobs during the month, a sharp decline in the civilian labor force —600,000—kept the seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate from climbing beyond the 7.8 percent recorded in May.

The decline in the labor force in June nearly offset an even larger increase of 725,000 in the previous month, which the BLS said was caused by an "earlier-than-usual" summertime entrance of young workers into the labor force.

John Bregger, chief of the BLS Division of Employment Analysis, said the early influx of high school and college students seeking work was a factor in pushing the jobless rate up from 7 percent to 7.8 percent in May.

AS A RESULT, he said, "we got in May some of the unemployment increase we would have seen in June." The June dip, therefore, is no indication that unemployment has stopped rising.

In fact, another BLS report confirmed that there has been no letup in the steady pattern of increasing joblessness. The bureau reported that the jobless rate for workers covered by unemployment programs—the so-called insured rate—took a

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Kirkland Hits Trickle-Down Tax Cuts

Bids Congress Use Funds For Major Jobs Program

Miami Beach — AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland assailed proposals for trickle-down tax cuts and called on Congress to use federal revenues for a major jobs program to put America back to work and open up opportunities for young people.

In a major address to the NAACP convention here, Kirkland rebuked liberals and moderates in Congress who have embraced Republican demands for a business-oriented tax cut. The "me, too" response is the same they gave earlier this year to conservative demands for a job-destroying balanced budget, Kirkland noted.

HE CHIDED Democrats for not going to the people with the facts that expose "the gross inequities" in Ronald Reagan's tax proposals which would provide billions for corporations, thousands for the highest-income taxpayers—and about $1 a week for a family earning $10,000 a year.

Kirkland warned the NAACP that the tax-cut fever spreading through an election-year Congress "heightens pressure for even more severe cuts in social programs" than have already been imposed in the name of a balanced budget.

Labor and the civil rights coalition fought together for the Humphrey-Hawkins Act's commitment to full employment, Kirkland said, and the legislation that was enacted "is a promise that we demand be fulfilled."

To halt the recession, he urged, "Congress should be enacting programs that will put jobless workers back to work."

Public service jobs should be doubled, not curtailed, he insisted. And "rather than cutting back on extended unemployment benefits, an emergency public works program should be initiated to rebuild and repair public facilities."

THE TAX-CUT jitters are most acute in the Senate, where Republicans have been offering what they consider a politically alluring tax cut proposal as an amendment to almost any available bill. The proposal, supposedly authored by Reagan as the cornerstone of his presidential campaign, includes a 10 percent cut in income taxes and a fast depreciation tax writeoff for businesses as the "first phase" of a massive windfall for corporations.

Senate Democrats voted it down on a straight party-line vote, but only after a hastily called caucus at which they voted to direct the Senate Finance Committee to draft, "no later than Sept. 3, a responsible, targeted anti-inflationary tax cut to take effect in 1981."

THAT, IN TURN, put pressure on the House Ways & Means Committee, since revenue measures are supposed to originate in the House. The White House said President Carter has "no plans" to submit a tax-cut proposal to Congress before the November election, but is looking "toward a tax cut in 1981."

Kirkland said tax policy can be used to achieve "precise and planned goals" such

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FOREIGN-MADE CARS, expected to enter the United States in record numbers this year, are causing widespread unemployment in auto-dependent industries outside Detroit, Sec.-Treas. Elmer Chatak of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. told a news conference at which he announced formation of the Coalition of Auto Component & Supply Workers, an 11-union alliance, to seek changes in the nation's trade policies. **(Story, Page 2.)**

Senate Curtails Benefits For Long-Term Jobless

The Senate voted to cut back the extended unemployment compensation program in the midst of a recession in order to "reconcile" government spending with the budget ceilings that have been set by Congress.

If the House were to follow the Senate's lead, the projected budget savings would come out of the pockets of victims of plant closings and layoffs whose job prospects are dim until the economy rebounds.

IN A FUTILE APPEAL, hand-delivered to senators before the vote on the budget "reconciliation" measure, the AFL-CIO strongly protested the gutting of established "programs of social worth in order to appear to achieve arbitrary total spending limits."

But the Senate defeated by a 60-27 vote an amendment by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) that sought to mitigate the cutback and went on to approve these permanent changes in the extended benefits law:

- Elimination of the national trigger that makes workers in every state eligible for the additional 13 weeks of benefits. That trigger point in which the insured unemployment rate averages at least 4.5 percent over a three-month period has not yet been reached, but it is within sight. An "insured rate" of 4.5 percent generally means that more than 7 percent of the workforce is unemployed.

If the Senate action were to stick, the extended benefits program would be limited to the states that meet an even more rigid trigger requirement, usually involving a jobless rate of over 8 percent.

- Disqualification from extended benefits of any unemployed person who refuses any "reasonable" job offer. The change from the present obligation to accept any "suitable" job would mean that a skilled worker could be dropped from the benefit

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26 Unions Join Strike Against 8 Copper Firms

Phoenix, Ariz.—A group of 26 unions led by the Steelworkers struck the nation's copper industry after reaching a bargaining impasse over wages, fringe benefits, and other issues.

About 40,000 copper workers employed by eight major producers are involved in the walkout, which began on July 1. Talks between the parties broke off June 29, one day before expiration of current agreements.

THE USWA represents more than four out of five copper workers, but coordinates its bargaining with the other unions through the National Nonferrous Industry Conference. Other major unions in the coalition include the Operating Engineers, Machinists, Boilermakers, United Trans-

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Divided High Court Blocks OSHA's Benzene Standard

By David L. Perlman

A 5-4 decision by a sharply-splintered Supreme Court has blocked an occupational health standard that would have limited worker exposure to cancer-causing benzene to the lowest level technically feasible.

It cast a shadow over future standard-setting by the Labor Dept.'s Occupational Safety & Health Administration, and the AFL-CIO expressed the trade union movement's disappointment at the outcome. But union attorneys who studied the multitude of opinions issued by the divided court concluded that the Supreme Court action is not fatal and that the basic structure of on-the-job health protection remains intact.

INDUSTRY GROUPS had set out to overturn OSHA's declared policy that a dollar price cannot be put on human life and that there is no "safe level" of exposure to cancer agents.

An appellate court decision gave the employer groups an initial victory, accepting their contention that there was no evidence that any lessening of health risks that might flow from stricter limits on benzene exposure would justify the substantial sums needed to conform to such limits.

BY CONTRAST, the Supreme Court conclusion was reached on the narrowest grounds, with all but one of the justices putting aside the cost-benefit issue.

The "plurality opinion" of four justices on the prevailing side, written by Justice John Paul Stevens, concluded that OSHA had not sufficiently documented its assumption that the risk of leukemia and other benzene-linked health hazards would be reduced if an industry-set standard of 10 ppm (10 parts of benzene to 1 million parts of air) were tightened to 1 ppm. That was the level that OSHA determined could be reached with available technology and without pushing costs so high that the industry's existence would be endangered.

In effect, the court ruling means that in

(Continued on Page 3)



AT CAPITOL HILL RECEPTION for the "real" Norma Rae, Crystal Lee Sutton meets Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.), who is co-chairman with Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) of the National Citizens Committee for Justice at J. P. Stevens. Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman of the Clothing & Textile Workers is at center. The motion picture, "Norma Rae," is based on Sutton's role in ACTWU's campaign to organize Stevens workers.

Carter Signs 'Synfuels' Bill To Launch New Energy Era

President Carter launched the United States into the synthetic fuels age, signing a labor-supported bill intended to cut oil imports at least 500,000 barrels a day by 1987 and 2 million barrels a day by 1992. Crude oil imports currently average about 6 million barrels a day.

The legislation, which Carter termed "the keystone of our national energy policy," would make nearly $20 billion immediately available to a U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corp. that could provide loans, loan guarantees, purchase agreements and price guarantees to encourage private industry development of synthetic fuel capacity. The corporation could also build and operate a government-owned facility if the private sector failed to respond.

AN ADDITIONAL $68 billion in future commitments could be added in 1984 if Congress approved a comprehensive plan to be drawn up by the corporation, whose seven directors would be appointed by the President subject to Senate confirmation.

Other portions of the bill include major federal commitments to research and development of biomass energy—the use of organic materials such as crop residues, timber and animal waste to produce gasses —and other substitutes for oil and natural gas, including geothermal heating.

A separate section of the legislation establishes a Solar Energy & Conservation Bank within the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development to provide below-market loans and other forms of subsidies for installation of solar energy equipment and other conservation measures. The bank will start with a $3 billion authorization.

THE LAW ALSO directs government studies of environmental hazards that might be linked to large-scale synthetic fuel operations, including acid rain and increased carbon dioxide levels.

The "synfuels" bill, which took a full year to move through Congress, was given final approval by a 78-12 vote in the Senate and a 317-93 vote in the House. But another major Administration-sought energy bill met a different fate.

Carter had hoped to sign into law at the same time creation of an Energy Mobilization Board, which was intended to slice through red tape to speed construction of non-nuclear energy projects given a high priority.

THE AFL-CIO supported the concept, but a coalition of nearly all House Republicans plus an environmental bloc of 107 Democrats rejected the conference agreement by an overwhelming vote of 232 to 131.

The legislation would have enabled the board to recommend to the President the suspension of state or local laws that hold up construction of urgently needed projects. Republicans opposed the measure as an infringement on state rights.

While recommittal to a House-Senate conference committee does not necessarily kill the legislation, there was no immediate move to revise the measure.

IN A SPEECH at a national energy conference in Chicago the day after the House vote, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland cited "the strange coalition between environmentalists and ultra conservatives seeking to block the Energy Mobilization Board."

On the vote, Kirkland noted, "the conservatives opposed a federal agency having the power to cut through state-imposed red tape while the environmental purists opposed the waiving of any procedural rule or regulation, regardless of how time-consuming it might be."

Ives Takes Chairmanship Of Rail Mediation Board

George S. Ives became chairman of the National Mediation Board on July 1. He will serve in that capacity for one year.

The chairmanship of the panel is rotated annually among the three members of the board, which mediates labor-management disputes in the railroad and airline industries.

11 Unions Join in Call For Import Limitations On Japanese Vehicles

By James M. Shevis

A coalition of 11 AFL-CIO unions warned that the flood of imported cars and trucks, particularly from Japan, threatens to do permanent structural damage to the American automobile industry unless the Carter Administration takes immediate steps to curb their flow.

At a press conference announcing formation of the Coalition of Auto Component & Supply Workers, an alliance of unions affiliated with the federation's Industrial Union Dept., IUD Sec.-Treas. Elmer Chatak urged Carter to "use the influence of his office" to negotiate an "orderly marketing agreement" with the Japanese that would roll back auto imports to 1975-76 levels. He also called for an increase in the duty on Japanese cars from 2 percent to 20 percent.

CHATAK SAID the coalition will join forces with the UAW, which filed a petition with the U.S. International Trade Commission last month for tariffs and quotas on all cars imported into the United States, except from Canada. Coalition leaders said they would file a companion petition with the ITC by the end of this week.

Linking the deteriorating condition of the auto industry to the wave of imports, Chatak pointed out that some 650,000 workers in the automotive component and supply industries—about twice the number of auto assembly plant workers—have lost their jobs since the start of the current recession.

"These are the workers who make headlights, seat belts, tires, electrical parts, brakes, batteries, carburetors, and hundreds of other components for cars," he said. "Little attention has been given to workers in these industries because their plight to date has not been as visible as that of assembly workers.

"WHEN CAR SALES are down, for every assembly worker thrown out of work, at least two workers in auto-related industries lose their jobs. The ripple effect impacts further on the families of these workers and on their communities."

The coalition said the depressed state of the auto-related industries will cost federal, state, and local governments this year an estimated $10 billion in lost revenues and additional spending for unemployment compensation, food stamps, and social services.

Unions participating in the coalition are the Rubber Workers, Steelworkers, Furniture Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Clothing & Textile Workers, Flint Glass Workers, Aluminum Workers, Glass & Ceramic Workers, Allied Industrial Workers, Machinists, and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

JAPANESE IMPORTS have been the main problem, the coalition observed. Last year, Japanese autos accounted for 76 percent of all U.S.-imported cars. And nearly half of all Japanese auto exports went to the U.S., by far Japan's largest export market for cars.

The coalition said the total of Japanese auto imports this year is expected to reach 2,484,000, a 20 percent increase in a single year.

"What we face is not just a temporary condition that will improve as the economy improves," said Chatak. "Unlike past periods of high unemployment, the industry's current layoffs may be more prolonged and part of a permanent structural change. Many of the plants that are being closed will never reopen."

JOINING CHATAK at the press conference was a panel of union officers representing workers made jobless in various auto-related industries. President George Parker of the Flint Glass Workers, whose members make headlights and components for catalytic converters, said the union has lost 10-15 percent of its membership in the automotive industry.

He said that Toledo, Ohio, where the union is headquartered, has been devastated by layoffs attributable to foreign auto imports.

Ray MacDonald, research director for the Allied Industrial Workers, said members of his union have been very hard hit. More than half of AIW's membership normally is employed in the auto parts industry making mufflers, door locks, steering wheels and other products, he said; now there are only about one-third.

STEVE CLEM, research director for the Rubber Workers, said about 27,000 URW members have been laid off indefinitely due to tire plant closures or reduced production-line operations.

Sec.-Treas. George Hutchens of the IUE said some 16,000 members of that union have been put out of work by the auto industry downturn. They produce head lamps, specialty bulbs, shock absorbers, electronic ignition components, accessories, and other items.

Many of the unions forming the new coalition also belong to a labor-industry alliance striving to save the American color television industry from the inroads of imported TV sets, especially from Japan. They expressed bitter disappointment over President Carter's decision this week to remove import quotas on Japanese color TV sets imposed three years ago. Carter also liberalized quotas on sets from Korea and Taiwan.

The 15 companies and labor organizations that make up the Committee to Preserve American Color Television said that unrestrained imports from Japan have largely caused the loss of 60,000 American jobs and forced 19 U.S. companies out of television manufacturing.

Court Upholds ILA on Container Pacts

The Supreme Court ordered the National Labor Relations Board to review its controversial decision two years ago invalidating agreements between the Longshoremen and shippers governing the handling of container cargo at East Coast ports.

The agreements, adopted through collective bargaining after a 1969 strike and reaffirmed last month in a new master contract between the union and the shippers, are designed to protect longshoremen from the loss of jobs through containerization, a method of packing cargo in giant metal receptacles.

THE RULES assign to ILA members the work of packing and unpacking containers within 50 miles of certain union-served ports.

In 1977, trucking companies that had handled containers within 50 miles of New York, Baltimore, and Hampton Roads, Va., filed unfair labor practice charges with the NLRB, contending that the rules were an illegal secondary boycott.

The NLRB agreed, maintaining that the purpose of the rules was not to accomplish "work preservation" for ILA members but to acquire work performed by employees of the consolidation firms.

A FEDERAL appeals court reversed the NLRB finding, however, saying the board failed to consider the longshoremen's traditional work patterns. The Supreme Court, in its 5 to 4 decision, upheld the lower court, directing the NLRB to examine the relationship between the work as it existed before the new technology and the agreement proposing to preserve it.

In other cases affecting union workers, the high court:

- Upheld the NLRB's view that secondary picketing is illegal when it is aimed at a business that trades almost exclusively in the struck employer's product.

The case had its roots in a 1974 Retail Clerks strike against a title insurance company. Union members picketed and distributed handbills urging customers to cancel their policies outside the offices of five land title companies, nearly all of whose business was selling policies of the struck company. The NLRB said this violated the secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. A federal appeals court disagreed, but the Supreme Court reversed the lower court and upheld the labor board.

- Ruled that state workers' compensation laws apply even to injuries already covered by the Federal Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. Thus, dock workers or shipyard workers injured on land may seek benefits.

'Settle or Strike'

Divided Supreme Court Blocks Benzene Curbs

(Continued from Page 1)

reopening its standard-setting procedures, OSHA will have to do a better job of convincing the Supreme Court of the validity of its standards.

Four of the justices, however, in a vigorous dissent, made clear their belief that OSHA has already amply justified its position to the full extent required by law.

Justice Thurgood Marshall, who wrote the dissent, charged that the court's decision distorts the "plain meaning" of the Occupational Safety & Health Act to make it conform with "the justices' own views."

He cited the extensive hearings that the Labor Dept. conducted on the issue, the numerous studies showing the clear link between leukemia and exposure to even low levels of benzene, and scoffed at the notion that the documentation is inadequate if the government could not give an exact accounting of how many lives would be saved if the limit were dropped to some point between 10 ppm and 1 ppm.

THE PLURALITY decision had devoted considerable attention to the intent of Congress when it passed the Occupational Safety & Health Act in 1970. Marshall said he found it hard to believe that Congress could have been any more explicit than it was in directing the Secretary of Labor "to promulgate standards to ensure safe and healthful working conditions for the nation's workers."

But by its decision in this case, Marshall suggested, the Supreme Court is compelling the American worker "to return to the political arena and to win a victory that he won once before in 1970."

Joining Marshall's dissent were Justices William J. Brennan, Jr., Byron R. White and Harry A. Blackmun.

Among those on the prevailing side, William H. Rehnquist did not join in the plurality opinion but said he would invalidate the standard because he considered that Congress had delegated too much of its legislative power to the Secretary of Labor.

JUSTICE LEWIS F. Powell, Jr., said OSHA erred in not spelling out in more detail its cost benefit conclusions. And Chief Justice Warren E. Burger emphasized that the court's findings merely meant that the Secretary of Labor "must retrace his steps with greater care" and that the court's function does not extend to imposing any "substantive revision of regulatory policy."

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., whose affiliates represent most of the workers in the rubber and chemical industries exposed to benzene, had intervened in the case in support of the OSHA standard. IUD Sec.-Treas. Elmer Chatak said that while the outcome was disappointing, the decision will not prevent the Secretary of Labor from promulgating an effective benzene exposure standard that would meet the court's scrutiny.

The issue of cost benefit standards, which was sidetracked in the benzene decision, will be before the Supreme Court next fall in a case brought by the steel industry contending that OSHA standards on coke oven emission are an economic burden not justified by the health benefits.

A statement by Deputy Assistant Sec. of Labor Basil Whiting reaffirmed OSHA's intent to carry out its mandate from Congress "to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the nation safe and healthful working conditions."

OSHA HAS FOUND that benzene causes leukemia and that worker exposure to the chemical should be reduced, he stressed.

"We intend to press forward in regulating benzene," he said, "as well as regulating other cancer-causing and toxic substances."

While the Supreme Court decision makes this "more difficult," he said, "it is still a task which can and must be accomplished."



NEWLY-ELECTED president of the Service Employees, John J. Sweeney, addresses the SEIU convention in New York. He was the unanimous choice to succeed George Hardy, who is retiring.

New Leadership Pledges To Build on SEIU Progress

New York — The new leadership team of the Service Employees pledged a program of expanded activities that will build on the union's record of growth in recent years.

President John J. Sweeney, who was elected unanimously by the 728 delegates to the SEIU's 17th convention, announced plans to set up a new education department, expand civil rights and women's rights programs, push ahead on occupational safety and health and broaden SEIU's legislative activities in Washington.

SWEENEY, WHO had served as SEIU secretary-treasurer with retiring President George Hardy, had high praise for the union's achievements during Hardy's administration. He pointed out that over the past nine years under Hardy, the SEIU had won more than 3,000 of 5,000 representation elections, gaining more than 200,000 members to build its strength to about 650,000.

"The SEIU is a union with clout," Sweeney declared, and "we are going to need every bit of that clout — and the strength of all the allies we can muster— to meet the challenges that face us."

Elected to succeed Sweeney as secretary-treasurer was Richard W. Cordtz, an SEIU vice president for the past nine years.

AFL-CIO PRESIDENT Lane Kirkland, the major speaker at the convention banquet, attacked the current notion that "no economic policy can be sound unless it throws millions of people out of work."

Kirkland warned that "if the major political parties are to seek the support of working Americans, they must adopt policies that put America back to work."

"There must be a firm commitment," he said, "that the federal government has a responsibility to help the unemployed as well as the rich."

KIRKLAND PAID tribute to Hardy's nearly half-century of service to the SEIU and to the cause of trade unionism, observing that "the labor movement is the only institution in our society that encourages, stimulates and brings forth such leaders."

The delegates also heard from President Al Heaps of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union and Leon Davis, head of RWDSU's District 1199, National Union of Hospital Workers, on the continuing merger talks with SEIU's leaders. Both expressed optimism over the course of the discussions, and Heaps pledged to "give it our best . . . with the thought in mind that we will be one of the six largest unions in the AFL-CIO.

In major internal actions, the delegates adopted nearly 100 policy resolutions and elected nine vice presidents, 36 executive board members and five auditors, along with Sweeney and Cordtz.

SWEENEY, WHO heads SEIU's largest local, 32B-32J in New York, became secretary-treasurer of the international last November, following the death of Anthony G. Weinlein. A native New Yorker, Sweeney entered SEIU service as contract director for Local 32B in 1960 after working as a research specialist for the Ladies' Garment Workers. He held various staff and elective posts with the local before his election to its presidency in 1976.

Cordtz entered the labor movement in 1939 as a member of the Brass & Copper Workers in Kenosha, Wis. He has held numerous posts in labor and in state and city bodies in his native Michigan, and has been president of SEIU Local 79 in Detroit since 1956.

New York Settlements Won, Detroit City Workers Strike

New contract settlements brought substantial wage and benefit gains for 40,000 private hospital workers in New York City and 42,000 workers in the city's uniformed services, averting a strike by the latter group.

Meanwhile, 9,000 city workers in Detroit continued their strike, begun July 2 after their contracts expired. Leaders of Council 25 of the State, County & Municipal Employees called the city's latest offer "totally unacceptable" but said the union remained open to further talks.

In New York, the tentative two-year agreement covering police, fire fighters, sanitation workers and five other uniformed services came on July 2 when the city revised its "final offer" in the face of a scheduled walkout the next day.

THE NEW PACTS worked out by the eight unions with the city's negotiators provide for successive annual increases of 9 percent and 8 percent. Details of other provisions were unavailable as the AFL-CIO News went to press, and the settlements still must be ratified by the memberships involved.

Nicholas Mancuso, head of the uniformed bargaining coalition and president of the Fire Fighters local, foresaw no difficulty with ratification, saying "I feel our people are satisfied with the negotiations."

Still to be approved by the members, also, is the settlement reached a week earlier between the city and a coalition of municipal unions representing 215,000 non-uniformed workers. Victor Gotbaum, head of the largest contingent—AFSCME District 37—predicted "no problem" with ratification of that agreement, which provides two annual increases of 8 percent.

The New York hospital agreement was reached by District 1199, National Union of Hospital & Health Care Employees, a division of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, with 61 private hospitals in the city. It provides wage increases of 8 percent each year for some 40,000 workers.

The settlement with the League of Voluntary Hospitals & Homes would raise the minimum hiring pay for the lowest classification—aides, porters, attendants, housekeepers, laundry workers and clerks —to $235 a week, retroactive to July 1. The rate would rise to $254 a year later.

DISTRICT 1199 Executive Sec. Moe Foner said that rank-and-file members would be voting on the pact starting July 7. He predicted that ratification would be overwhelmingly voted.

In Detroit, AFSCME negotiators reported a wide gap between what they were seeking and the city's offer.

The union wants a three-year agreement averaging a 7 percent pay increase each year. Detroit municipal officials, saying the city is in a deep deficit position and can't afford that, has offered a 20-cent hourly boost across the board.

THE WORKERS also want unlimited cost-of-living protection while the city has offered a 20-cent "capped" COL provision. AFSCME's negotiators also have proposed a city-paid dental plan, but the city has offered only a partially-paid plan at the cost of taking away the workers' major medical coverage.

Some 20 AFSCME locals are affected by the bargaining. One master agreement is being negotiated covering all locals. Supplemental agreements, many of them already signed, are worked out with each local.

Jobless Rate Steady at 7.7% But Layoffs Continue to Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

sharp jump over the month, from a seasonally adjusted rate of 4.3 percent in the week ended May 17 to 4.7 percent in the week ended June 14. The number of persons receiving regular state unemployment benefits rose to more than 4 million in the week ended June 14, up from 3.9 million the previous week. This compares to total joblessness of about 8 million.

The June report on the jobs situation showed that the continuing decline in employment has cut 1.4 million jobs from the economy, with most of the drop concentrated among adult men. This has offset the gains in employment that marked the last half of 1979 so that the overall level of employment is now about where it was a year ago at 96.5 million.

Other negative aspects of the report included:

- A slight increase in joblessness among adult men to 6.7 percent.
- A drop in the portion of the population in the labor force to 58.1 percent, the lowest level in two years.
- Workers who lost their last job accounted for 4.6 million of the 8 million unemployed, up from 4.3 million in May as the layoff rate continued to climb.
- Long-term joblessness continued to mount, with the median duration of unemployment rising from 5.7 weeks to 6.4. Those out of work 15 weeks or longer now account for 22 percent of the joblessness.
- Both the average workweek and factory overtime continued to decline.

A Coalition for People

THE COALITION between the labor and civil rights movements is the most effective and most constructive alliance in American political and social history. In the struggles of the 1940s, the '50s and the '60s to break down the legal sanctions that perpetuated racial discrimination in America, this alliance brought about a political and social revolution.

Millions of youngsters are now growing up without ever having seen a "whites only" sign over a public drinking fountain, and without ever having seen a fellow citizen turned away from a restaurant or a college admission office or an employment office solely because of race. To that extent they live in a different world—and a better one—than their mothers and fathers knew.

YET THOSE youngsters are also learning that while discrimination is unlawful, it has not ceased to exist.

None of the rights guaranteed under these laws has any meaning, except to those—black or white—who have the resources and the opportunity to exercise them.

Equal education is attainable only for children whose parents can afford to keep them in school. Equal accommodations are available only for those who can pay the dinner check or hotel bill. Fair housing laws hold meaning solely for American families who have not been priced out of the market. Equal employment opportunity is an empty promise to nearly 10 million American workers of both sexes and all races and colors who need and want jobs and cannot find them.

Inequality in America, in the 1980s, is not statutory. It is economic.

WHAT IS NEEDED is a program to educate the politicians. If the American people are given the facts about who will benefit and who will suffer as a result of the current budget-balancing and tax-cutting proposals, I am convinced that they will teach the politicians. Getting these facts to the public is the most important task we face.

Our many years of working together toward mutual goals have taught us something about teamwork and coordinated effort. In the Budget Coalition that was formed in April to oppose the budget-cutting madness on Capitol Hill, we have helped lay the foundation for a far larger alliance of organizations, some of which have never before been aroused to political and social action on a national scale.

They include other civil rights organizations, labor organizations that are outside the AFL-CIO, women's groups, religious organizations, family farm organizations, youth groups and senior citizens, the National Conference of Mayors, consumer groups, environmental groups and more than a hundred others.

WHAT THEY HAVE in common is that they genuinely represent the interests of people, rather than the interests of those whose chief concern is to maximize profit at the expense of the public.

That is the foundation on which we must build in order to remind our nation's leaders that public interest is paramount to corporate interest.

—AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland to the NAACP convention.

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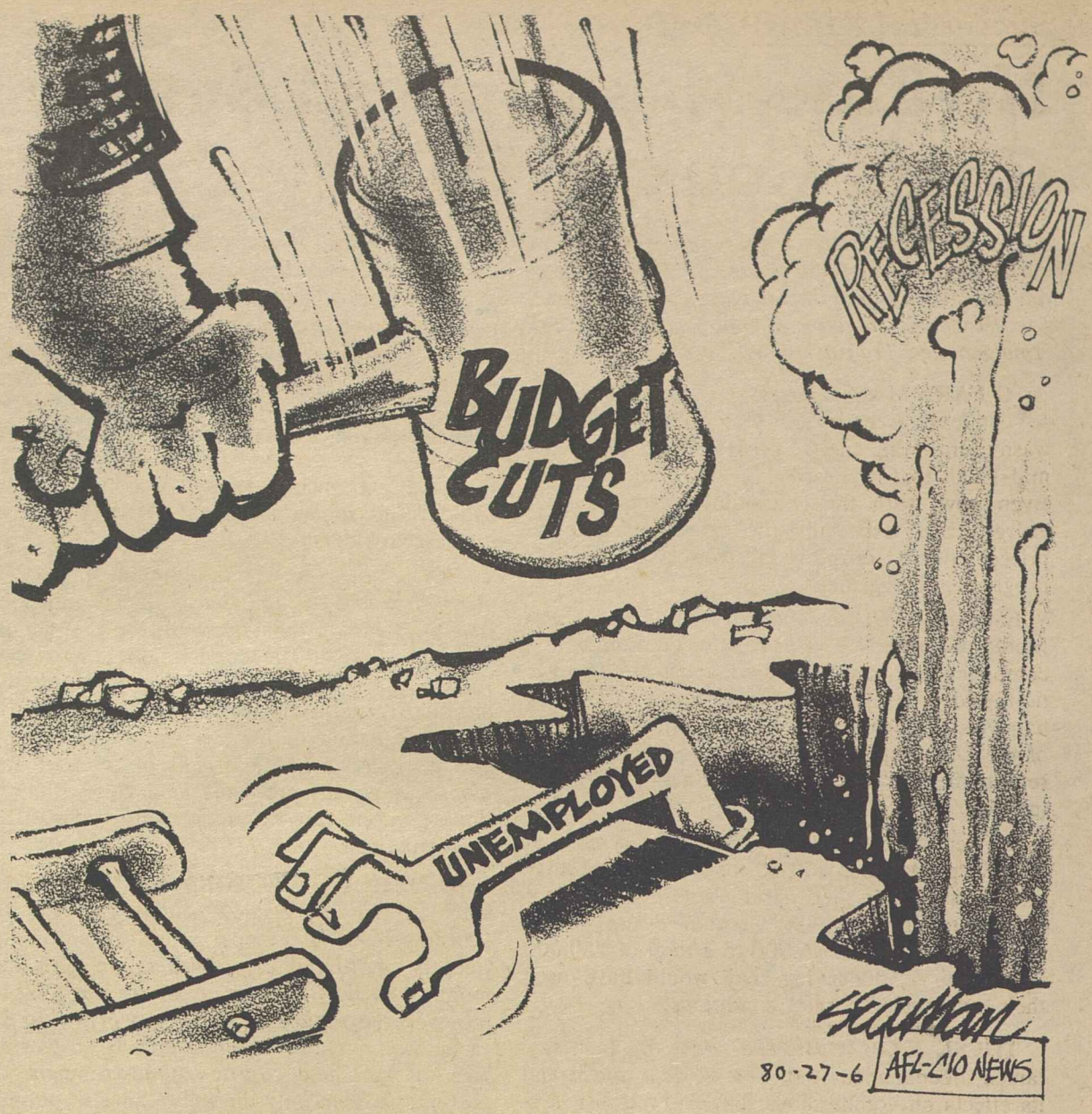
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A Classic Lesson

Britain's Resort to Tory Cures Aggravates Its Economic Ills

By Gus Tyler

AS AMERICA EYES "conservative solutions" to our economic problems, we might do well to take a quick look at the experiment in conservatism conducted by our sister nation across the Atlantic. In the United Kingdom, Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has been applying the typical remedies of the Tories to deal with inflation.

Her prime remedies have been to shift taxes away from income to sales and to tighten the money supply. The argument for such a prescription is not unknown to us since we have our own advocates for and practitioners of this program.

THEORETICALLY, the easing of taxes on income will enable the rich to accumulate more riches for investment and expansion of production. Tightening the money supply will curb buying and, therefore, hold down demand.

What have the consequences of these Conservative policies been?

The New York Times records, editorially, that "they had an unintended effect. Instead of stimulating private investment and enterprise and reducing government intervention in the economy, they worked together with pay increases and a further rise in the price of oil to double the inflation rate to 22 percent."

SO, THE FIRST thing that happened is that policies intended to hold down prices shot the inflation rate up from 11 to 22 percent. But that was only the beginning.

As prices rose, this government that preached "non-interference" now had to interfere. The rising prices "required a further control of money, which raised the government's minimum lending rate to a record 17 percent."

But that, too, was not the end of it. The record high interest rate hit producers as well as consumers; it "discouraged business investment."

That created more problems. Less "business investment" meant less production, thereby limiting supply and further forcing up prices. Less "business investment" also meant less employment. So, the government that set out to hold prices down and send employment up ended by doing just the opposite on both counts.

THE RESULT? "Far from reviving, British industry is worse off than a year ago. Unemployment is approaching two million, the highest since the Depression of the 1930s."

One more item. When the British worker goes to the store, he must pay a bigger sales tax on top of the higher price. He does that to ease the taxes on big incomes that were supposed to provide jobs and an outpouring of goods to bring down prices.

Whatever else one may think of Prime Minister Thatcher, we owe her a "thank you" for providing so classic an example of conservatism in action.

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'Black Lung' Rare In Executive Suite

A proposed new OSHA standard guarantees employees—and their unions, when the employees consent—the right to examine their personal medical records held by employers.

Through this new standard, employees will know what toxic materials they have been exposed to, and in what degree.

While the Chamber of Commerce and its ilk conduct a campaign against the medical record access standard, we in the labor movement are committed to doing more.

We are determined to bring an end to another abuse—the abuse of the medical records themselves. We want records that are complete, accurate and current.

The collective bargaining process is broad enough to embrace such requirements, and should be used to the hilt.

Black lung disease, brown lung disease, asbestosis, kepone, lead poisoning and the lethal effects of dioxin don't strike those in management and board rooms. Nor are members of the Business Roundtable taken from this world by trench cave-ins and dust explosions.

We of the trade union movement simply will not permit such hazards to be borne by those who work in the mines, in the mills, on the construction site and on the shop floor.

—J. C. Turner, president of the Operating Engineers, at Cornell University forum on OSHA and Collective Bargaining.

Successful Trials Cited

No-Fare Mass Transit System Could Counter Energy Crunch

The following is excerpted from an article in the current issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine. The author, Joe Brady, is director of publications for the Amalgamated Transit Union.

NO-FARE MASS TRANSIT was first proposed at least as early as 1922 in Boston, but it wasn't until the energy crisis took hold in the mid-1970s that it began to get deserved attention. Even now, with the continuing effects of that energy crisis, especially the exorbitant gasoline prices, no-fare transit is far from a reality. But progress is being made.

Early in 1979, two communities—Denver and Mercer County, N.J., which is the Trenton area—completed year-long experiments in non-rush hour no-fare demonstration projects funded by the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) of the U.S. Dept. of Transportation. Preliminary reports on both experiments offer some interesting insights.

Denver witnessed a daily ridership increase of 53,000 passengers, 19,000 of whom said they would have made their trip by auto if it were not for the no-fare program. Trenton saw a weekly ridership increase of 16,000 to a total of 150,000 with some 7,500 saying they would have used their auto under normal conditions.

THESE EXPERIMENTS were the first sustained, documented studies of no-fare transit and its effects on communities, but other transit systems throughout the country have or are staging similar programs.

When no-fare transit eliminates the fares on transit systems, it is made possible generally by levying a tax—gasoline, income or whatever—on all potential transit users and beneficiaries within a geographical area to operate the transit system. Other methods of financing have been used, but the tax is the most accepted method. In effect, these taxes are a prepayment for transit services and facilities offered by the city. In return, the entire population is entitled to access to public transportation at any time, for any purpose.

The trend to public ownership accompanied by federal financial assistance and the possibility to cut down on energy consumption, pollution and congestion by attracting the car driver onto mass transit, coupled with the industry's dismal record at maintaining a viable service through fare increases, makes the case for no-fare transit even more appealing.

Further support for such a program is contained in a 1975 study entitled "Energy, the Economy and Mass Transit," sponsored by the Office of Technology Assessment of Congress.

Undertaken to examine the interrelationships between federal urban mass transit policy and programs and changes in the level of national energy supplies and the condition of the economy, the study concluded that initiation of a no-fare transit program would result in an estimated 40 to 60 percent increase in transit ridership. In addition, it concluded that the improvement of system service to patrons by eliminating the time and inconvenience of collecting fares could result in an additional 10 to 15 percent increase in ridership.

This is not to say that initiation of a no-fare program would be the panacea for all transportation problems, or that it would be without any problems. Like any new undertaking it most likely would have wrinkles and bugs that would have to be corrected. But viewed in the context of the current situation of mass transit in this country and the overwhelming benefit of reduced automobile usage, any problems connected with initiation of the no-fare program would be minuscule in comparison.

NUMEROUS FACTORS must be weighed when contemplating implementation of a no-fare transit system. Is the cost and effort worth it to free the moribund city dwellers, to give them mobility so they can get to where the jobs are, to get to the supermarkets? Is it worth it to ease racial polarization and tension? Is it worth it when it can help restore an environment that currently is seen only through a haze of polluting smog? Is it worth it when it could help free valuable land space for the development of recreational areas, low-income housing, cultural centers and other people-oriented projects? Is it worth it when it can help cut drastically the number of people killed or maimed annually on the nation's roads?

WHEN ALL the factors are weighed, the benefits of no-fare transit tip the scale heavily in its favor. This essentially is what organized labor in the United States has been saying since 1969 when it first endorsed a no-fare system for mass transit riders.

Nothing in the intervening time has changed the union position, except it now feels that no-fare—or at least low-fare—transit is needed more urgently than ever to meet the needs of the nation and its citizens.

If this country is serious about conserving energy, if it is serious about revitalizing its inner cities, if it is serious about cleaning up the environment, if it is serious about granting equal opportunities to all citizens, then it should look to an efficient, attractive mass transit system to help it achieve these goals.

Youth Facing Complex Challenges

Nation Must Press Programs To Strengthen the Family Unit

PROGRAMS AND POLICIES that will help strengthen the family unit deserve the best efforts of both the public and private sectors of America, AFL-CIO Education Director Dorothy Shields declared in a network radio interview.

The nation is now beginning to "really come to grips" with the broad and complex problems of children and youth, which have a direct bearing on the vitality of the family unit, Shields said. Government at all levels, unions, corporations and communities should work cooperatively to meet the challenges that young Americans face that often put a severe strain on families, she said.

"EDUCATION IN its broadest terms is the most pressing item on the agenda," she stressed. "This is not the time to cut budgets for programs that will help solve some of these problems," she added. Shields was interviewed on the network program, Labor News Conference, broadcast weekly over Mutual radio.

The labor educator said a clear consensus is developing around the concept that government and public institutions have a proper role in helping to strengthen the basic family unit. She pointed out that the International Year of the Child and the White House Conference on Families are stimulating broad concern and interest in the problems of children and families.

Shields cited a recent Gallup poll showing that 87 percent of the people want schools to teach about marriage and family living, that 45 percent feel family life has worsened since the mid-1960s, and that a wide majority "want government help of various kinds to help strengthen families."

POLITICIANS WHO are calling for cutbacks in teenage employment programs, vocational and career education, job training, school lunch programs and such are out of touch with what their constituents really want their government to be doing, Shields asserted.

She called for renewed efforts to provide quality day care facilities. With nearly half of the nation's women now working, some six million children under the age of six are in need of day care, but only about 1.5 million quality spots currently exist, she pointed out.

Reporters questioning Shields on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Rachelle Patterson of the Boston Globe and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc.



By Press Associates, Inc.

TWO SEEMINGLY DISPARATE national concerns—the energy crisis and high-level unemployment—threaten to remain nagging and potentially serious problems for the foreseeable future. They will persist unless the nation becomes willing to look at each concern as offering at least a partial solution to the other, according to a group that has won some support in labor circles.

A national energy policy emphasizing conservation and renewable energy technologies, insists Environmentalists for Full Employment, can promote sound economic growth and provide vast numbers of jobs. The problem, says the group, is that the "conventional wisdom" of government planners leaves little if any room for such views.

STAFF MEMBERS from a dozen international unions and other labor groups sit on a National Panel on Energy & Employment Policy put together by the environmentalists. While not every panel member accepts every element of the group's thesis, there is general agreement that conservation and alternative energy sources such as solar can dramatically help balance the energy deficit while also providing hundreds of thousands of jobs.

Testifying before a House panel on jobs and energy in New York City recently, a witness for the environmental group said a review of more than 70 studies on the relationship between energy and jobs yielded four main findings:

- "Clear evidence" that an energy policy emphasizing conservation and renewable energy technologies can promote "sound economic growth" and "substantial numbers of jobs nationwide."
- The energy field thus far has not been identified by federal policymakers as an important source of new jobs for the 1980s.
- The effects on unemployment of different economic and energy policies "have been ignored" by energy policymakers.
- Dept. of Energy and Dept. of Labor cooperation on these issues "continues to be inadequate."

The environmentalists argue that, while conventional forecasts of energy consumption foresee total U.S. demand rising 50 percent by the end of the century, they also anticipate that less than two percent of the new jobs that would be created by then actually would be in the energy industry.

THE JOINT ECONOMIC Committee of Congress last year published a report on the "Employment Impact of the Solar Transition" which presented a much different jobs scenario.

Placing emphasis on conservation and renewable energy, that report suggested, would yield more than two million jobs by 1990 in the production and installation of conservation and solar measures and in work on the components and raw materials they contain.

The United States would end up ten years from now, according to the JEC study, using 18 percent less energy than it uses today—the equivalent of 80 percent of current oil imports. Half the saving would come through conservation measures and half through solar energy.

These savings, the report said, would allow projected spending on non-renewable fuels to be reduced by $118.8 billion in 1990, leading to a slight decline in the number of jobs in that end of the energy industry. But the study adds that the money would be spent elsewhere in the economy, creating 1.8 million more jobs. In all, then, the JEC says, 2.9 million jobs could be created by 1990 by focusing on conservation and renewable resources.

CONSERVATION-RELATED employment has many advantages. It provides job opportunities for unskilled and skilled workers alike. It can take place where the unemployed live. It by no means can be labeled "make-work."

A large portion of energy conservation activities could be focused on the housing of low-income persons and the elderly and on publicly-owned buildings, areas that certainly could use the aid.

Making jobs out of the energy crisis—literally—appears to be a logical approach to consider in dealing with the ever-rising price of oil.



THE PROBLEMS OF America's children are problems for the nation and deserve the best efforts of both the public and private sectors to meet them, AFL-CIO Education Director Dorothy Shields, center, said on Labor News Conference.

Study Finds TV Gives Garbled Picture of Labor

Pasadena, Calif.—Neither workers nor their unions get a fair shake in the way they're depicted on television, the first results of a national monitoring survey show.

William W. Winpisinger, president of the Machinists, reported that "TV is badly out of step with America" in its depiction of workers, and the bias is more pronounced against unions. "TV seems determined to ignore the fact that unions are a meaningful part" of U.S. life, Winpisinger said.

HE WAS REPORTING on the first phase of the Machinists' national survey which concentrated on monitoring TV's entertainment shows only. He said the first analysis of news coverage will come later in the year.

But Winpisinger's press conference to announce the entertainment survey results gave a possible sneak preview on news coverage: the announcement was sparsely attended by the press in general and totally ignored by TV camera crews.

During the month of February, 1,500 IAM members in 43 states monitored 101 movies, specials and serials. They listed all prime time characters, their occupations and personal traits.

"Prostitutes outnumbered machinists by 12-1 in TV depiction," the survey found, "and private detectives outnumbered production workers by about the same ratio."

"And there are more butlers than government workers on network television's prime time entertainment programs," Winpisinger added.

Compilation of the figures showed that in only three prime time series—Trapper John, M.D., Skag, and Taxi—did unions figure in the plot and in each case the unions were depicted as being brutal, degrading and obstructive.

"The workers were found to be more hardworking and friendly than non-laborers," Winpisinger said, "but they were also shown to be clumsy, uneducated fools who drank, smoked and had no leadership ability. However, most of the unionized occupations depicted on the series are so much in the background they might as well be robots."

HE CHARGED that in network series it is always the professional or the boss doing good in the community. IAM members, he added, would like to see workers and union officials painted with the same brush, since they do their share in the community too.

Winpisinger's description of the first results of the survey came at an address to the 1980 Labor Press Conference, jointly sponsored by the International Labor Press Association and the Western Labor Press Association.

He said the labor press does an overall good job of offsetting such problems as those encountered in the TV survey and congratulated labor editors "for the kind of tough, daily job that all of you do."

"BUT IN today's market, it simply isn't good enough," he said. "It's not because you don't take care of the print aspects exceedingly well; it's because we are missing the communications boat in this modern society if we're going to talk about perpetuating the thing that puts us all here together—the future health of the trade union movement."

As long as that gap is not filled, labor will continue to have "an image problem," Winpisinger said.

"We're missing the boat because we live in a very complicated, very complex, very rapidly moving time in the history of our country; the history of our movement for which there's much evidence that compels us to look around and improve our outreach if we're going to communicate effectively with our members and—equally important—with those we want to become members," he told the union editors.

EARLIER IN THE day at the press conference, Winpisinger lashed out against TV for two reasons.

"First, I find it shocking that no cameras are here to cover this event," he said. "And secondly, we are here to deplore the ongoing representations of workers in series on prime time TV."

Winpisinger said the IAM finds the depiction of occupations on television as "grossly disproportionate." He listed the top 10 occupations found in the survey as police, waiter-waitress, doctor, housewife, nurse, reporter, secretary, teacher, athlete and musician in that order.

Future parts of the IAM campaign call for Machinists to visit TV station executives across the country, asking them to urge network officials to do more series about workers or write more sympathetic parts for them.

"WE WANT THEM to know that we are concerned about what TV is doing to the workers of America," Winpisinger said. "If they don't help change the image, we'll urge boycotts whenever unions and labor are depicted in a bad image."

Saying that he didn't expect overnight change, he added, "we're only asking that both sides of the coin be shown."



SHARING AN intermission during the recent International Labor Organization conference in Geneva were Robert J. Hawke, president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions and AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, who headed the AFL-CIO delegation at the sessions.

ILO Conference Condemns Soviet Treatment of Workers

Geneva — The International Labor Organization levelled biting criticism at the Soviet government and its Czechoslovak satellite in a report on human rights issues as it wound up its annual conference here.

The report was approved without even the formality of a vote. Nevertheless, an East German government official, Herbert Haschke, represented the Soviet bloc in registering a reservation on the document, which was prepared by the committee on the application of the ILO's standard-setting conventions, or treaties.

The communist spokesman argued that the ILO is "not a court of law" and should not "pass judgments on sovereign states" on their observance of ILO commitments.

THE REPORT detailed the grilling the Soviet Union underwent in the committee because most members believed that the life imposed on Soviet farm workers violates an ILO convention banning slave labor.

The Czechoslovak government was condemned for failing to restore to their jobs workers fired for defending human rights despite an ILO convention outlawing such discrimination.

Other accomplishments of the three-week session, which was attended by some 1,700 worker, government and employer delegates and advisers from 138 countries, were two resolutions submitted by free trade unionists.

ONE CALLED on the ILO to develop a program of worker education and vocational and leadership training to help the newly independent African state of Zimbabwe overcome its many problems.

Noting the fundamental importance of rural development for most of the Third World, the second resolution detailed measures the ILO should take in this field and called on member states "actively to support" the organization in this effort.

The conference also expanded the list of job-related diseases that the ILO convention on occupational health and safety says should entitle afflicted workers to benefits.

Also adopted were standards for the elimination of discrimination against older workers, adapting working conditions for them, and easing the transition from employment to retirement.

THESE WERE incorporated in a formal recommendation that becomes part of the ILO's international labor code. Unlike a convention, such a recommendation is not binding on governments but imposes the obligation to report on steps to implement the measures.

The conference completed action on the technical items on its agenda by taking a first look at measures to be adopted at next year's session. They aim at the worldwide development of collective bargaining, improvements in health and safety standards in the workplace, and the elimination of discrimination against workers of either sex because of their family responsibilities.

Idaho State Convention Gears For Fall Election Campaign

Coeur d'Alene, Ida.—Political action pointing to state and national elections next fall was the dominant theme of the Idaho State AFL-CIO's 22nd annual convention here.

Sen. Frank Church (D) and other speakers warned that the state again appears to have been made a target of the National Right to Work Committee and other right-wing organizations.

The 129 delegates pledged to nip the effort in the bud by electing friends of labor to the state legislature in November. Endorsements for state government offices are scheduled at a COPE meeting in Boise, July 26.

Meanwhile, the convention endorsed Church in his re-election bid against his Republican opponent, Rep. Steven D. Symms. Delegates also endorsed Democrat Glenn Nichols, who is running for Symms's 1st District congressional seat, and Diane Bilyeu, also a Democrat, who opposes Rep. George V. Hansen in the 2nd District.

MORE THAN 30 resolutions were adopted during the three-day meeting, including a measure establishing the Idaho Voluntary Political Action Fund. This is designed to generate financing for Idaho labor's voter registration and education programs.

Delegates also approved six constitutional amendments, one of which will raise the monthly per capita payment from 45 cents to 55 cents. The increase was needed to cover higher costs of administration, President Bob Kinghorn said.

Other resolutions were in support of AFL-CIO approved boycotts, such as the action against J. P. Stevens & Co., and on issues affecting the state. One of the latter supports a minerals extraction tax as a way of achieving property tax relief for homeowners and family farmers.

Besides Church, speakers included Nichols, AFL-CIO Regional Director James Baker, and Walter Gray, COPE Region 6 Director. Election of officers is not scheduled until the 1981 convention.

Telegraph Union Wins Gains in Bendix Strike

Greenbelt. Md.—The Telegraph Workers ended a 17-day strike against the Bendix Field Engineering Corp. at the National Aeronautics & Space Administration test facility here after winning substantial gains in a new three-year agreement.

The contract provides a 9.9 percent wage increase the first year, 9.6 percent the second, and 9 percent the third. In addition, the 120 employees involved will come under a new dental plan at the start of the third year. Pension improvements also were negotiated.

UTW President Richard C. Brockert attributed the strike's success to "total solidarity and determination" on the picket lines, which forced Bendix back to the bargaining table after 15 days of the walkout.



MACHINISTS' PRESIDENT William W. Winpisinger receives an honorary doctor of laws degree from Wilmington College during commencement at the Ohio campus. College President William E. Lucas, right, made the presentation.

Video Display Terminals

Guild Delegates Focus On Job Health Hazards

Toronto—A major push for new contract safeguards against health hazards to news industry employees who now work with video display terminals (VDTs) instead of typewriters and pencils was launched by delegates to The Newspaper Guild's 47th annual convention here.

The machines—television-like screens attached to typewriter-like keyboards on one end and connected to computers on the other—have largely replaced paper, filing cabinets and ledger books at newspapers, wire services and magazines.

THERE IS "mounting scientific evidence that VDT use can cause or exacerbate vision problems, postural problems and stress," the convention declared.

Earlier the delegates had heard reports on studies of health risks involved with concentrated work on the machines by workers in news and other industries in both the United States and Europe.

Among the contract guarantees called for by the convention are:

- Rest breaks of 15 minutes after an hour or 30 minutes after two hours of continuous work on the machines.
- Regular inspection and maintenance of the machines to assure the clarity and focus of their screens.
- Periodic eye examinations for VDT operators, including checks for cataracts, plus employer payment for any new or replacement corrective lenses operators may require.
- Consultations on the design of the machines and associated office furnishings.

THE CONVENTION also overwhelmingly reaffirmed the union's dedication to building its defense (strike) fund to $4 billion, a level adopted when last year's session voted to double the fund's size.

Delegates approved a special resolution of thanks to the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., the Machinists, the Steelworkers and the Auto Workers for loans to the defense fund that totaled $875,000.

The convention acted after Sec.-Treas. Charles Dale during the opening session paid high tribute to the Guild's 33,000 members for bringing the defense fund nearly all the way out of a $3.1 million deficit, from a series of major newspaper strikes in 1978, while continuing to support smaller continuing and new strikes.

DALE ANNOUNCED that, like a $500,000 loan from the Amalgamated Bank of New York, the $875,000 from the IUD and the other three unions recently had been repaid in full.

At the same time, Dale made the first repayments—coming to 30 percent—on a series of loans to the defense fund from 32 Guild locals that totalled nearly another $1 million, and announced that the defense fund has nearly $1.5 million available for benefits.

Pointing to "very real threats . . . to our unions and our contracts" from "conservative and right-wing groups . . . and corporations," the convention also called for full involvement of U.S. locals and members in this fall's presidential and congressional elections.

THE CONVENTION acted after hearing Guild President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., in his opening address, point out that too much is at stake to sit on the sidelines.

"If we don't want to spend the next four, and perhaps eight, years combatting the government as well as the publishers, we had better look to who sits in the White House and the seats of power in the House and Senate," Perlik said.

In other action, the convention also:

- Renewed the mandate to Guild leaders to continue merger discussions with the International Typographical Union, "with the expectation . . . that a full agreement on creating a new union . . . will be fashioned . . . not later than the 1981 Convention."
- Called on every Guild member, local and district council to contribute "immediately and unstintingly" to the AFL-CIO's Cambodia Crisis Campaign for food and medical supplies. Convention delegates gave $1,081.61 in a floor collection.
- Extended to Guild locals a ban enacted by last year's convention on the international union's participation in overseas programs financed in any part by funds from any government or corporation.



VISITING AUSTRIAN Vice Chancellor Hannes Androsch discusses U.S.-European economic issues and employment problems with AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue during a stop in Washington. Donahue and Androsch, who also serves as Austria's finance minister, also explored developments in the International Labor Organization.

U.S. Industrial Lag, Job Loss Laid to Export of Technology

The virtually unregulated export of American technology is weakening the nation's industrial base and contributing to unemployment, the AFL-CIO warned at House hearings.

Economist Markley Roberts said multinational corporations based in the United States have contributed substantially to a "massive transfer of technology" to other nations. Roberts testified at hearings held by three House committees with an interest in technology and trade issues and by a Task Force on Industrial Innovation.

HE CITED as factors in the loss of American technological superiority, in addition to licensing of patents, "turn-key transactions which export managerial know-how as well as sophisticated equipment and skills."

In many such transactions, Roberts warned, "America is witnessing the export of its future technological base" and failing to replenish the skills of the U.S. workforce.

Many other nations have regulations and laws that curb the outflow of their capital and technology, Roberts noted. But the United States ignores these restrictions, he said, and "continues to preach 'free trade.' "

THE AFL-CIO testimony cited tariff and tax provisions of U.S. law that encourage the export of technology, including foreign tax deferral, foreign tax credits and provisions for mere token tariffs on U.S. products assembled in other nations.

"Managers of global multinational corporations should not be decision-makers for U.S. national policy on technology," Roberts testified. "The U.S. government has the right and the duty to regulate the flow of capital and technology, and scientific and managerial know-how."

He suggested that the problems caused by the job-displacing effects of trade policies are compounded when the U.S. economy is operating below the full employment level. "Slow economic growth or recession increases the hardship of social dislocation and workers' adjustment problems resulting from technology and trade," he pointed out.

AN IMPORTANT need, Roberts testified, is more comprehensive "monitoring of multinational operations to measure precisely their impact on employment, investment and productivity." Trade policies should be designed "to assure America's future as an economy with a strong and innovative industrial base," he said.

While trade adjustment programs may help find other jobs for displaced workers, the nation's economy is permanently diminished if these jobs are at lower skill levels and at lower pay, he stressed.

Labor Assails Abduction Of Unionists in Guatemala

Geneva—The International Union of Food & Allied Workers Association lodged a sharp protest with the government of Guatemala over the abduction of 27 leading trade unionists in that country.

Sixty heavily armed men identifying themselves as state security forces stopped traffic on a Guatemala City street where the National Confederation of Workers (CNT) has its headquarters, broke down the gate with a Toyota jeep, and stormed the building, the IUF reported.

THE 27 TRADE unionists, representing an important part of the CNT leadership, were seized and taken away in small groups to unknown locations. The national police deny any knowledge of their whereabouts.

Messages protesting the terrorist campaign against Guatemalan trade union leaders have been sent by the AFL-CIO and a number of affiliates to Guatemala's president, Gen. Romeo Lucas Garcia, and other top government officials, but they have not been acknowledged. The AFL-CIO also has lodged protests with the U.S. State Dept.

In its protest, the IUF said it holds the government "entirely responsible for the physical and moral health" of the unionists and demanded their immediate release. The trade secretariat also called on all its affiliates to protest the escalation of anti-union violence in Guatemala.

THE ABDUCTED trade unionists were at CNT headquarters to plan a demonstration condemning the June 20 assassination of Edgar Rene Aldana, an official of the EGSA (Coca-Cola) Workers' Union, and the June 21 assassination of Oscar Amilcar Tatuaca, Victor Navarro Hernandez and Jesus Santos Rosales of the Incesa-Standard Workers' Union.

Workers at 20 Guatemalan enterprises are currently on strike to protest the abduction of the union leaders. The CNT has called for a general strike.

CONVENTION

The Illinois AFL-CIO will hold its 1980 convention starting Sept. 29 at Rosemont instead of Sept. 22-25 at Peoria as originally scheduled.

Senate Curtails Assistance For Long-Term Unemployed

(Continued from Page 1)

rolls for declining to go to work at the minimum wage, for example.

- A worker, usually in a seasonal job, who qualified for unemployment benefits under a state law that considered wages earned as well as weeks of previous employment, could not receive extended benefits if he had fewer than 20 weeks of qualifying employment.
- Extended benefits would not be paid to any worker who voluntarily left his job or was fired for misconduct, even when state laws allow benefits after a long waiting period.
- In the few states that do not already require a one-week waiting period for eligibility for unemployment compensation, workers would have to serve out a one-week waiting period before drawing extended benefits.
- States could use a trigger higher than the present 5 percent insured unemployment rate for an extended benefit program. Since the federal government pays half the cost of extended benefits, that option is counted as an anticipated "savings."

A companion reconciliation bill drawn up by the House Ways & Means Committee has no comparable provisions. So if the House follows the lead of its committee, the conflicting versions would be sent to a House-Senate conference.

In another area, the Senate would allow only a once-a-year cost-of-living adjustment for retired federal, postal and military personnel instead of the twice-yearly adjustment under current law.

But unlike the changes in unemployment compensation, which would be permanent, the reconciliation measure would change the cost-of-living pension adjustment only for the 1981 fiscal year.

Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.) offered a labor-opposed amendment that would have made the pension cutback permanent but the Senate rejected it, 59-30. The vote was seen as upholding the authority of legislative committees against Budget Committee attempts to use the reconciliation process to rewrite laws.

Latin Union Leader Mac Barraza Dies

Phoenix, Ariz.—Maclovio R. Barraza, 53, veteran labor and Chicano leader, died of a heart attack June 29 while participating in negotiations between the Steelworkers and the non-ferrous metals industries here.

Barraza was a subdistrict director of USWA District 38 and secretary-treasurer of the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, of which he was a founder. He was also founder-chairman of the National Council of La Raza, a national advocacy organization for Hispanics headquartered in Washington.

Born in Superior, Ariz., Barraza went to work at the age of 14 in a copper smelter and at 16 became an underground copper miner. Following service in the Army in World War II, he led a drive to organize a local of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, which later merged with the USWA. He held a number of staff posts with Mine-Mill and the USWA before becoming subdistrict director.

Calls for Industry Cooperation

Kirkland Pushes Drive To Meet Energy Needs

Chicago—America can free itself from dependence on foreign oil without resorting to "rationing by price," AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland told a national energy conference here.

Kirkland called for simultaneous development of a wide array of energy sources —all having "equal priority of the highest rank." But resorting to higher prices to cut consumption is "unacceptable in a democratic society," he insisted.

Labor is willing to work with industry groups toward common energy goals provided that cooperation is a two-way street, Kirkland told participants in a four-day Conference on Energy Advocacy.

OBSTACLES TO such cooperation, he said, include "shoddy profiteering" by companies that have taken advantage of the energy crisis. And some employer groups that solicit labor's support for legislation have been "in the vanguard of business assaults on unions and union-supported programs," he pointed out.

Instead of raising prices to cut consumption, Kirkland said, conservation can be promoted by a broad range of measures such as "energy efficient standards for major appliances and buildings and a major commitment to developing an alternative to the internal combustion engine."

At least for the short range, he said, coal and nuclear power are the principal alternatives to oil. "The risk to the economic future of the nation through not developing these sources of energy is far greater than the environmental concerns both sources pose," he insisted.

TECHNOLOGY EXISTS to minimize much of the pollution caused by coal, and it should be used, he said. "Despite the superior safety record of nuclear power, public concerns are legitimate and must be answered through safety procedures that eliminate all potential hazards." Nuclear waste disposal issues must be dealt with in "candor and honesty," Kirkland declared.

He called on both industry and government to make a greater commitment to developing such renewable energy sources as solar power, wind, gasohol, tidal and geothermal energy.

Synthetic fuels offer an opportunity for self-sufficiency, Kirkland said, but "significant environmental problems must be resolved." And hydroelectric power can be further increased without "damming every river," he pointed out.

BUT "ONLY the federal government can direct and coordinate the type of effort that is necessary," Kirkland insisted, "The energy problem is not going to be resolved by simply throwing money at corporations through price deregulation and across-the-board tax breaks." Nor should competing forms of energy be controlled by the giant oil companies, he warned.

The Chicago conference was sponsored by some 80 organizations, including the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., several affiliated unions and the Americans for Energy Independence coalition.

Kirkland told the gathering that the achievement of necessary energy goals requires "strong alliances," and he noted that a number of unions have worked closely with employer groups in their industries in support of specific energy legislation.

But industry, for its part, must give more than "lip service to labor-management cooperation," Kirkland insisted.

HE CITED energy companies that solicit AFL-CIO support for off-shore drilling "and then turn around and lobby against effective job safety for workers and divers on those rigs."

In energy legislation as in other areas, he told the conference, labor's support will be based on its concept of the public interest. "We are offended by industry's obvious crude belief that labor can be manipulated to do 'anything' at the magical mention of jobs."

And while oil companies are entitled to "a fair return on their investment," he said, workers "object to paying prices for domestic oil that are not related to the cost of production."

'It's the Wrong Medicine!'



GOP Tax Cut Plan Scored As 'Gimmick' to Benefit Rich

(Continued from Page 1)

as helping a firm to modernize its facilities in an urban area rather than relocate elsewhere.

But across-the-board tax cuts involve "a deliberate surrender of federal revenue at a cost many times greater than direct job creation," he stressed. "If we cannot afford government programs to reduce the hardships of unemployment, then certainly we cannot afford tax cuts for the wealthy and the corporate world."

THE LABOR MOVEMENT and the civil rights alliance must "teach the politicians" by getting the facts to the public, Kirkland urged. He said people should realize that the "across-the-board" tax cut sought by Reagan merely sounds equitable. In fact, the dollar savings to the top 3 percent of taxpayers would be almost as great as the total tax cut for the bottom two-thirds of the nation's taxpayers. And the $2 billion business savings the first year would amount to a $60 billion windfall by 1985, he said.

The Republican tax proposal "is nothing more than a gimmick to cut corporate taxes in half," Kirkland charged.

Kirkland proposed the formation of a broad national coalition, encompassing organizations that "have never before been aroused to political and social action" on such a scale, "to remind our nation's leaders that public interest is paramount to corporate interest."

He said the Budget Coalition that the AFL-CIO helped put together last April "to oppose the budget-cutting madness" could become the foundation for "a far larger alliance of organizations."

House Panel Okays Shift Of Social Security Funds

The House Ways & Means Committee approved, as the AFL-CIO had urged, the recommendation of the social security trustees for authority to reallocate funds from the disability insurance program to the Old Age & Survivors Insurance fund.

The action would not affect social security taxes or benefits. It would merely authorize the shift of money from one fund with a temporary surplus to avoid a temporary deficit in another part of the program.

26 Unions Join In Strike Against Copper Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

portation Union, Painters, Carpenters, and the unaffiliated Teamsters.

No further negotiations were scheduled, although the opportunity exists for the two sides to get together. USWA Treas. Frank S. McKee is chairman of the unions' coordinated bargaining committee.

The parties were far apart on many issues, including wages. Earlier this year, the unions said that their members needed a "substantial" wage increase to lift purchasing power. They also seek to revise the cost-of-living adjustment formula from a one-cent hourly increase for each rise of three-tenths of a point in the government's consumer price index under the expired contracts to a one-cent increase for each CPI jump of two-tenths of a point.

IN HURLEY, N.M., Steelworkers Local 890 President Juan Chacon said the dispute at Kennecott Copper Corp.'s Chino mines division involves company reorganization plans as well as wages and fringe benefits. Chacon, whose local represents 1,100 striking workers, said the company wants the union "to give up some of the benefits we had already won."

"They want to reorganize to cut down the work force and do away with coffee breaks and clean-up time," he said.

Other copper firms involved in the talks are Phelps Dodge Corp., Asarco Inc., Anaconda Co., Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co., Cities Service Co., U.S. Metals, and Newmont Mining Corp.'s Magma Copper Co.

Earlier this year the Steelworkers negotiated new agreements with the nation's largest steel companies and with the country's major aluminum producers.

Senate Votes Expanded Mass Transit Aid

The Senate authorized nearly $25 billion over the next five years for expanded mass transit assistance and changed an allocation formula so as to give a greater share to urban areas that provide the most bus and rail service.

Improved mass transit has been a priority goal of the AFL-CIO, both for the energy savings possible through decreased use of automobiles and to provide access to jobs and community services for persons who otherwise would be isolated.

The 79-15 vote approving the bill reflected strong, bipartisan endorsement for higher funding levels despite budget pressures.

THE LARGEST single item, $13.9 billion over the five years for "discretionary grants" by the Dept. of Transportation, represents about $1 billion a year over current spending levels. The discretionary fund is used primarily for major capital expenditures.

The other multi-billion dollar program involves allocations for operating subsidies and such items as bus replacements. The five-year authorization of $9.55 billion contemplates an increase of about 6.5 percent a year over the period.

Under current law, the allocation formula is based on the population of the area served. The Senate, however, voted to base the allocation chiefly on the bus and rail "revenue miles" already in place. A companion bill awaiting action by the House would retain the present allocation formula but provide more money overall.

A CONTROVERSIAL area in both the House and Senate bills deals with exemptions from present Transportation Dept. regulations that require all federally-funded transit facilities and equipment to provide full access to the handicapped, including persons in wheelchairs.

The Senate adopted an amendment that would allow communities to propose, subject to approval by the Secretary of Transporation, alternatives such as "dial-a-van" door-to-door pickups for the handicapped. The House committee bill also would allow alternatives to full accessibility.

Other major funding authorization in the Senate bill includes $450 million for research and development over the five years and $650 million for non-urban mass transit assistance.

THE LEGISLATION includes a "buy American" requirement for major purchases and authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to spend up to $150 million a year for American-made buses which would then be resold to communities or handed over in place of a cash grant.

The Senate bill is close to the Administration proposal in funding authority. Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), who was floor manager for the legislation, expressed regret that budget pressures do not allow a bigger immediate improvement in mass transit facilities.

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AFL-CIO News

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Benefits Delayed, Denied

Compensation System Fails Disease Victims

Only 5 percent of workers who have been severely disabled by a job-related disease can expect to receive workers' compensation benefits, a Labor Dept. survey found. And for those that do, the payments will be substantially less in relation to lost earnings than compensation paid to victims of on-the-job accidents.

The Labor Dept. study, mandated by Congress, found some 700,000 persons between 20 and 65 with severe disabilities which they ascribed to occupational causes. An additional 1.2 million persons were similarly identified as temporarily disabled because of job-related ailments or limited in the work they could perform.

STATE WORKERS' compensation benefits are supposed to replace two-thirds of lost earnings for victims of work-related injuries or illnesses, the report noted. But it found that the system has largely broken down for disease victims, as indicated by these statistics:

- The average disabled worker who was able to get compensation for an occupational disease had to wait a year before receiving the first payment. By contrast, work-related injury cases were settled in an average of two months.
- Sixty percent of all occupational disease awards were initially denied, compared with only 10 percent of injury awards.
- Over half of all occupational disease awards are based on compromises that involve small lump sum settlements and release insurance carriers from further liability for both income maintenance and health care costs. The comparable figure for occupational injury awards is only 16 percent.
- A worker who becomes totally disabled for life from an occupational disease and who is able to prove that the disability is linked to the workplace receives on the average about $9,700 in total compensation benefits, about one-eighth of normal expected future earnings.

(Continued on Page 3)

Congress Clears Funds to Resume Jobless Benefits

The Labor Dept. pushed aside red tape to speed overdue benefit checks to some 600,000 jobless workers who had missed up to a month of federal payments while waiting for Congress to complete action on a supplemental appropriations bill.

Congress approved the emergency funds before recessing until after the Republican convention, and the first checks were in the mail just hours after the President signed the legislation.

The appropriations include $1.5 billion to replenish the bone-dry Federal Unemployment Benefits Account, which is the source of trade adjustment assistance to workers who lose their jobs because of increased imports, the veterans unemployment benefits program, special assistance

(Continued on Page 3)

Wholesale Prices Continue to Climb But Pace Slackens

By James M. Shevis

The first drop in energy prices in more than two years helped slow down inflation at the wholesale level in June, but analysts expect rising producer prices for food and durable goods to keep on sapping workers' purchasing power.

Prices that producers receive for finished consumer goods jumped another eight-tenths of 1 percent overall in June, lifting the wholesale price index 13.5 percent above the year-earlier level, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

WHILE THE JUNE rate of increase was faster than the rise in either April or May — five-tenths of 1 percent and three-tenths of 1 percent, respectively — it was much less than in any month during the first quarter. As a result, the annual inflation rate at the wholesale, or finished goods, level in the second quarter of 1980 fell to one-third of the 18.9 percent rate of the first quarter.

Wholesale price changes tend to work their way to the consumer level within a short time and signal future changes in retail price patterns.

Soaring energy prices had paced the sharp rise in wholesale prices earlier this year. But in June, the cost of finished energy products declined six-tenths of 1 percent after adjustment for seasonal variations, the first drop in over two years and the largest since a 1.6 percent decline in March 1976. Prices fell because supplies were abundant.

Gasoline prices fell 1.2 percent over the month, while prices for home heating oil were unchanged from the May level.

ON THE other hand, the cost of food and durable goods such as autos and appliances grew considerably faster in June than they had in earlier months and accounted for most of the latest increase in the government's producer price index. Wholesale food prices advanced by seven-tenths of 1 percent, the largest increase in three months. Stripping away the food and energy components, producer prices for other products rose a disturbing 1.1 percent in June.

Livestock prices turned up over the month after declining sharply in the two previous months. And the drought in the Southwest may have some impact on beef prices in the months to come.

BLS also reported an increase in roasted coffee prices following six months of decreases. Prices for dairy products continued to rise, and there were price increases for refined sugar in consumer-size packages, fresh and dried vegetables, and packaged cocoa.

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT prices rose nine-tenths of 1 percent in June, following no change in May. Prices for motor vehicles turned up after declining a month earlier. Higher prices also were posted for heavy machinery, photographic equipment and tools.

Prices also rose for apparel, household appliances, tires and tubes, and prescription drugs.

Aliens Exploited, Underpaid In Los Angeles Sweatshops

Los Angeles—A Labor Dept. task force uncovered massive violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act during a three-month investigation that spotlighted sweatshop conditions and widespread exploitation of illegal aliens in the non-union sector of this city's garment industry.

The wage-hour investigation focused on 64 of the Los Angeles area's 3,000 garment firms, on shops where women were found toiling long hours in hot, crowded lofts sewing clothing that is sold in stores under elite-sounding brand names.

In the shops under investigation, employers were found to have underpaid 1,372 workers a total of $658,173.

Assistant Labor Sec. Donald Elisburg told a news conference that some workers had been paid only $1.32 an hour, less than half the $3.10 federal minimum wage. Only 5 percent of the shops maintained the work records required by federal law, Elisburg charged. He said some firms blatantly falsified their records by dividing a worker's piecework earnings for the week by the minimum wage and entering the result as hours worked.

ELISBURG LIKENED the "exploitation through long hours of work under inhumane conditions at substandard wages" to the garment industry sweatshops of 60 or 70 years ago.

The Los Angeles area wage-hour director, Edmund Sullivan, told reporters that investigators found "workers crowded together in conditions filthy beyond belief in lofts with stagnant air and no air conditioning." Some of the work scenes "are bloody nightmares," he said.

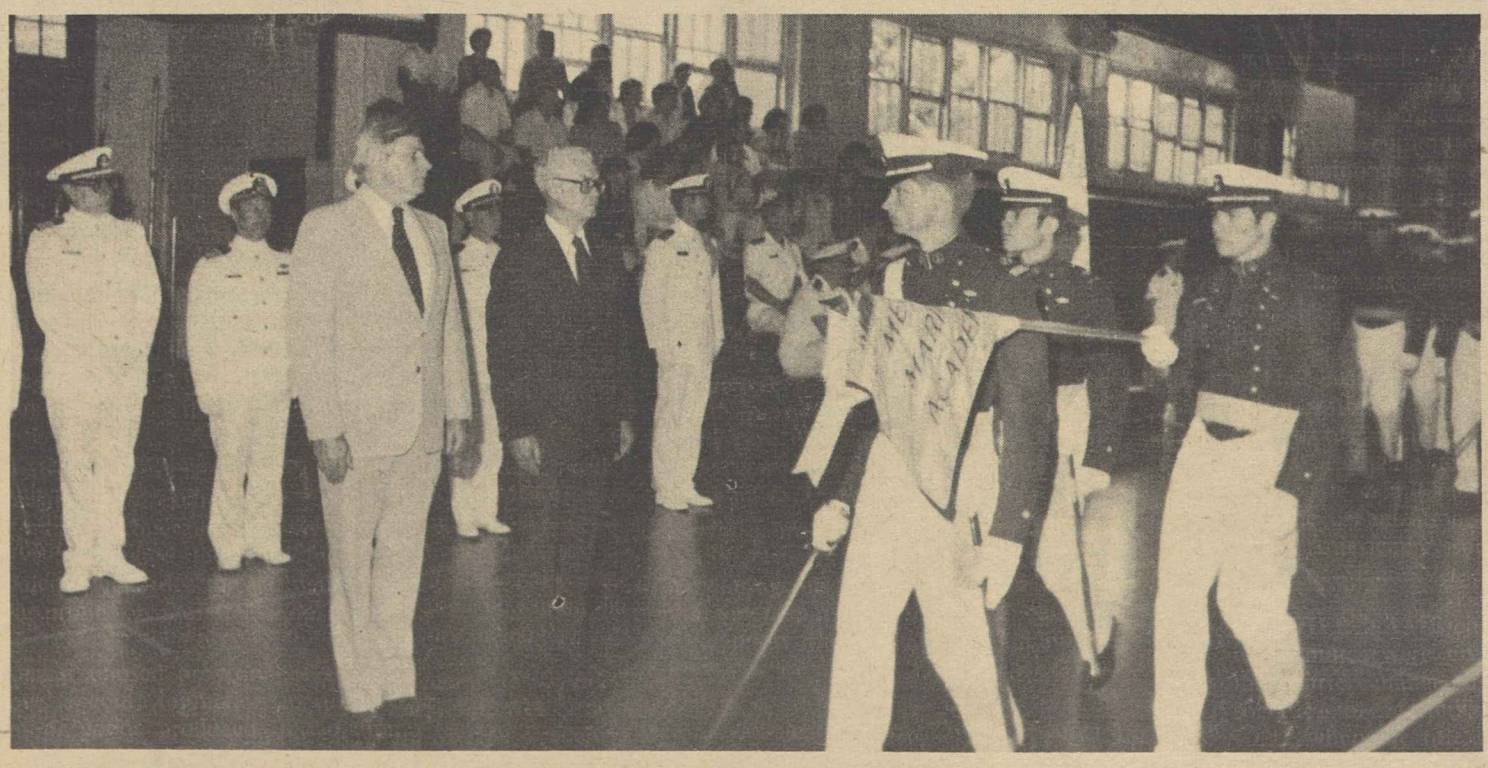
Lawsuits that also sought permanent injunctions against violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act were filed by the Labor Dept. against five of the worst violators. They sought payment of $67,000 in minimum wage and overtime pay due to 279 workers. In previous recoveries, $20,425 in unpaid minimum wages was restored to 78 workers and $42,950 in unpaid overtime was restored to 479 workers.

ELISBURG TOLD reporters that the violators took advantage of the vulnerability of illegal aliens who are afraid of their employers and often do not know their rights.

The Labor Dept. officials conceded that their investigations reached only the small contractors who operate the sweatshops and leave untouched the manufacturers and retailers who order the garments and make big profits on the sweatshop exploitation.

An almost unused provision of federal law allows a court injunction to prohibit shipment of goods produced in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and Elisburg said Labor Dept. attorneys have explored seeking such injunctions to bring

(Continued on Page 7)



100TH ANNIVERSARY of the Masters, Mates & Pilots is marked by MM&P President R. J. Lowen, left, and Acting Supt. Howard Casey as they review cadets at a regimental parade at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. Thousands of graduates of the academy at King's Point, N.Y., are now in the union's ranks. **(Story, Page 8.)**



THE RISING TIDE of higher prices for the basic necessities of life and the problems this poses for older Americans formed a central concern of the 15th convention of the National Council of Senior Citizens in Cincinnati. NCSC President Jacob Clayman, who last year retired as head of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., is shown addressing the 3,000 delegates. The convention urged quick passage of a comprehensive national health plan.

Senior Citizens Convention Focuses On Income Squeeze, Health Costs

Cincinnati—Issues vital to the health and well-being of older Americans in the 1980s formed the framework for the 15th convention of the National Council of Senior Citizens here.

The convention focused on solutions to problems that face the elderly daily, including adequate housing, health care, consumer protection, crime prevention, income and employment, affordable energy sources and special assistance and services for their needs.

"The ability of older Americans to purchase the basic necessities has become very tenuous," NCSC Executive Director William R. Hutton told the nearly 3,000 delegates.

"THE AVERAGE elderly couple, with an income just over $5,000 a year must spend 80 percent of that income for food, housing and health care, leaving less than $100 a month for energy costs, clothing, transportation and personal care," Hutton pointed out.

Among specific programs to deal with the critical needs of older citizens, the council called for swift enactment of a comprehensive national health insurance plan. A position paper on health care presented to the convention noted that out-of-pocket expense for health care of senior citizens averages $600 a year, including premiums for Medicare.

Currently, 70 percent of senior citizens' health care costs is paid by individuals through premiums, deductibles, co-insurance, payment for non-covered services, and the costs of excess expense above Medicare payments, the convention report pointed out.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS called for a program of housing construction keyed to the needs of the elderly and expansion of government programs such as CETA to cover training and job placement for older workers.

In addition, the council urged Congress to immediately implement the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act with amendments to recognize the needs of middle-aged and older workers for continued employment.

A resolution on social security called for the infusion of general revenues to help finance the program, twice-a-year benefit adjustments based on increases in the cost of living and higher and increased payments for those whose income protection is inadequate, such as older widows.

The heavy impact of high energy costs on the elderly was outlined in a resolution calling for reimposition of oil and natural gas price controls and more help for the low-income elderly in meeting soaring utility bills. The convention also called for programs to increase the accountability and responsibility to the consumer of the oil companies and other energy producers.

The natural affinity between organized labor and senior citizens was emphasized in a speech by COPE Director Al Barkan.

"The same people that are opposed to labor are opposed to your programs," Barkan told the delegates, underscoring the point that victories for right-wing candidates in November could mean serious roadblocks to the achievement of such goals as national health insurance.

OTHER SPEAKERS included Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.); Carl W. Studenroth, president of the Molders & Allied Workers; Dr. Harold L. Sheppard, counsellor on aging to President Carter, and Nelson Cruikshank, president emeritus of NCSC and former White House counsellor on aging.

A special presentation was made by William W. Winpisinger, president of the Machinists, who gave the National Council a check for $25,000 on behalf of the union as a contribution to NCSC's building fund.

THE COUNCIL's 1980 Award of Merit was presented to Sen. John C. Culver (D.-Iowa) in recognition of his efforts in the Senate on behalf of the nation's elderly.

An award of merit was also presented to John Wilson, member of Operating Engineers Local 542, Norristown, Pa., for his volunteer organizing efforts on behalf of NCSC.

The organization also commended the Steelworkers for the union's achievements in the field of pension bargaining. It particularly praised USWA members in the basic steel industry who gave up their May 1980 cost-of-living increase in exchange for higher benefits for retirees.

NCSC President Jacob Clayman was elected by the delegates to his first full term as head of the council. Clayman, who retired last year as president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., had been serving as acting president since the retirement of James Carbray.

J. Al Rightley of Rochester, Minn., was elected to a new term as secretary-treasurer. Also re-elected were Vice Presidents Mary Mulvey, Providence, R.I.; George Kourpias, Silver Spring, Md.; Einar Mohn, Menlo Park, Calif., and Dorothy Walker, Detroit.

Higher Per Capita Adopted At Oregon State Convention

Portland, Oregon — An eight-cent increase in the monthly per capita tax of the Oregon AFL-CIO was approved by delegates to the state federation's 1980 convention here.

The convention also voted an additional one-cent per capita increase for a 13-month trial period to finance organizing and public relations activities of the state body's coordinated organizing committee, which has been operating with voluntary financing by affiliates.

The 363 delegates endorsed Ted Kulongoski, a Democratic state senator and labor attorney from the Eugene area, in his bid to unseat Sen. Bob Packwood (R).

FOUR DEMOCRATS were endorsed for Congress races, including incumbents Les AuCoin, Al Ullman and James Weaver and nominee Ron Wyden, who defeated incumbent Robert Duncan in the party's May primary.

Speakers at the three-day convention included Republican Gov. Vic Atiyeh, Ullman, Weaver, Kulongoski and Packwood, and scores of other office-seekers mingled with delegates to lobby for endorsements.

Ullman, who is chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee, assured delegates that his proposal for a value-added tax—a form of national sales tax that labor has firmly opposed—"is dead and will not be revived . . . I've heard your message." He also pledged that federal budget-tightening will not be at the expense of important social programs.

FACING THE toughest election fight of his quarter-century in Congress, Ullman said that he regards labor's help in his campaign as vital. His Republican foe is downstate newspaper publisher Denny Smith, son of a former governor and an advocate of "right-to-work" legislation.

A dominant subject among the resolutions approved was a call for comprehensive federal and state legislation to deal with the economic tragedies caused by plant closures. Thousands of workers have been affected by shutdowns and layoffs in the lumber, steel, fish packing, clothing and other industries in the area.

Union Victory In J.P. Stevens Vote Upheld

The National Labor Relations Board has certified the Clothing & Textile Workers as bargaining representative for workers at the J. P. Stevens & Co. plant in Allendale, S.C., the second certification at a Stevens facility in three months.

The board certified ACTWU as bargaining agent at Stevens's High Point, N.C. plant in March. Workers there had voted for union representation in an election last October.

The union won the Allendale election by a 61-57 vote on Nov. 1-2, 1979. The company sought to have the election results overturned, however, alleging misrepresentations by the union during the election campaign. The hearing officer recommended dismissal of the Stevens objections in a Mar. 19 ruling.

IN UPHOLDING the hearing officer, NLRB Chairman John H. Fanning and Members John A. Penello and John C. Truesdale said they had carefully examined the record in the case and found "no sufficient basis" for changing his recommendation.

In another action involving Stevens, the Winston-Salem, N.C., NLRB office informed ACTWU that the company has admitted that a guard at its plant in Wagram, N.C., improperly interfered with a worker's right to distribute union literature there.

The incident occurred last December when the guard ordered an off-duty worker to stop distributing pro-union literature to other Stevens employees as they left the plant. The union filed unfair practice charges against the company, and Stevens now has admitted that the guard's orders "were incorrect and should be ignored."

Convention Maps Labor's Program In South Dakota

Aberdeen, S.D.—Delegates to the 48th South Dakota State AFL-CIO convention mapped strategy to advance labor's goals in the state over the next two years.

Following the convention, the 115 delegates reconvened as the State COPE convention and endorsed Sen. George S. McGovern (D-S.D.) in his re-election bid against Rep. James Abdnor. Also endorsed were Democratic candidates for the state's two congressional seats, incumbent Rep. Thomas A. Daschle and Ken Stofferhan, who is seeking Abdnor's seat.

RE-ELECTED TO his third term as president and financial secretary of the federation was Jack E. Dudley. Delegates changed the constitution to drop the office of recording secretary held by Gary W. Ellsworth, and added a second vice president at-large post.

Rolf Anderson of Highmore was re-elected first vice president at large, and Doris Mowry of Rapid City second vice president at large. Ellsworth lost in his bid for a district vice president's post. Richard E. Jensen of Aberdeen, John E. Hanson of Rapid City and Charles Good of Watertown were elected new district vice presidents.

About 25 resolutions were approved, including a proposal for improved unemployment insurance benefits. The measure would raise the benefit level to 75 percent of the average South Dakota weekly wage, up from the current 62 percent.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION urged binding arbitration to resolve impasses in public sector contract negotiations.

Speakers included McGovern, Stofferhan, President David Roe of the Minnesota AFL-CIO, President James Gerl of the North Dakota AFL-CIO, South Dakota Gov. William J. Janklow, Sec.-Treas. Earl McDavid of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., and AFL-CIO Region II Director L. D. Dockter.

Benefits Overdue

Congress Clears Funds To Resume Jobless Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

to workers laid off because of expansion of the Redwood National Park, public service job enrollees, and former federal and postal workers. These programs require federal appropriations because they are not funded by the unemployment insurance payroll tax.

AN ADDITIONAL $392 million voted by Congress will go to fund black lung benefits for the remainder of this fiscal year. That money will eventually be repaid from an industry fund.

The largest single program covered by the appropriations will provide retroactive trade adjustment benefits to some 335,000 jobless persons, most of them auto workers whose unemployment was caused in large part by the capture of a big segment of the U.S. auto industry by imports.

The fund emergency did not affect workers under regular state unemployment insurance programs, and those paid extended benefits under a federal-state program.

THE LABOR DEPT. had alerted Congress early this year to the need for supplemental funds, but the authorization bill got caught up in the delay over adoption of budget targets for fiscal 1981, and the appropriations bill became embroiled in a House-Senate conflict that kept Congress in a late night parliamentary tangle that delayed the start of the recess.

In its first stage, the controversy was over foreign aid funds voted by the Senate but rejected by the House, and revenue-sharing funds for states approved by the House but turned down by the Senate.

Eventually, the conference agreement went back to the Senate with some funds for foreign aid but with all funding for the Export-Import Bank dropped to stay within the budget ceiling. The Senate accepted that version after Senate leaders promised to press for the deleted funds after the recess.

In addition to the unemployment assistance funding, relatively uncontroversial supplemental appropriations were voted for Mount St. Helen's volcano victims, humanitarian aid for Cambodian refugees and resettlement assistance for both Cuban and Haitian refugees.

Congressional leaders have set an Oct. 3 adjournment target to allow a month of election campaign time. But with another recess required for the Democratic convention in August, it will be pressed to complete its agenda.

Budget and spending issues still dominate. The big question is whether the severe recession and high unemployment will persuade Congress to turn to needed job-creating measures.

MEANWHILE, Congress is still struggling to complete action on legislation to reconcile existing laws and spending authorizations with a rigid budget target set earlier this year.

The tax cut controversy has heated up, with congressional Republicans pushing the new Ronald Reagan proposal for business tax cuts and a reduction in individual taxes that would provide the largest savings to persons with the highest income.

The House has already passed fair housing amendments strongly urged by labor, the civil rights movement and the Administration. But the Senate has yet to act on the measure.

WHEN THE House returns from recess, its agenda will include completion of action on railroad deregulation and a youth job preparation and training program which President Carter proposed and the AFL-CIO supports.

Both bodies may consider legislation for industry-financed "superfunds" to clean up hazardous waste dumps and spills. A major criminal code bill has some highly controversial provisions, final action is needed on mass transit and higher education bills, and a host of labor-supported measures will be competing for floor time.



CONTINUING CONCERN for American hostages held in Iran is reflected in a billboard erected by Operating Engineers Local 675 in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Pictured are Dennis J. Walton, left, the local's business manager, and Robert McMenemy, legislative director.

Labor Board Caseload Sets New Record for 19th Year

The National Labor Relations Board processed a record 54,907 cases of all kinds in the 1979 fiscal year ended last September, a 3.1 percent increase from 1978.

In its 44th annual report to the President and to Congress, the five-member board said that 41,259 cases involved charges of unfair labor practices affecting workers while 13,235 were petitions seeking employee elections. There were 349 additional requests for unit clarification and 64 other filings for amendment of certification.

THE AGENCY noted that last year was the 19th year in a row that it had processed a record number of cases.

Last year's 41,259 unfair labor practice charges compared with 39,652 cases a year earlier. The number of election petitions also exceeded those filed in fiscal 1978.

The board issued an all-time high 1,185 decisions in contested unfair labor practice cases—1,092 initial decisions, 50 backpay decisions, 39 determinations in jurisdictional work disputes, and four supplemental decisions.

OF THE 1,092 initial decisions, the board held that employers were guilty of labor law violations in 840 of the 945 proceedings against them. Unions were ruled to have committed violations in 110 of 139 decisions. In the other eight cases, where charges were filed against employers and against unions, the board found violations in six of them.

THE AGENCY collected a record $17,724,850 for workers who were illegally discharged or otherwise discriminated against in violation of their organizational rights. The reimbursement was for lost earnings and for fees, dues, and fines unlawfully assessed. The board also obtained 5,837 offers of job reinstatement, of which 3,817 were accepted.

The NLRB said it conducted 8,043 conclusive representation elections among 506,040 employee voters last year, with ballots cast by almost 90 percent of eligible workers. Unions won 45 percent of these elections, earning bargaining rights for 212,027 workers.

NAACP Presses for Action On Job-Creating Programs

Miami Beach—Delegates to the 71st annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called on Congress and the Carter Administration to carry out the neglected mandate of the Humphrey-Hawkins Act by adopting programs "to put America back to work."

The NAACP—largest and oldest of the nation's civil rights organizations—focused on economic as well as social justice issues during its weeklong convention.

ONE RESOLUTION adopted by the delegates paralleled labor's concern over the impact of budget cuts on needed federal programs, and another warned against weakening occupational safety and health protections. The convention said it was "vehemently opposed" to legislation exempting workplaces from safety and health coverage.

Some 200 trade unionists were at the convention, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William E. Pollard reported, and 1,500 persons turned out for the labor luncheon program addressed by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland. Union people also were participants or moderators on several major panels.

The convention reiterated the NAACP's call for legislation to put enforcement machinery into the Fair Housing Act, which now relies on "conciliation" to resolve complaints of housing bias. A bill to put teeth into the law has passed the House and is awaiting action by the Senate.

DELEGATES renewed support for affirmative action in a broad area of public life as well as employment. In an opening report to the convention, Executive Director Benjamin L. Hooks urged development of training programs for skilled jobs of the type developed by the Steelworkers and Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp., which the Supreme Court has upheld.

Another convention resolution urged the President and Congress to include the "boat people" from Haiti as political refugees eligible for asylum in the United States.

Disabling Disease Victims Shortchanged on Benefits

(Continued from Page 1)

● Workers severely disabled by occupational diseases rely heavily on social security disability benefits and welfare payments. But waiting periods and "recency of employment" requirements prevent a number of severely disabled persons from qualifying for social security payments.

THE LABOR DEPT. report was called for by a 1977 law that improved the federal government's compensation program for former coal miners who were victims of black lung disease. The study discussed alternatives for improving compensation for occupational disease victims.

One suggestion was to build on the existing social security disability insurance program, including supplemental payments to recipients who meet specific occupational disease criteria. That suggestion also proposes an easing of eligibility requirements and the establishment of industry trust funds to finance special benefits.

Another option would restructure the workers' compensation system to include legal presumptions based on the best available scientific evidence to establish the work-relatedness of specific diseases. This would also call for establishment of an industry-financed hazardous substance trust fund to pay benefits and establishment of a neutral administrative body to process claims.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION was development of industry trust funds to make payments for specific industrial health hazards such as diseases resulting from asbestos, cotton dust and silica.

The report emphasized the critical importance of preventing occupational disease to the maximum extent possible. Evidence shows that the Occupational Safety & Health Administration standards have reduced exposure to health hazards, it noted. But it found progress held up by both "the contentious nature of the standard-setting process" and "the lack of sufficient economic incentives for firms to reduce exposures to health hazards."

Oklahoma Court Restores Rights Of AFT Local

Oklahoma City—The bargaining rights of the American Federation of Teachers local here have been restored by the Oklahoma Supreme Court which struck down a punitive ruling by a lower court that would have barred AFT Local 2309 from negotiating for the city's 2,300 teachers until the end of this year.

As a result, the local is now moving ahead in contract talks with the Oklahoma City School Board.

The dispute grew out of a strike by Local 2309 members in late August 1979, the first by teachers in the state's history, as they sought to improve the city's low teacher salary structure.

Because Oklahoma law bars teachers from striking and allows such penalties as decertification of the bargaining agent, the teachers returned to the classrooms in early September following legal action by the school board that led a district court to decertify the AFT unit as bargaining representative.

TAKING ADVANTAGE of the strike and the decertification, the Association for Classroom Teachers (ACT), an affiliate of the National Education Association, filed for a representation election in October 1979.

The AFT local won the election challenge by a wide margin, but the school board continued to refuse to bargain and instead began negotiating with the NEA affiliate.

The AFT unit appealed the lower court ruling, and the state Supreme Court agreed that decertification should not have been extended past the end of the strike.

The school board and school superintendent have now assured the AFT local they will not seek a rehearing and are proceeding with negotiations for a contract settlement.

Dollars and Votes

IT WILL BE MANY, many months after the November election before all political spending figures are tabulated and known. But that it will soar into the stratosphere is already a safe prediction.

Corporate, trade and right-wing PACs, perhaps 2,500 of them in all, put them all together, all their spending and contributions for all elections—for state ballot issues, for so-called "independent expenditures" campaigns—and a total of $125-$150 million from these sources alone becomes a probability.

LABOR POLITICAL committees contributed $10.3 million to candidates in 1978. This should increase, though not nearly as dramatically as opposition PACs.

The presidential candidates, if they choose to go the route of public spending, will each have nearly $30 million. The political parties will spend additional millions on presidential, congressional and state legislative contests.

Politics will be awash in money, enough to carpet the Great Plains, wall to wall. It is not too fanciful to envision the first half-billion dollar election year, and whatever else comes out of it, a public outcry for rational election spending should.

THE AFL-CIO has called repeatedly throughout its 25 years for public funding of all federal campaigns. This approach has worked for presidential contests. It can work, too, for U.S. House and Senate contests.

Maybe the torrent of funding for this year's politics will lead to public demand to reduce it to a sensible, controllable flow that permits all candidates reasonable access to the voters with their ideas and their programs, but prevents any candidate from buying his or her way into office.

—From Memo from COPE.

The Short Arm of the Law

THE SWEATSHOPS where immigrant Americans labored over sewing machines in the early years of this century are pictures in history books now, alongside old photos of children laboring in coal mines. Incredibly, in defiance of all the worker protection laws that federal and state governments have enacted over the years, the sweatshop is still with us.

In New York, garment union officials last year led reporters and photographers on a trail of boarded-up homes and crowded apartments where workers—many of them illegal aliens—were exploited at less than the minimum wage. Now, in Los Angeles, federal wage-hour investigators have spotlighted hot, crowded lofts where women labor for as little as $1.32 an hour.

EVEN MORE incredibly, there is apparently little the government can do to put such exploiters permanently out of business. Merely to recover back wages from an unwilling employer is a difficult and lengthy process. As with labor law violations, employers too often find it more profitable to break the law than to comply with it.

The arm of the law is short as well as weak in these cases—too short, apparently, to reach to the large manufacturers who close their eyes to the rapacity of their contractors while they reap the profits.

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Lengthening Shadow



Arthur Burns Lives

Authors of the Last Recession Offer Nation More of the Same

By Gus Tyler

A COMMITTEE TO COMBAT inflation has just been formed by the prestigious gentlemen who gave us inflation in the first place. Unabashed, unrepentant and uninformed by the decade of the '70s over which they presided, they now insist that the nation recommit itself to the policies that have brought us to our present sad state.

Quite naturally and properly, the chairman of the self-selected committee is Dr. Arthur F. Burns, the powerful proponent of Nixonomics whose culminating caper was the great stagflation of 1974-75 when both unemployment and inflation were running double-digit, giving us the deepest recession since the 1930s and the highest rate of price increases since living memory recalleth.

SO DEEPLY addicted did we become to Dr. Burns's drugs, that even a Democratic administration was unable to kick the habit. Indeed, Burns's successor at the Federal Reserve Board, Paul Volcker, prescribed even heavier dosages than his predecessor, resulting in our present high level of unemployment along with continuing inflation.

The committee has published its program. Here's what its proposals mean to the man-in-the-street:

"Reduction in Business Taxes." This means more taxes for working people to make up for the taxes that investors will not pay.

Fiscal Policy: "A balanced budget." This means even higher taxes to make ends meet each year or—fewer government services, especially expenditures to put people back to work. Result—higher taxes and fewer jobs.

MONETARY POLICY: "Restrictive monetary policies." This means high interest rates that add to the cost of everything and less money in circulation to bring on still more unemployment—the typical "stagnation" that Burns *et al* were dishing out during the '70s.

Imports: Reduce "tariffs, import quotas, marketing agreements, and other restraints on international trade." This means opening the gates to a flood of imports to wash away still more American jobs.

Wages: Get rid of "minimum wage" laws and "prevailing wages" on government-contracted work. This means a downward pressure on all wages, especially on the weakest in the economy who depend on the federal minimum wage as their only protection; namely, youth, women and minorities in unorganized employment.

Oil: "Decontrol oil prices—perhaps the addition of consumption taxes." This means paying more for gas and oil.

IN SHORT, the Committee to Fight Inflation (CFI) proposes to raise fuel costs, raise interest rates, raise taxes for working people, beat down wages, wipe out jobs, cut government services. The CFI also plans to deprive the public treasury of badly needed money in order to enrich those who live by their investments rather than by their sweat. Maybe the CFI should be called the Committee to Fatten Investors, or the Crusade to Foster Indigence.

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Elderly Must Shape Their Own Destiny

As the decade of the '80s opens, we find ourselves deeply worried about issues such as the future of the social security system, a particularly frightening problem when you consider that one third of all social security recipients depend upon those payments because they have no other means of support.

There are those who would seek to endanger that system. If we have a conservative reactionary victory in November, we are in deep trouble.

Thus, it is important that the members of this National Council prepare to be active in the 1980s. We must help shape our own destiny. Let it never be said that when the critical decisions of the 1980s were made, the National Council of Senior Citizens was not there.

We will be found fighting alongside our friends and finding the ways and means to advance the cause of economic justice and decency for all people.

—President Jacob Clayman of the National Council of Senior Citizens at the NCSC's annual convention.

'The Stakes Are Immense'

Unified National Effort Needed To Gain Energy Independence

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland to the Conference for Energy Advocacy, June 28, 1980, Chicago.

NO SINGLE ISSUE is more crucial to this nation's future than the challenge of independent, adequate and economical energy supply. If we are unable to mount the kind of unified effort needed to solve that problem, it is hard to see how any of this country's other major problems are to be solved. We cannot continue to use energy as a political football, a private preserve of selfish interest or a matter to be dealt with by further study and further delay. Nor can we permit manipulation of the energy crisis for excessive private gain.

There has been much political gamesmanship, regional oneupmanship and shoddy profiteering as a result of the energy crisis. The one thing that has been lacking is coordinated action on a major scale.

AMERICAN LABOR is not a newcomer to the energy debate or to the call for action. Starting with 1959, the AFL-CIO has developed, articulated and advocated a broad energy policy for this nation. We have consistently urged research and development of a number of energy sources and counseled against concentrating too many of America's economic and political options in one source.

We take no special pride in the knowledge that we forecast energy shortages and the adverse impact on employment, productivity and inflation; that we cautioned against excessive dependence on imported oil, transported in foreign-flag vessels and controlled directly or indirectly by nations given to extracting either political or economic tribute and that, since 1959, we have stressed conservation.

Individual unions have worked closely with employer groups in their industries in support of specific energy legislation. The AFL-CIO has supported these efforts.

IN THE FACE of that record and the need for strong alliances in the pursuit of our necessary energy goals, is it not fair to ask why the energy industry persists in its support for efforts to undermine the labor movement? Despite the historic, constructive role of labor in American life and industry's frequent lip service to labor-management cooperation for ends of interest to business, the energy industry has often been in the vanguard of business assaults on unions and union-supported programs.

Why, for example, did the energy companies solicit AFL-CIO support for off-shore drilling, and then turn around and lobby through their wholly-owned drilling companies against effective job safety for workers and divers on those rigs?

Why did two of the energy giants seek labor's support for the synthetic fuels legislation—which we have long advocated—and then send out the bids for their first synthetic plants specifying non-union labor? This is an invitation, not to progress, but to warfare.

AND WHY DO the energy corporations and their various trade associations consistently insult our intelligence on Capitol Hill? In the name of job preservation, labor is asked to help get the votes for one industry bill after another. We have helped on a host of industry-supported measures —not simply because this legislation meant jobs for our members, but because the legislation was important to the solution of a basic national problem, critical to all Americans.

We are offended by industry's obvious crude belief that labor can be manipulated to do "anything" at the magical mention of jobs. To the energy industry, labor-management cooperation is all too often a one-way street, based—I assume—on the old trickle-down theory that if something is good for management it must be good for everyone else.

It doesn't really work that way, and America's energy industry often has been its own worst enemy. Rather than seeking public support on a realistic basis it has resorted to self-serving lectures and ad campaigns apparently designed to convince the public that it is really in the business of running fish and wildlife preserves. Instead of believing in the ability of the industry to respond to a crisis, the public perception is one of an industry with an insatiable appetite for profits and the consumer be damned.

RATHER THAN accept the workers' right to be effectively represented by their own free institutions, major sections of the energy industry cling to attitudes that would have embarrassed a feudal overlord.

It does not have to and ought not to be this way. Each one of us—as individuals and as representatives of groups or institutions in this society—must work in tandem if this effort is to be successful.

The stakes are immense. For companies, it is more than the combined profits they can realize. For workers, it is more important than their current and future employment. For consumers, it is more important than adequate supplies of energy at reasonable prices. The stakes are the economic and political future of our nation.

With stakes that high, selfish interests must be abandoned for the national well-being. Because this country is a democratic nation, everyone must have a role in the decision-making process. Everyone must share in the sacrifice and in the benefits that will accrue when America resolves the energy crisis.

Recent Gains Threatened

Federal Program Cuts Inflict Sharp Setback on Education

PLATFORM PROMISES are not enough to head off the serious harm to the nation's schools posed by deep cuts in education and social program budgets, AFL-CIO Vice President Albert Shanker declared in a network radio interview.

Shanker stressed that the setback for education goes beyond proposed direct federal program slashes. He said the abolition of revenue-sharing, coupled with tight money policies, dealt severe blows to state governments and local school districts. "About half the revenue-sharing money is passed on by the states to school systems," he pointed out. These funds are particularly critical now as local school districts are forced to pay increased interest rates when they borrow money in anticipation of tax receipts and federal aid.

"It's the largest reduction in education that we've ever faced," Shanker declared. "All of the gains of recent years stand to be wiped out."

Shanker, who is president of the American Federation of Teachers, appeared on Labor News Conference, which is broadcast weekly by Mutual radio.

He said that unless there are substantial adjustments in the budget proposals widespread teacher layoffs, library closings, larger classes and other retrogressions will develop in the months ahead.

THE AFT WILL be pressing for solid platform positions, Shanker said. Jimmy Carter will be President throughout the election campaign, he stressed, "and able to not only say things, but he'll be able to do things—propose legislation to Congress" and take actions that "show that he adheres" to the platform commitments.

Reporters questioning Shanker on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Eileen Shields of Time magazine and James Deakin of the St. Louis-Post Dispatch.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THERE ARE PEOPLE who believe that genuine federal tax reform is possible.

These believers took part in the labor-liberal-moderate coalition that beat the odds and defeated Proposition 9 in California last June.

The proposal, which would have cut the state's income taxes in half, was seen as a California version of the plan sponsored by Rep. Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.) and Sen. William V. Roth (R-Del.) to cut federal income taxes by 30 percent over a three-year period.

IN THE VIEW of critics and many responsible economists, Kemp-Roth would seriously disrupt the federal government and dangerously inflate the economy. GOP presidential contender Ronald Reagan has adopted Kemp-Roth in part.

Because Proposition 9 was a "little Kemp-Roth," the reasoning is that the same coalition politics and strong appeal to voters' intelligence that beat it also can work on the national level.

Back in January, polls in California showed that Proposition 9 was leading by a 2 to 1 margin.

Conservatives were confident that by acting to cut taxes in half and deprive the state government of $5 billion in the first year, the voters would show they wanted "less government."

How this tide was turned by a labor-supported coalition was the topic of a recent panel discussion in Washington. The panelists represented the labor-backed Citizens for Tax Justice; the State, County & Municipal Employees; the Service Employees; the California AFL-CIO and the Public Interest Opinion Research organization.

SOME 200 ORGANIZATIONS formed the coalition. They included public employees, teachers, state and local AFL-CIO central bodies, the National Council of Senior Citizens, fire fighters, police officers and others.

Noting that the press was playing the Proposition 9 issue as another tax revolt and "anti-government waste," campaign coordinator Mickey Kantor stressed that the coalition had to count on "the ability of the voters to understand the issues."

Executive Director Dean Tipps of Citizens for Tax Justice pointed out that Californians had voted for Proposition 13 in 1978 because they were mad about a homeowner property tax that had jumped 92 percent and they were mad at the politicians who failed to do anything about it.

In contrast, the state income tax was progressive, with rates graduated to 11 percent, and the state legislature had acted to make it even fairer.

The threat was that Proposition 9's income tax cut would have given half the savings to the richest 4 percent of the taxpayers.

So the coalition publicized its alliance with leaders who had backed Proposition 13, warned of the prospective hand-outs to the rich in Proposition 9 and stressed the self-interest of member organizations.

THE THREAT of Proposition 9 brought public employee unions, school principals and the League of Women Voters together. A health coalition was formed. Organization mailing lists were used to raise funds.

Community college students became aware they would have to pay tuition if Proposition 9 passed. Union members knew they would lose jobs if state programs were cut back. The elderly paid little in taxes, but they knew they would lose vital public services. And other citizens feared their taxes would increase to replace the revenue lost under Proposition 9.

The coalition organizations were used efficiently and effectively to give cohesion to the campaign, and the landslide defeat of Proposition 9, as Tipps put it, "suggests that the tax revolt may be just that—a revolt against unfair taxes, not against government."



HARM TO EDUCATION and social programs caused by deep cuts in federal funds can't be offset by platform promises, AFL-CIO Vice President Albert Shanker, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Reporters questioning Shanker, who is president of the Teachers, were Eileen Shields of Time magazine and James Deakin of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Serious Effort Under Way

National Action System Sought To Handle Consumer Disputes

By Esther Margolius

A SERIOUS EFFORT is now under way by government and industry to develop a comprehensive, efficient, nationwide system for handling consumer complaints and disputes.

To help the individual consumer, there is now the federal publication, Consumer's Resource Handbook, a "what-to-do, where-to-go manual to help consumers help themselves in gaining redress, finding information and locating private, state, local and federal sources of help." Free copies are available at the Consumer Information Center, Dept. 532G, Pueblo, Colo. 81009.

DESCRIBED AS the "consumer's yellow pages," the handbook contains step-by-step information on how to go about getting satisfaction, beginning with the seller; lists under topics from Advertising to Weights and Measures various federal offices to contact for help in these areas; has a directory of state and local government offices that offer assistance, and includes valuable consumer tips on how to avoid mistakes in the most common problem areas.

To handle the number one source of consumer complaints—cars—the National Automobile Dealers Association is promoting a national consumer action program known as AutoCAP for Automobile Consumer Action Panel. These are mediation panels, made up of consumers (at least 50 percent), business representatives, and consumer advocates, set up to resolve disputes between consumers and auto dealers. There are 20 AutoCAPS already in operation, with more to come.

A dealer's right to use the AutoCAP name is subject to annual review by a national council to assure compliance with national standards. If there is no AutoCAP in your area, write for information to Frank McCarthy, executive vice president, National Automobile Dealers Association, 8400 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va. 22102.

SIMILAR PANELS have been established by the furniture and major appliance industries. Furniture complaints are handled by the Furniture Industry Consumer Advisory Panel (FICAP), Box 951, High Point, N.C. 27261. Complaints on a major appliance can be directed to Major Appliance Consumer Action Panel (MACAP), 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

Here are basic steps that should be followed if complaints arise:

- Return product to the seller, state the problem and what you believe is a fair settlement (money back, repair, replacement). If not satisfied, ask to see the supervisor or manager. Most problems are resolved at this level. If not,

- Write to the president or an official of the company and enclose copies of sales slips or other proof, but keep the original copies.

- If the response is not satisfactory, try outside sources such as Better Business Bureaus, dealers' associations, licensing boards and professional associations, local radio, television or newspaper "hot-lines," and government agencies —local, state and federal.

LOCAL CONSUMER offices can be particularly helpful because they are familiar with local businesses and laws. If there is no consumer affairs office in the area, the state office, or the attorney general's office or governor's office, or both can often provide assistance. They will either help directly or refer queries to the proper agency.

Private consumer groups operate in all 50 states at all levels. Some help individual consumers; some serve special groups such as the elderly, women and minorities. If there is none locally, addresses of many groups can be supplied by the Division of Consumer Organizations, U.S. Office of Consumer Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20201.

The 147 Better Business Bureaus, non-profit organizations sponsored by private businesses, provide general information on local businesses and organizations, including reliability reports and records of complaints. They will contact a firm and check false advertising claims, for example. More than 100 of them offer binding arbitration to those who request it.

OVER 100 LOCAL newspapers and 50 radio-TV stations offer "action" or "hotline" services. These can be very effective because the threat of adverse publicity encourages quick resolution. "Call for Action," with 2,500 volunteers, is affiliated with radio and TV stations around the country and helps more than 250,000 people annually. Check local newspapers, stations and libraries for programs in your area.

Small claims courts provide another avenue of appeal. They settle claims ranging from $100 to $3,000. A lawyer is not needed and, in some states, not permitted. The court is informal, the judge usually helpful to the lay person, and the ruling is final. Anyone can file a claim for a fee of from $2 to $15.



HELIUM BALLOON flying over the Cornell University commencement backed the Ladies' Garment Workers strike against Cottrell and Leonard, makers of academic attire. The firm has been charged with unfair labor practices, and some 500 graduates backed the boycott by showing up in union-label caps and gowns.

Toxic Substance Report

20% of All Cancers Tied to Workplace

By Press Associates, Inc

MORE THAN 20 PERCENT of all cancers are caused by occupational exposures to toxic materials and 80 percent to 90 percent are environmentally produced, according to a new report to President Carter.

The report, by the government's three-year-old Toxic Substances Strategy Committee, contains no new data. But it does strongly affirm the need for aggressive regulation of toxic and hazardous chemicals to protect both the public health and the environment.

The report labels the workplace as "perhaps the most serious source of human exposure to dangerous chemicals.

"MANY WORKERS die each year as a result of physical and chemical hazards at work, but the exact magnitude of the long-term health effects of occupational conditions is unknown," the report says.

"Occupational exposure to carcinogens (cancer-causing materials) is believed to be a factor in more than 20 percent of all cases of cancer."

That percentage is at the lower end of an estimate made nearly two years ago by then-Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Joseph Califano. He placed the number of work-related cancers at 21 percent to 38 percent of all those reported.

The new study, prepared by a committee representing 18 different government departments and agencies, declares that most chemicals are safe.

BUT SOME improvements and additions are needed to the way the government deals with the total question of toxic substance regulation, the strategy committee observes, and it cites a "growing" public concern over the dangers.

"Prevention is the key to controlling many diseases and environmental problems caused" by toxic chemicals, the report says.

"The unregulated market alone is not likely to provide adequate protection of human health and the environment," it warns.

The committee says that "the total environment, including life style, personal habits, hormonal factors and work and environmental exposures" account for up to 90 percent of all cancers.

It points out that cancer incidence rates have increased about 10 percent from 1970 to 1976 after having been relatively constant for 30 years, according to data from the National Cancer Institute.

THE REPORT endorses the validity of using laboratory tests with rats and mice to identify potentially hazardous substances.

It notes, however, that the testing procedures are not well understood by the public, and recommends action to "dispel public misunderstanding."

The chemical industry has generally reacted adversely to the new report.

The American Industrial Health Council, for example, complained that members of the committee were unnecessarily alarming the public with "indiscriminate charges" and allegations based on inconclusive data.

Soup to Nonsense

New Image Necessary to Cope With Impact of Non-Stop Zeroes

By Jane Goodsell

NUMBERS WITH non-stop zeroes have become an inescapable part of daily life: corporate profits of $14,000,000,000 . . . 110.6 million tee shirts . . . 28.6 billion hamburgers . . . an outstanding public debt of $801.1 billion. . . .

Most of us have become so accustomed to reading and hearing such figures that we scarcely give them a second thought. We scoot unblinkingly past numbers like 1.3 billion which would, if we stopped to think about them, make our ears ring and our heads spin.

What is a million, anyway? Well, it's a thousand thousand, sure. And a billion is a thousand million. But this is like saying that little drops of water make the mighty ocean. It may be true, but it doesn't draw any pictures.

SO HOW CAN an ordinary person, with a limited attention span when it comes to zeroes, hope to comprehend those mind-boggling numbers?

Since I barely squeaked through Algebra II, I wouldn't ordinarily dare grapple with such questions. But I now have something I didn't have in high school. I've got a little pocket calculator which adds, subtracts, multiplies, divides and figures percentages up to 8 digits without paper and pencil. With it at my fingertips I've had the nerve to make some forays into the thin air of stratospheric numbers, and I've found out some things that seem to make those unthinkable numbers more—well, thinkable:

THERE ARE 31,536,000 seconds in a year. That sounds like a lot. But it takes almost 32 years to live a billion seconds, and to make it to a trillion seconds would take over 31,687 years. A billion hours ago mammoths were roaming the earth and Neanderthal man hadn't shown up yet.

To accumulate a billion dollars in 50 years, you'd have to make almost $55,000 a day. A billion dollars laid end to end would circle the equator four times. Last year's gross national product—$1,215,000,000,000 would go around the world more than 4,700 times.

One billion is a Great Big Number. If you counted steadily night and day for 50 years, you still couldn't make it to 1,000,000,000. A million here and a million there adds up, but it's a poke-along way of making it to a billion.

TO GET THERE in a hurry, multiplication is the way to go. Say, for instance, you start out earning a paltry dollar a day, and double your pay on each succeeding day. By the end of a month, you'll have upped your daily take to over a billion dollars—$1,073,741,824, to be exact. Another ten days and you'll be making over $1 trillion a day.

On Program Cutbacks

Senate Rollcall Votes To Reconcile Budget

These Senate rollcalls, on June 30, were on proposed amendments to a "reconciliation bill' that would cut funds for many labor-supported programs in order to conform to congressional budget ceilings.

Vote No. 1 *shows the 60-27 defeat of a labor-supported attempt by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) to prevent a cutback in the extended unemployment compensation program. Right votes (R) for the Javits amendment were cast by 21 Democrats and six Republicans. Voting wrong were 30 Democrats and 30 Republicans. PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.*

Vote No. 2 *marks the 59-30 rejection of an amendment by Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.) that the AFL-CIO strongly opposed. The bill passed by the Senate would eliminate one of two cost-of-living increases for retired government workers for the 1981 fiscal year only. The rejected Hollings amendment would have made the cutback in benefits permanent.*

	1	2
ALABAMA		
Heflin (D)	W	R
Stewart (D)	W	R
ALASKA		
Gravel (D)	R	R
Stevens (R)	R	R
ARIZONA		
DeConcini (D)	W	R
Goldwater (R)	A	A
ARKANSAS		
Bumpers (D)	W	R
Pryor (D)	W	R
CALIFORNIA		
Cranston (D)	R	R
Hayakawa (R)	W	R
COLORADO		
Hart (D)	W	R
Armstrong (R)	W	W
CONNECTICUT		
Ribicoff (D)	A	A
Weicker (R)	R	R
DELAWARE		
Biden (D)	R	W
Roth (R)	W	W
FLORIDA		
Chiles (D)	W	R
Stone (D)	W	R
GEORGIA		
Nunn (D)	W	W
Talmadge (D)	W	R
HAWAII		
Inouye (D)	W	R
Matsunaga (D)	W	R
IDAHO		
Church (D)	W	R
McClure (R)	W	R
ILLINOIS		
Stevenson (D)	W	A
Percy (R)	W	R
INDIANA		
Bayh (D)	R	R
Lugar (R)	W	W
IOWA		
Culver (D)	R	R
Jepsen (R)	W	W
KANSAS		
Dole (R)	W	R
Kassebaum (R)	W	R
KENTUCKY		
Ford (D)	R	R
Huddleston (D)	R	W

	1	2
LOUISIANA		
Johnston (D)	W	R
Long (D)	PW	A
MAINE		
Mitchell (D)	W	W
Cohen (R)	W	W
MARYLAND		
Sarbanes (D)	R	R
Mathias (R)	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS		
Kennedy (D)	A	A
Tsongas (D)	W	R
MICHIGAN		
Levin (D)	R	R
Riegle (D)	PR	R
MINNESOTA		
Boschwitz (R)	W	W
Durenberger (R)	W	R
MISSISSIPPI		
Stennis (D)	A	W
Cochran (R)	W	R
MISSOURI		
Eagleton (D)	R	W
Danforth (R)	W	W
MONTANA		
Baucus (D)	A	A
Melcher (D)	R	R
NEBRASKA		
Exon (D)	W	W
Zorinsky (D)	W	W
NEVADA		
Cannon (D)	W	R
Laxalt (R)	W	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Durkin (D)	R	R
Humphrey (R)	W	W
NEW JERSEY		
Bradley (D)	R	R
Williams (D)	R	R
NEW MEXICO		
Domenici (R)	W	R
Schmitt (R)	A	R
NEW YORK		
Moynihan (D)	R	R
Javits (R)	R	R
NORTH CAROLINA		
Morgan (D)	W	R
Helms (R)	W	W
NORTH DAKOTA		
Burdick (D)	R	R
Young (R)	W	A

	1	2
OHIO		
Glenn (D)	A	W
Metzenbaum (D)	R	R
OKLAHOMA		
Boren (D)	W	R
Bellmon (R)	A	A
OREGON		
Hatfield (R)	W	R
Packwood (R)	A	A
PENNSYLVANIA		
Heinz (R)	R	R
Schweiker (R)	W	W
RHODE ISLAND		
Pell (D)	R	R
Chafee (R)	R	W
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Hollings (D)	W	W
Thurmond (R)	W	W
SOUTH DAKOTA		
McGovern (D)	A	A
Pressler (R)	A	A
TENNESSEE		
Sasser (D)	W	R
Baker (R)	W	W
TEXAS		
Bentsen (D)	W	R
Tower (R)	W	W
UTAH		
Garn (R)	W	R
Hatch (R)	W	R
VERMONT		
Leahy (D)	W	R
Stafford (R)	W	W
VIRGINIA		
Byrd (D)	W	R
Warner (R)	W	R
WASHINGTON		
Jackson (D)	R	R
Magnuson (D)	W	R
WEST VIRGINIA		
Byrd (D)	W	W
Randolph (D)	R	R
WISCONSIN		
Nelson (D)	R	R
Proxmire (D)	W	W
WYOMING		
Simpson (R)	W	W
Wallop (R)	W	W



FRANK DROZAK

Task Force Hits Exploitation By L.A. Sweatshops

(Continued from Page 1)

pressure on the manufacturer to assure that his contractors live up to the law. But he noted that courts require a strong showing of awareness of violations by manufacturers in such cases.

The operator of one of the shops sued by the Labor Dept. told reporters that the government "made up lies" because "they are trying to put us out of business so the employees won't have to work."

LOS ANGELES is second to New York City as a garment center. Evidence of exploitation of illegal aliens by non-union contractors has been found on both coasts.

Last year, the Ladies' Garment Workers took reporters on a tour of New York's poverty-ravaged South Bronx, pointing out sweatshop operations in apartments and boarded-up houses employing aliens from Latin America and Asia, exploited in the same manner as Mexican workers in California.

Frank Drozak New President Of Seafarers

Frank Drozak, who had been serving as the union's acting president, assumed the presidency of the Seafarers, succeeding Paul Hall. Hall died last month after a lengthy battle with cancer.

Earlier this year, Drozak was elected to succeed Hall as president of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

At a meeting last December, SIU's executive board voted to make Drozak acting president and to authorize him to assume the full presidency immediately upon Hall's death. Hall, who was stricken last November, died on June 22 at the age of 65.

A FORMAL, mail-ballot election by SIU members will be held this November.

Drozak, who is 52, was a long-time associate of Hall. Like Hall, he is a native of Alabama. From 1976 until he became acting president, he held the elected position of executive vice president of SIU's Atlantic, Gulf, Great Lakes & Inland Waterways District.

Drozak's maritime career began aboard U.S.-flag vessels as a boatswain, with Mobile, Ala., his home port. He later served as an SIU organizer in Mobile and in the union's office in Philadelphia, where he was elected port agent in 1964.

HE ALSO represented the union on the West Coast, making San Francisco his base. In 1965, he was elected a vice president of the national union. Drozak was assigned to SIU headquarters in New York in 1972 and put in charge of contracts and contract enforcement.

He is a member of the New York State Coastal Management Citizens' Advisory Committee and holds a variety of positions in various labor organizations, including the New Jersey State Federation of Labor. He has also represented SIU at various international maritime conferences.

Fire Fighters' Awards Cite Outstanding Media Coverage

The Fire Fighters awarded $5,250 in prizes to 14 first-place and second-place winners in the union's annual contest for news media coverage of the hazards and complexities of the fire service.

Honorable mention awards and citations also were designated from the record number of entries submitted by U.S. and Canadian reporters, photographers, and newscasters.

CONTEST JUDGES also cited top IAFF local union publications for special awards. First-place prizes in each of the seven categories, covering materials published or broadcast during 1979, were $500 and a plaque. Second-place winners received $250 and a certificate.

Judges for the competition were Saul Miller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Information; Sara Fritz, labor reporter for U.S. News & World Report magazine, and James F. Casey, editor of Fire Engineering magazine.

Commenting on the selections by the contest judges, IAFF President William H. McClennan said "the increasing interest in the contest by representatives of the news media, and the high standard of journalistic excellence evidenced by the entries, are extremely gratifying to the fire fighters of the United States and Canada."

First-place winners were:

- Esther Crandall of New Brunswick magazine in Canada for an account of the hazards faced by fire fighters in a city with many old, highly flammable structures.
- Charles Kenny of the Boston Globe for an account of how fire fighters in a rundown sector of a major city cope with the hostile, dangerous, and exhausting conditions of their profession.
- Lil Junas of the Conway (Ark.) Log Cabin Democrat for best news or feature photo in a newspaper of less than 100,000 circulation.
- Jerry Tomaselli of the Chicago Sun Times, best news or feature photo in a newspaper of more than 100,000 circulation.
- Kathi McDonald and Tripp Frohlichstein of KMOX-TV, St. Louis, for a television feature on the aspirations of fire fighters and the challenges facing women seeking to become fire fighters.
- Bob Beaton, CJOB, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for a radio commentary on the use of arbitration as a means of settling fighters' bargaining disputes and avoiding strikes.
- The Master Stream, publication of IAFF Local 293 in Erie, Pa., as the outstanding union entry.



ASIAN-AMERICAN Free Labor Institute board of trustees discusses the organization's programs at its recent meeting in Washington, D.C. From left are AAFLI Executive Director Morris Paladino, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, Federation Sec.-Treas. Thomas Donahue, Francis X. Burkhardt of the Painters, AAFLI finance director S. D. Chang, and Teachers President Albert Shanker. Kirkland is president of the board; Donahue and Shanker are members. Burkhardt represented Painters President S. Frank Raftery. President Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters was elected secretary-treasurer, succeeding Hunter P. Wharton, president-emeritus of the Operating Engineers.

Anti-Union Drive

Prevailing Wage Laws Major Stake in Elections

Open-shop contractors are counting on a political tilt to the right in the November elections to add momentum to a campaign to scuttle the federal Davis-Bacon Act and repeal the many state prevailing wage laws that have been modeled on it.

The anti-union drive stalled in Congress, but has made some headway in the states over the past two years.

In Congress, repeated attempts to exempt various government programs from Davis-Bacon coverage have been defeated by both the House and Senate. The federal law, which dates from 1931, requires contractors to pay local prevailing wages and benefits on federally-funded construction.

BUT ALL OF the House and one-third of the Senate will stand for election in November, and the legislative outlook will be much more hazardous in the 97th Congress if a significant number of labor allies are replaced with conservatives.

Over the past two years, the fiercest battles have been in the 41 states that had comparable prevailing wage laws, some of which covered local as well as state-funded construction.

Two state laws—in Alabama and Florida—were repealed by the legislatures.

Arizona's law was saved last year by the governor's veto of a repeal bill. But it has since been nullified by the State Supreme Court, which upheld a state constitutional challenge to the use of collectively bargained rates as a prevailing wage guide.

THE FATE OF Michigan's law is uncertain pending a higher court review of an injunction that barred enforcement of prevailing wage requirements in certain school construction projects.

On the plus side, measures to repeal or weaken "little Davis-Bacon Acts" were beaten back in more than a score of states, according to a tally by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Four states raised the dollar volume "threshold" for projects covered by prevailing wage laws—Connecticut, New Mexico, Washington and Wyoming. But proposals for more drastic legislation were beaten back.

AND THE COURT tests went both ways. Just last month, a Pennsylvania state court upheld the prevailing wage law and its administration against a challenge brought by non-union contractors. The court also upheld the state's right to include fringe benefits as part of the prevailing wage determination.

Also, to a degree unmatched since "right-to-work" battles, state labor movements have demonstrated impressive strength in mobilizing union members on the issue.

A march on the Texas state capitol by more than 9,000 members of building trades unions last year was followed by defeat of a bill to repeal the state's prevailing wage law. And this spring, nearly 15,000 Kentucky union members demonstrated at the state capitol building against attempts to weaken worker protection laws, including the prevailing wage law.

FORTY-THREE of the 50 state legislatures will be elected in November and the outcome, along with 13 gubernatorial contests, will signal the intensity of the prevailing wage battles over the next two years.

One certain battleground is Utah, where last year a Republican legislature passed a repeal bill but the Democratic governor vetoed it as "a misguided effort" to cut costs by reducing workers' pay. Both the legislature and the governor will be elected in November.

Other states where especially strong attacks have been made on prevailing wage laws include Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon and Wyoming.

IN TWO STATES, however, the labor movement was able to expand the prevailing wage concept.

Wisconsin enacted an anti-kickback law to penalize contractors and employees who seek to circumvent the prevailing wage requirement. And the New Jersey legislature voted to extend prevailing wage standards to include projects financed by the State Economic Development Authority.

CONVENTION

The Connecticut State AFL-CIO convention will be held Aug. 26-28 in Hartford, instead of Sept. 10-12 as previously scheduled.



COLLECTION FOR AFL-CIO'S Cambodia Crisis Campaign brought $1,081 in cash from delegates to The Newspaper Guild's convention in Toronto. Locals pledged another $1,250 and the union's executive board voted a $1,000 contribution. Edna Berger and William H. McLeman count the collection, in both Canadian and U.S. currency.

ILO Warns Inflation Surge Will Persist in Most Nations

The inflationary spiral that surged sharply last year in both developed and developing countries continues to gnaw at incomes throughout the world in 1980, the International Labor Organization reported.

"Inflation in the western industrialized countries is expected to reach about 12 percent, on average, during the first half of 1980 and fall to just under 10 percent in the first half of 1981, while developing countries especially will be saddled with mounting debts," the ILO observed.

"Further data available for the first quarter of 1980 show that the general upward trend of inflation in 1979 has not abated," the ILO study notes. It attributes the sharp escalation in living costs in many countries to large increases in oil prices.

THE STUDY, based on data from 72 countries, also cites analysts from the Organization of Economic Cooperation & Development who see a sharp rise of unemployment, to 24 million, in OECD countries except Japan by mid-1981, which would further aggravate the woes of inflation-ridden countries.

Once-alarming "two-digit" inflation rates are rapidly becoming a fact of life in industrialized and underdeveloped nations alike, the ILO warned. Following a respite between 1977 and 1978 when inflation rates generally declined, 1979 brought soaring living costs to workers the world over, the ILO said.

A few samples: Argentina, with a 140 percent rise in prices, experienced the highest annual inflation rate last year. Israel's rate rose to 111 percent in 1979, more than double the 1978 increase of 48 percent. The United States rate of increase was 13.4 percent, while prices rose 17.2 percent in Britain and 24.7 percent in Greece.

"EVEN SWITZERLAND, which had maintained annual inflation rates of 1 percent or below during 1977 and 1978, did not escape the general rise in 1979 when living costs went up by over 5 percent," the ILO study noted.

At the other end of the scale, the inflation rate in Kuwait fell over the three years to 4.4 percent. The rate stood at 4.7 percent in Austria, the Netherlands, and Norway in 1979.

The findings are based on movements in the general price indices over the 1977-79 period for the 72 countries, which have been published in the ILO Bulletin of Labor Statistics.

Ship Officers Union Marks Centennial

New York—The International Organization of Masters, Mates & Pilots is marking the 100th anniversary of its formation and its growth into a strong union representing members not only on the bridge and deck of U.S. merchant ships but in a growing and diversified field of maritime-related industries as well.

As it moves into its second century of existence, the MM&P represents licensed ship's officers, commissioned pilots, port captains and other shoreside supervisory personnel, towboate masters, traffic controllers, boarding officers, educators, craftsmen, and technicians in a wide field of maritime services.

IT TRACES its origins to the tragic burning of the Long Island Sound passenger steamer Seawanhaka on June 28, 1880. Despite his skilled seamanship and heroic behavior in steering the flaming vessel ashore, the master of the Seawanhaka, Capt. Charles Smith, was indicted for manslaughter and brought to trial.

Capt. Frank H. Ward, master of the steamer Minnehonock which lay nearby, witnessed the incident and, with others, formed a committee to seek justice for Smith. The committee ultimately became an association of licensed deck officers calling themselves Harbor No. 1. By 1887, it had 60 members and held regular meetings in New York City. Shortly afterward, other "harbors" were formed, in Camden and Jersey City, N.J.; Roundout and Brooklyn, N.Y., and Boston.

That year, a Grand Harbor was formed and took the name of the American Brotherhood of Steamboat Pilots, with Ward as its first president. In 1894, it was decided to admit masters to membership, and the organization's name was changed to the American Association of Masters & Pilots of Steam Vessels.

OTHER NAME changes came in 1905, when mates were given membership and the charter changed to the American Association of Masters, Mates & Pilots; in 1920, when the title changed to National Organization, Masters, Mates & Pilots of America, and in 1944, when the union took its present name.

From the start, the MM&P has focused on legislative protection for its members. The union, for instance, pressed vigorously for an amendment to federal law that would correct a century-old economic injustice affecting shipmasters whose companies went bankrupt.

Under the law, sailors and other officers were given first preference in lien proceedings to collect their wages and other benefits. Masters were excluded from this favored treatment because of their status as the "owner's representative" aboard ship. An MM&P bill to include masters in the preference lien category was signed into law in 1968 to correct this inequity.

IN 1971, the 13,000-member union merged with the Longshoremen to give both organizations added strength in promoting a healthier American merchant marine. MM&P is an autonomous affiliate of the ILA.

Changes in the nation's industrial needs have opened up new fields for MM&P organizing activities. The new offshore oil and mineral industry alone operates a fleet of 2,000 vessels, four times the size of the unionized fleet, and the union is already responding to this challenge.

Among the MM&P's members is AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, who graduated from the Merchant Marine Academy in 1942 and served as a deck officer in the maritime services throughout World War II.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

State Extends Ban On Stevens Products

Boston—For the second successive year, the state of Massachusetts is refusing to purchase any products of the J. P. Stevens Company.

The state's fiscal 1981 budget, approved by the legislature and signed by the governor, specifically forbids the use of any state funds to buy Stevens goods, which are also the target of a nationwide consumer boycott called by the Clothing & Textile Workers.

Massachusetts AFL-CIO President Arthur Osborne called the state's action a "courageous step which will insure that no taxpayer's dollars will be used to support the illegal and inhumane practices of the J. P. Stevens Company."

Stevens has been the target of similar action by the states of California, Connecticut and Maine.

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Reagan, Bush Mark Party's Shift to Right

Detroit—Ronald Reagan claimed the presidential nomination he earned through his primary victories as the Republican Party veered further to the right and beckoned the nation's voters to follow.

Four years ago, Reagan had been stopped just short of seizing the presidential nomination from incumbent Gerald R. Ford in a bruising convention battle.

This time his supporters so thoroughly dominated the convention that the remnants of the GOP's moderate-to-conservative mainstream sought only the consolation prize of the vice presidency and refrained from a public challenge to even the most controversial platform planks.

Thus, when Reagan announced his vice presidential choice, he assured the convention delegates that his former primary rival, George Bush, "told me that he can enthusiastically support the platform across the board."

FOR A FEW incredible hours, it appeared that Ford might accept second place on the Reagan ticket. But they could not come to an understanding and the so-called GOP "dream ticket" was not to be.

Reagan first came to political prominence in the 1964 election as an attractive Hollywood personality who campaigned effectively for Barry Goldwater, yesteryear's hero of the Republican right.

Goldwater was soundly beaten in that election, which also decimated Republican ranks in Congress. But two years later, Reagan catapulted to the governorship of California and easily won a second term, though by a halved majority. Ironically, the Republican standard bearer was once a New Deal Democrat and is a former president of the Screen Actors Guild.

In this volatile political year, Reagan starts off with a sizable constituency that responds to his upbeat assurances of simplistic solutions to complex problems.

Thus, as Reagan puts it, "government causes inflation so the way to bring down inflation is to bring down the cost of government."

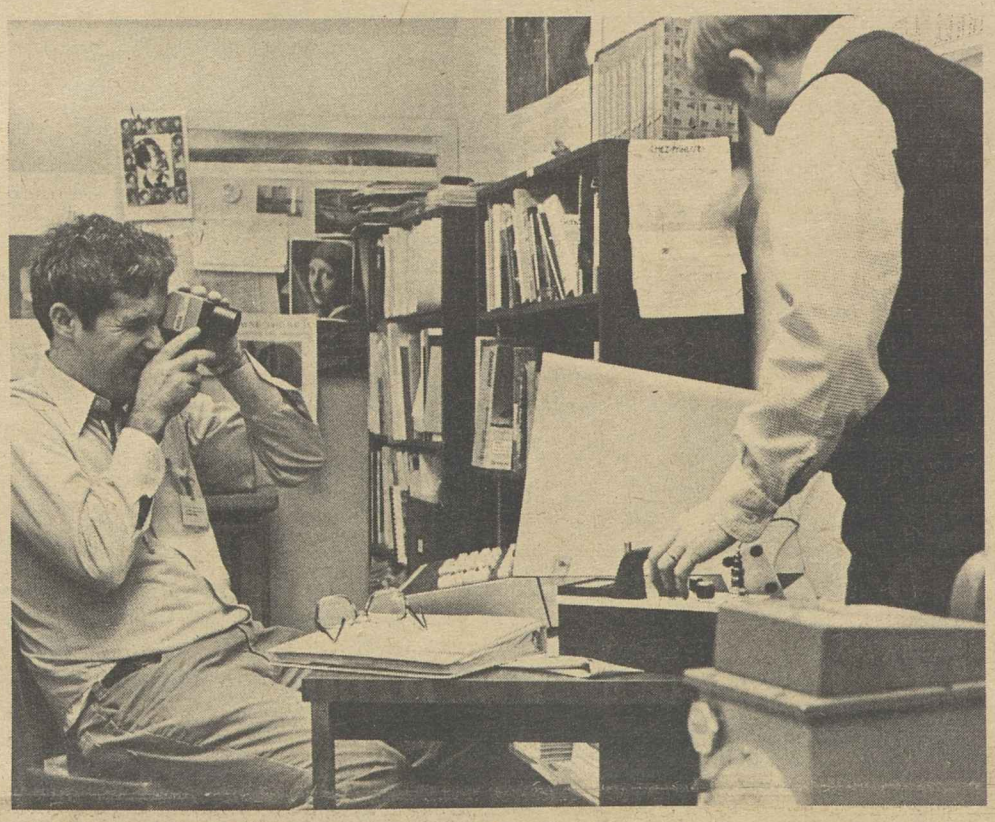
HE HAS BEEN both high and low in the opinion polls. But just before the convention, he was up—leading a three-man race in which Republican maverick John Anderson was apparently hurting President Carter more than the man who knocked him out of the race for the GOP nomination.

Bush was the last of the primary contenders to be eliminated from the presidential race. He had a strong base of support in the GOP and his selection was seen as minimizing the risk of widespread Republican defections in November.

The vice presidential candidate is from a socially prominent New England family, the son of a former Republican senator from Connecticut. Bush made his own millions in the Texas oil fields before his election to the House in 1966 as a staunch conservative.

(Continued on Page 8)

GOP Platform Follows Conservative Blueprint



FACTORS CAUSING eye stress and fatigue for workers using video display terminals (VDTs) are checked by researchers for the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health. The NIOSH study covered VDTs in use at newspaper and health insurance organizations in the San Francisco Bay area whose employees are represented by the Newspaper Guild, International Typographical Union and Office & Professional Employees.

Party Policy Tailored to Candidates

By David L. Perlman

Detroit—The Republican Party adopted a hard-line conservative platform, shaped to mirror the views of its presidential candidate and the ideology of a large majority of the delegates who nominated him.

Its strongly reiterated theme is that both unemployment and inflation can be cured through new tax incentives to business and investors, coupled with less government interference with the decisions of the marketplace. The reliance on the private sector would be reflected in a virtual abandonment of government programs to put people to work and ease the hardships of recession.

"A HEALTHY business environment" would bring a golden age for America's workers, the Republican platform promises, "by fostering competition among potential employers to provide more attractive working conditions, better retirement and health benefits, higher wages and salaries and generally improving job security."

The GOP platform embraced the most radical of the tax cut proposals that have been seriously introduced in Congress—the Kemp-Roth bill to slash federal income taxes and tax revenues by 30 percent over three years. The current Republican position for a 10 percent cut, with the biggest savings going to those with the highest income, was described in the platform as a "first step."

In some areas of special concern to the trade union movement, the Republican Party platform:

- Proposed as a solution to high youth

(Continued on Page 3)

New Federal Rules

Nursing Home Violators Face Cutoff of Payments

Nursing homes that violate the rights of patients will be cut off from federal Medicare and Medicaid payments under new rules of the Dept. of Health & Human Services, the first ever to include patients' rights as a condition for receiving federal funds.

Many of the proposed regulations issued by HHS parallel recommendations in a 1977 report by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which also called for cutting off payments to violators. The council's conclusions were based on its own year-long investigation of nursing home conditions, coordinated by the federation's Dept. of Community Services.

HHS UNDER SEC. Nathan Stark told a news conference the proposed regulations would be a major step toward ending the conditions of "impersonality, indifference and isolation" under which some elderly patients suffer in nursing homes.

About 18,000 facilities will be subject to the new regulations, which will take effect after public comment and final hearings are completed.

The proposed regulations call for:

- Full rights to privacy including quarters for sleeping, bathing, dressing, reading and writing and receiving visitors.
- Privacy of incoming and outgoing mail.
- Privacy during medical examinations, treatment and care discussions.
- The right to receive visitors and to freely associate with others in and out of the facility.
- Virtual 24-hour access to the patient by family and other appropriate visitors.
- Access to the patient by legal advocates, nursing home ombudsmen and others who have the patient's permission to visit.

(Continued on Page 3)

Foreign-Owned U.S. Firms Warm Up to Anti-Unionism

By John R. Oravec

More and more foreign firms setting up operations in the United States are being indoctrinated in American-style union-busting long before they open their U.S. plants.

Foreign enterprises also are being wooed by "right-to-work" states with boasts of a union-free economic climate to provide low-wage workforces. Additional inducements for the incoming foreign investors by certain states include below-standard unemployment compensation benefits and low payments on workers' compensation premiums.

This new brand of anti-unionism with a multinational flavor directed at American workers is explored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services in its current monthly newsletter on union-busters.

"Some foreign-owned companies are picking up bad habits in the United States," the newsletter observes.

"They come over here to invest in new plants (a good idea) and then join with their anti-union colleagues in the American business community to prevent workers from forming unions (a very bad idea)."

AMERICAN - BASED union - busting consulting firms reach out for their foreign clients well before they enter the U.S. market, the newsletter points out.

Last year, American Management Re-

(Continued on Page 7)

Industrial Output Declines Sharply For Third Month

The continuing decline in the nation's industrial output, which plunged another 2.4 percent in June, drove home the point that the current recession still is building momentum.

The June drop in production at factories, utilities, and mines followed declines of 2.4 percent in May and 2.2 percent in April. These were the largest monthly drops since production fell 3.4 percent in January 1975 during the lost, and much more severe, recession.

The one bright spot in the report involved automobile production, which has been especially hard hit by the economic downturn. The Federal Reserve Board said auto assemblies rose about 7 percent last month, from 5.5 million to 5.9 million. It was the first increase in car production since February.

Improvement also was reported in the

(Continued on Page 8)

Willow Island Report Cites Soft Concrete

Weak concrete was a key cause of an April 1978 power plant construction disaster at Willow Island, W. Va., in which 51 building trades craftsmen were killed, a study by the National Bureau of Standards concluded.

"The concrete was not strong enough to support the construction loads," the Occupational Safety & Health Administration said in releasing the NBS's final report on the study. Similar findings had been issued last May by the NBS in a draft report.

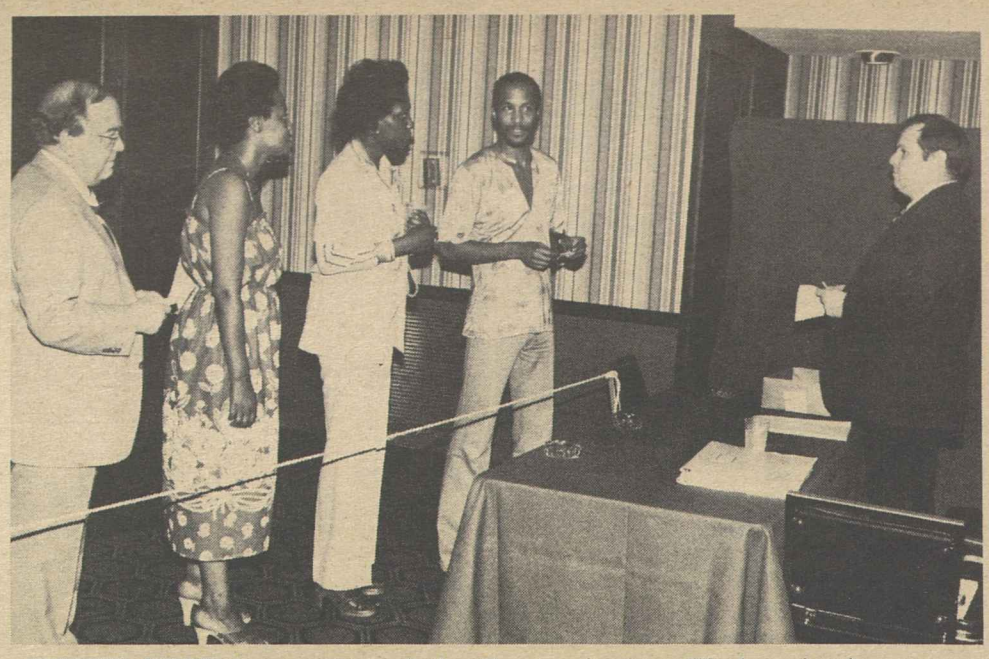
OSHA said the Bureau of Standards determined that the concrete needed a comprehensive strength of 1,000 pounds per square inch (PSI) to avoid the disaster. But NBS estimated "the strength of the concrete at the time of the accident at 220 PSI," OSHA said.

NBS RESEARCHERS concluded that the concrete section to which scaffolding was attached had been poured the day before the disaster and was not given sufficient time to cure.

Following a six-week investigation of the tragedy, OSHA proposed civil fines in June 1978 totalling $108,300 against three companies it had cited for 10 willful and 10 serious safety violations that led to the collapse of the scaffolding.

The three firms—Research-Cottrell, Inc. of Bound Brook, N.J.; United Engineers of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory of Pittsburgh—appealed the citations and proposed penalties to the Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission. The case is still pending.

The 51 dead construction workers were members of four AFL-CIO unions: the Iron Workers, Laborers, Carpenters and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.



STRIKE VOTE by members of the Communications Workers in the current round of bargaining with the Bell System finds CWA President Glenn E. Watts, left, lined up to cast ballot with other members of Local 2336 in Washington. CWA has warned Bell that a strike will ensue unless an acceptable settlement is reached by the Aug. 9 expiration date of the current contract.

CWA Settles Long Dispute With New General Tel Pact

The Communications Workers approved a new three-year agreement with General Telephone Co. of the Southwest that will provide substantial pay and fringe-benefit improvements for 8,000 workers in a four-state area.

In recently concluded mail balloting, CWA members employed by the firm voted 2,684 to 1,595 to accept the terms of the pact. The contract covers workers in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arkansas.

MEANWHILE, THE union is proceeding with a strike vote among its half-million members employed by the Bell Telephone System. The voting results are expected to be made known on July 25, two weeks before the union's national labor agreement with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. expires.

The agreement with General Telephone settled a contract dispute that erupted in a strike against the company on May 16. Union negotiators had rejected an offer from the firm because it failed to narrow the gap between pay rates for Bell and General Telephone employees. CWA's executive board called off the strike on June 11, advising members that the union had negotiated the best terms it could and that a prolonged strike would not be effective. Employees of the company returned to work over a two-week period beginning on June 15.

The new contract provides an immediate 7.9 percent wage increase, plus 2 percent annual pay boosts in November of 1980, 1981, and 1982. Two cost-of-living adjustments, not to exceed 6.5 percent each year, will be made in May 1981 and in May 1982.

THE AGREEMENT also includes a new "standardized job bidding procedure" to make it easier for clerical workers and telephone operators—most of whom are women—to transfer into higher paid craft positions.

Among other improvements, the contract increases pension benefits, facilitates early retirement, improves life insurance benefits for current retirees, gives employees with 25 years of service a fifth week of vacation, adds an 11th paid holiday, increases night shift differential pay, and provides improvements in coverage for surgical procedures.

The agreement also makes employees eligible in January 1983 to participate in the company savings plan.

OSHA Rebuffed by Court On Walk-Around Pay Rule

A federal appeals court has struck down an Occupational Safety & Health Administration rule that required employers to pay workers wages for accompanying federal compliance officers on inspections of workplaces.

The court held that OSHA took a shortcut around the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) when it issued the "walk-around" pay regulation in August 1977.

The ruling by a three-judge panel of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals from the District of Columbia overturns a federal district court decision that said the OSHA regulation was "interpretive" and thus was exempt from the APA requirements.

BUT IN CHALLENGING the OSHA regulation, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce insisted that the federal safety agency could not implement the walk-around pay rule without first publishing a notice in the Federal Register and without holding hearings for public comment as prescribed by APA.

In reversing the lower court decision, the appellate court said OSHA had ignored a 1975 federal district court decision that said the federal job safety law "neither prohibits nor compels pay for walk-around time."

Unions had sought the walkaround pay coverage since the early 1970s to assure that workers would not be docked for the time they spent off their regular jobs to participate in the inspections.

WALL-TO-WALL inspections of large plants in hazardous industries often take several weeks to complete.

After a five-week inspection of a Mobil Oil Corp. facility in 1971, the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers filed a complaint with OSHA that the company had discriminated against two union members by failing to pay them their regular wages while on the inspection tours.

George C. Guenther, the head of OSHA in 1972, dismissed the OCAW complaint, and his policy was upheld in 1975 by a federal court. In that decision, the court held that walk-around time was not considered as hours worked under provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), and, therefore, employers were not compelled to compensate workers.

When Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham issued the 1977 rule, she said employers would be required to pay wages for walk-around time or be charged with discrimination under Section 11(c) of the 1970 federal job safety law.

A subsequent interpretation of the Solicitor of Labor reinforced Bingham's policy on the walk-around pay rule.

ALTHOUGH THE appellate court ordered the walk-around pay rule vacated, it did not bar OSHA from issuing a similar regulation in conformity with APA provisions.

"In holding that this regulation is legislative in nature but improperly promulgated, we intimate no view on whether the Assistant Secretary could reissue the same rule after satisfying the requirements of" the Administrative Procedure Act, the court said.

"Only after the full notice-and-comment procedures have run their course will we have a record enabling us to judge whether ordering pay for walk-around time is indeed a statutorily authorized, rational nonarbitrary, and noncapricious method of supplementing" the job safety law's provisions. "We leave that question for another day."

Even so, the appellate court said it rejects "any notion the [OSHA] Administrator may have concerning the 'hours worked' definition of the FLSA as justification" for the walk-around pay regulation.

Citing the 1975 decision, the court said that worker compensation for walk-around time is a question for the legislative process, not the courts.

Detroit City Employees Win Pay, Benefit Improvements

Detroit—Some 9,000 city workers, represented by the State, County & Municipal Employees, ended a 10-day strike after approving a new three-year contract that includes higher wages and improved fringe benefits.

Ratification of the pact by members of AFSCME Council 25 came on July 12 at a meeting in Cobo Hall, and workers began returning to their jobs that day. State of Michigan mediators played a key role in bringing union and city negotiators together during the marathon talks.

THE MASTER agreement reached by Council 25 negotiators applies to workers in some 20 AFSCME locals. Bargainers reached an impasse when city officials, citing a budget deficit, refused to make realistic offers, Lloyd Simpson, the union's chief negotiator and executive vice president of Council 25, said.

Highlights of the agreement include pay increases totaling $1.60 an hour over three years, a new dental plan for which the city will pay 75 percent of the costs, and improved health coverage and sick leave benefits.

A major breakthrough provides for supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB) in the event of layoff. Similar to a UAW plan, the SUB program will pay workers $30 a week for the first 26 weeks of unemployment in addition to state unemployment insurance benefits. The plan is believed to be one of only a few in effect for public employees in the United States.

Other contract provisions increase the pay differential by 20 cents an hour on both afternoon and evening shifts, add another paid holiday, and raise uniform and clothing allowances.

Senate Urged To Strengthen Fair Housing

What the nation's fair housing law needs mostly is an enforcement mechanism, the AFL-CIO told a Senate Committee.

In a letter to members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, AFL-CIO Director Ray Denison urged support for a substitute amendment to the Fair Housing Act being offered by Senators Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) and Howell Heflin (D-Ala.).

A slightly different version of the fair housing bill passed the House in June. The final passage in the House was on a vote of 310-95, but the bill was saved from crippling amendments in dramatic votes of 205-204 and 209-196.

In his letter, Denison said the Bayh-Heflin measure is needed as a substitute because "an amendment adopted in subcommittee struck the administrative hearing and appeals procedure and inserted a referral to U.S. magistrates, thus adding another layer of judicial remedy."

'And the failures of judicial remedy are exactly why the Fair Housing Act needs to be amended, Denison said. The bill establishes the first enforcement measure under the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development.

AS THE LAW now stands, HUD can only investigate a charge of discrimination—on race, color, sex, national origin, or physical handicap—and seek conciliation. Failing that, a family's only other recourse under Title VIII of the 1968 act is through the costly and lengthy process of federal courts.

Under the House-passed bill, the Justice Dept. could set up a corps of administrative law judges to hold hearings on complaints referred by HUD. Previously, federal intervention was possible only when "widespread patterns" of discrimination were charged.

Government Updates Guide to OSHA Rules

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration has issued an updated edition of All About OSHA, a 47-page booklet that describes the provisions of the 1970 federal job safety law and the general policies and procedures of the safety agency.

The revised publication contains more extensive information than the earlier edition on occupational safety and health regulations covering workers in private industry and the federal sector.

Single copies of the booklet are available from OSHA area and regional offices as well as from the OSHA Publications Office at Room S-1212, Frances Perkins Dept. of Labor Building, Third St. and Constitution Ave. N.W.. Washington, D.C. 20210.

New Federal Rules

Nursing Home Violators Face Cutoff of Payments

(Continued from Page 1)

- The right to bring personal property into the facility.
- Confidentiality of all records and access to records by patients and their representatives.
- Prohibitions against involuntary transfers.
- The right to refuse certain treatment and medication.
- Protections from abusive chemical and physical restraint, including frequent monitoring of restrained patients.

AN IMPORTANT part of the new regulations, Stark said, will be the requirement that each patient receive upon admittance a comprehensive assessment of his or her medical, physical and psychosocial needs. This assessment would become the basis for a complete plan for care.

All health professionals in the facility will participate in this assessment and in its regular updating, ending the fragmented diagnoses and confusing treatment that has marked some care of the elderly.

Equally important, Stark said, is the stipulation that patients and their families must have the right to participate in the planning and the treatment process "to assure more individualized and more comprehensive patient-centered care."

COMMENTING on the new rules, Assistant Director John McManus of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services said the federation "heartily endorses and subscribes" to them.

McManus, who participated in the 1977 AFL-CIO investigation and testified on the results before a House committee, expressed satisfaction that the new standards emphasized the right to privacy.

"We discovered that in many nursing homes patients to not have the most basic human privacy, nor the privacy of their mail, their possessions or even of conversation with their families," he said.

"One of the most disturbing findings," he added "was to see the psychological damage this kind of treatment inflicts on the elderly."

McMANUS SAID the new regulations should help curb violations of both the constitutional rights and the human rights of the elderly in nursing homes.

The HHS proposals also include provisions to expand and upgrade many existing regulations, particularly those covering qualifications and training of health care workers in nursing homes.

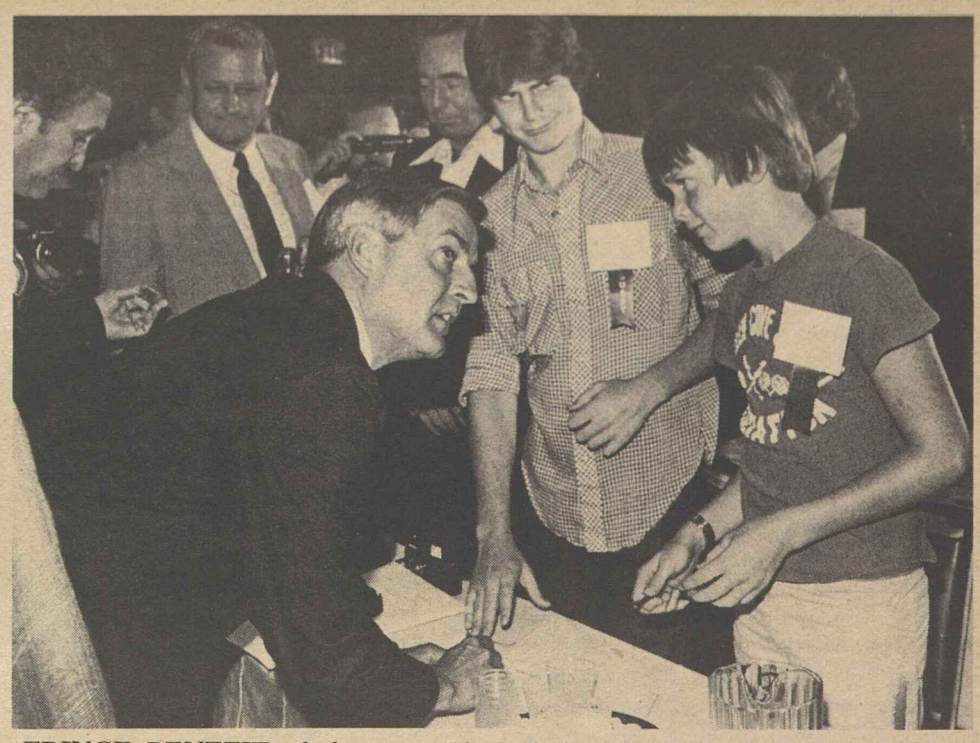
The AFL-CIO report concluded that many of the instances of abuse, neglect and insensitivity in nursing homes could be traced to the finding that the typical employee in a for-profit facility is "generally undercompensated, overworked and inadequately trained." Such workers, the report said, are stuck in dead-end jobs, and they are fearful of questioning management orders.

The report noted that the exception to these conditions exists in unionized nursing homes where wages are higher, employee turnover is substantially lower, career upgrading is available and employees are protected by grievance procedures.

ANOTHER MAJOR conclusion reached in the AFL-CIO report was that life safety, especially from death by fire, is seriously threatened in many nursing homes. Inadequate around-the-clock staffing by trained personnel was blamed for these conditions.

The HHS regulations would require 24-hour nursing care in all facilities as well as adequate trained staff on hand at all times to implement the nursing home's mandatory disaster plan.

HHS estimates that the cost to nursing homes of putting the upgrading and additional conditions into effect will be about 15 cents more per patient per day.



FRINGE BENEFIT of the convention of the International Union of Police Associations is enjoyed by Kevin and Keith Kiernan, sons of IUPA President Edward J. Kiernan. The young men obtained Vice President Mondale's autograph following his speech to the union's convention in Washington.

Donahue Hails Police Union On Progress in First Year

The growth of the International Union of Police Associations is important to the strength of the labor movement, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue told the delegates to the union's second convention. Congratulating the union on its first year of progress, Donahue promised continued AFL-CIO support of the IUPA's policies and organizing goals.

"The profession of law enforcement officer is one of the most remarkable in our society," he told the more than 200 delegates to the Washington meeting," and as working people and citizens you should have the right to organize and to link your professional identity with others in the structure of the AFL-CIO."

The IUPA, which has grown from 42 to 156 local unions since its founding in 1978, was chartered by the AFL-CIO in February 1979.

NOTING THE widespread interest among law enforcement officers in organizing, Donahue said the issues facing police men and women require the services of a "genuine trade union" rather than "the haphazard services of a weak and floundering association" like many of those outside the IUPA.

Much of the strength and health of today's labor movement, Donahue said, is built on labor's long history of efforts to obtain economic and social justice for working people.

He called for enactment of pending legislation to establish a Police Bill of Rights, the same basic rights and protections now enjoyed by other citizens.

DONAHUE reaffirmed the AFL-CIO's support for reform of the Hatch Act and state legislation along similar lines, and he called for passage of a comprehensive national collective bargaining act for public employees, including provisions for appropriate use of the arbitration procedure.

"It is important that you have links to the power and energy of the rest of the trade union movement," Donahue said, and he urged all IUPA local unions to affiliate with AFL-CIO state and local federations of labor.

"More than anywhere else, it is within those state and local organizations that you will find the support that every union needs in its day-to-day operations, and especially when the chips are down at the bargaining table," he declared.

Pamphlet Offers Tips On Writing Legislators

A new AFL-CIO pamphlet encourages union members to write to their elected representatives—in Congress, state legislatures and city councils—and gives specific suggestions on effective letters.

The title is "When You Write Your Legislator," and the publication can be ordered from the Pamphlet Division, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. Single copies are free. Larger orders are 5 cents each or $4 for 100.

New Project Designed to Aid Women in Professional Jobs

A new program to deal with special concerns of women employed in professional and technical occupations has been launched by the AFL-CIO Dept. for Professional Employees (DPE).

Department President Albert Shanker, in announcing the program, said informational materials on issues such as pay inequities, sex segregation, automation in the office, alternative work schedules, and sexual harassment will be developed and distributed by DPE's Women's Project.

IT WILL FOCUS on problems in such occupations as nursing, engineering, teaching, science, acting, banking, cinematography, and social work, as well as other professional and administrative positions.

In the last 20 years, the professional and technical occupation group has experienced the fastest rate of growth among women workers, with employment more than doubling. It is the third largest grouping of employed women, accounting for over 16 percent of all women in the workforce. However, women in these fields earn only 70 percent of the male income in the same field, the department noted.

Working with the 27 unions affiliated with the department, the project will also develop training and educational programs to promote the advancement of women to responsible union staff jobs. An initial survey of the DPE affiliates is underway to determine the number of women currently on staff and their positions.

THE WOMEN'S PROJECT was created through the efforts of DPE's Committee on Salaried and Professional Women. It is funded by a grant from the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

Project Coordinator is Ellen Wernick, who previously served as education and women's activities specialist for the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute where she was responsible for designing activities and programs to help women move into non-traditional jobs. Regina Canuso, formerly with the AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept., is research assistant for the project.

Liberalized Pension Guidelines Proposed

The Council on Wage & Price Stability has been urged to liberalize substantially its treatment of pensions under the Administration's wage guidelines.

The Pay Advisory Committee, a tripartite panel of labor, business and public representatives, made the recommendation to Council Chairman Alfred Kahn as it attempted to redress an inequity it perceived in the treatment of pay-related benefit plans and nonpay-related plans.

THE PAY COMMITTEE specifically recommended that changes in nonpay-related benefit levels that are necessary to maintain a traditional relationship between pensions and wages be charged only up to the level of the amount implemented under the basic pay standard. The pay standard for the second year of the Administration's anti-inflation program, through Sept. 30, is a range of 7.5 to 9.5 percent in annual pay hikes.

Any costs beyond the amount implemented under the basic pay standard that resulted from changes in pension benefit levels would be excluded from pay standard calculations, the committee recommended. Thus, if adopted by the council, those costs necessary to maintain traditional wage-pension benefit levels above the 7.5-9.5 percent standard would be given a "free ride."

The committee cautioned, however, that the parties should be able to show that the relationship between pensions and wages "had been established and/or maintained at the beginning of previous pay plans or collective bargaining agreements, and therefore has existed over a period of recent years."

THE RECOMMENDATIONS were proposed in the form of a series of questions and answers on pensions which must be approved by Kahn before they take effect. The council has often employed this method in promulgating new and revised procedures on pay and price policies.

Other committee recommendations:

- If pension benefit improvements that are "loaded" into a single year of a collective bargaining agreement or pay plan theoretically cause an employee unit to be out of compliance with the pay standard, the unit should not be considered in noncompliance if such "loading" is a matter of past practice.
- Undue hardship and gross inequity exceptions should be allowed for situations in which pension costs increase significantly because of "generally unanticipated events" such as plant closings and shifts in the workforce due to technological changes.

LABOR MEMBERS of the tripartite committee are AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride, President William Wynn of the Food & Commercial Workers, President John Lyons of the Iron Workers, and Douglas Fraser and Frank Fitzsimmons, presidents of the UAW and the Teamsters, respectively, both unaffiliated unions.

Former Labor Sec. John Dunlop heads the advisory committee. Its next meeting is scheduled Aug. 8.

Teachers Win Votes On Florida Campuses

The American Federation of Teachers won bargaining elections involving some 2,000 graduate teaching and research assistants at the University of Florida in Gainesville, and at the University of South Florida in Tampa.

Measuring Productivity

LONG EXPERIENCE has taught the labor movement that no segment of the American people can get ahead for very long at the expense of others.

That experience would indicate we will not go on forever in the present situation—in which the corporate community is enjoying a disproportionately large share of the national income, and the worker a disproportionately large share of the blame for our national economic troubles. The pendulum will swing back, as it always does and just did, for example, in 1978 and 1980 votes on tax questions in California. You can't fool a majority every time.

ONE MAJOR current attempt to mislead deals with productivity figures. We are hearing a great deal about the greed of the American Worker, the collapse of the work ethic and the nirvana business could build with a little more sweat—preferably someone else's sweat.

On productivity, much of the wisdom of the times is not true, and a great deal is a flat lie. Much of the confusion stems from a false comparison. It's comparatively easy to measure productivity in manufacturing.

But the nation's economy is moving away from the private, market-oriented production of goods toward a wide range of service industries in which measurements are not easy at all.

FOR ALL of the 1970s manufacturing productivity increased at an annual rate of 2.2 percent, which compared with 3.0 in the 1960s and 2.4 percent in the 1950s. The decade of the 1960s was one long period of economic expansion. There were a couple of mild recessions in the 1950s and two severe ones in the 1970s.

Throughout the 1970s, the nation's plants, equipment and productive capacity were underutilized. That means less expansion and modernization, and it means lower increases in productivity.

On the whole, it is astonishing that productivity in the 1970s grew nearly as fast as in the 1950s and compared so well with the 1960s.

The productivity increase in manufacturing amounted to 1.8 percent in 1979, and yet, we are told the productivity rate for business as a whole declined by nearly 1 percent.

THE DOWNWARD PULL has to come from the other parts of the private business sector—construction, finance, insurance, real estate, personal and business services and so on—and in these areas, the figures are as treacherous as quicksand.

How do you measure productivity in the banking and insurance industries? Government analysts use measurements related to the flow of dollars, so inflation, recession and such matters have far greater impact than the amount of exertion by workers.

The productivity rate of a roadside motel is keyed to its occupancy rate, so when soaring gasoline prices keep travelers at home, what about the productivity of the maids who made the beds?

And, yet, we find all these variables and imponderables dumped into a so-called "national productivity rate" that disguises and misrepresents the real and outstanding performance of workers whose productivity really can be measured. What we know is that the American worker is the most productive on earth in every area in which real comparisons can be made.

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A Statistical Fable

Government Study Preserves Myths on Cost of Regulations

By Gus Tyler

GOVERNMENT REGULATION of industry is costing about $100 billion a year, they say. It's a big factor in our inflation, they opine. And we must cut down, they conclude.

The big bill, that heavy hundred billion, is not what the federal government itself spends on regulation. That sum—the cost of administering the regulatory program—is about $5 billion. The other $95 billion is the cost of compliance—getting the outlays of industry to clean water, reduce pollution, prevent cancer and deformed infants, protect life and limb, and generally make living a bit more livable.

ALTHOUGH THE social benefits of regulation far outweigh the costs, you may expect that for the next several years you will be hearing more and more about the billions thrown away on "regulation."

Big and small business will lose no opportunity to blame "regulation" for the ills of our society, because these entrepreneurs—with their eyes on the bottom line—would like to make what they please, advertise as they please, manufacture as they please, dump where they please. To most of these single-minded souls, profit is the purpose, and if complying with "regulations" cuts into profit, then the regs are wrong.

The campaign to put the onus on "regulation" has just received a big boost in the form of a staff study for Congress's Joint Economic Committee on the subject of "Government Regulation." Among other things, the study put a semi-official imprimatur on the allegation that "regulation" costs about $100 billion a year.

How did the staff arrive at this fat figure? A footnote on page 5 informs us that "these estimates and projections are based on the 1976 compliance cost estimates by Murray Weidenbaum, and his subsequent calculations of 1979 compliance costs."

WEIDENBAUM, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Nixon, is now in residence with the American Enterprise Institute and running a program called the Center for the Study of American Business. Both outfits are favored recipients of substantial corporate contributions.

Now, how did Weidenbaum reach his conclusion? He could simply have totaled all compliance costs in 1979 and added it to government costs for administration to get the answer. But that approach would have been almost prohibitively gigantic. Instead he chose a method that is as unscientific as it is imaginative and as subjective as he would like it to be to fit his preformed conclusions. Here's the way Mark Green, director of the Public Citizens' Congress Watch, describes the Weidenbaum witchcraft:

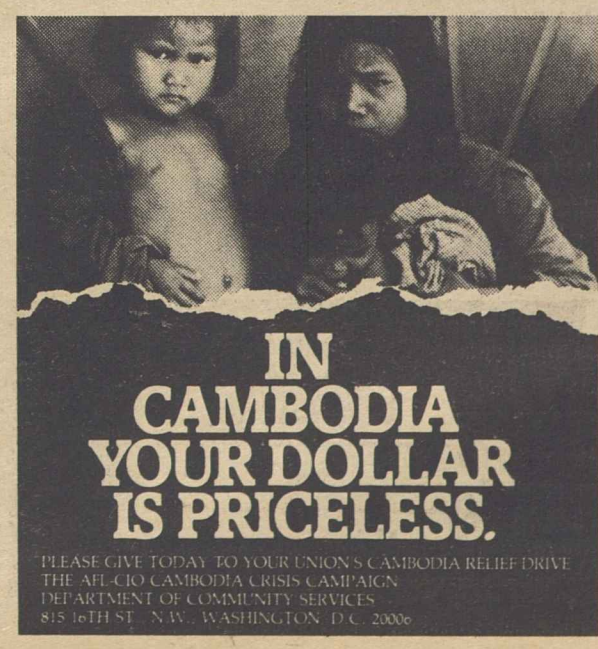
"He gets into the $100 billion stratosphere by multiplying his computation of government administrative costs for fifty-five agencies in 1979 ($4.8 billion) by twenty, on the theory that complying with regulations costs, on average, twenty times direct government costs. This ratio is based on a handful of studies of several agencies' compliance costs, which give Weidenbaum his average multiplier of twenty."

BY THIS sloppy syllogism, Weidenbaum can get any kind of multiplier he likes, just by choosing the agencies that fit his needs. Someone else could pick a few agencies where compliance costs are only twice as much as administrative costs, or half as much, or just nothing at all.

In several areas, government regulation, by setting floors on prices or by limiting competition, actually enriches businessmen—so the compliance cost is a minus.

Weidenbaum manufactured a myth. But since it is a useful myth to the men of money, it will be widely mentioned, especially now that the fable has become the foundation for a government report.

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'Crude, Blatant Prejudice'

Minorities Handy Scapegoats For Troubles of Auto Industry

By Bayard Rustin

NOW THAT THE AUTOMOBILE industry has all but collapsed because of the uncontrollable flood of foreign cars and the catastrophic drop in consumer demand, business leaders and economists are frantically rounding up suspects, the people who will be blamed for the decline—more precisely, the murder—of what was once America's premier industrial sector.

Not surprisingly, many management people are pointing their fingers at workers, specifically women and minorities. Several weeks ago, for instance, the lead story in the Wall Street Journal, the business community's most prestigious mouthpiece, blamed the closing of Ford's Mahwah, N.J., plant on the workers. The Journal's headlines were an indictment: "Mahwah, N.J., Site Was Hurt By Absences, Vandalism," the paper declared. To add a little more spice to the story, the editors added "Marijuana on the Night Shift."

BUILT IN 1955," the Journal's reporter noted, "Ford's Mahwah plant quickly developed a history of labor and quality problems. Some blamed them partly on a high proportion of black and Hispanic workers who hadn't had experience on assembly lines."

As if blacks and Hispanics weren't enough of a headache, the Journal pointed out that "additional problems" arose in 1976 and 1977, when "there was a major influx of women as Ford tried to comply with federal mandates for equal opportunity."

The women, according to the Journal's sources at Mahwah, "weren't up to assembly line work." Indeed, they were supposedly so clumsy that they kept cracking windshields on trucks because they couldn't handle the heavy equipment.

By running such a damning and unfair story on the workers of Mahwah, the Journal is setting forth what is rapidly becoming the official corporate line on America's economic problems: declining or stagnating productivity, business would have us believe, is caused by over-paid, lazy and inferior workers, in this case, blacks, Hispanics and women. As expected, scarcely a word is ever uttered about the devastating impact of imports or the disastrous mistakes of management.

An examination of the facts, however, punctures and quickly deflates the assertion that blacks and women are significant causes of deteriorating quality and productivity in the auto industry. First of all, auto manufacturing has always had a fairly large proportion of black and female workers. Back in the late 1960s, when the auto companies were doing well, there were roughly 220,000 female auto workers. In 1977, about 240,000 women worked in the auto factories, hardly a gigantic increase. The same holds true for blacks—the proportion of black workers in the auto industry has not increased significantly during the last 10 or 12 years.

What is more, there is no evidence to support the claim that blacks and women are less efficient or more careless than white males. Such an assertion rests not on fact, but on nothing more than crude, blatant prejudice.

As to the argument that American workers have priced themselves out of the market by demanding exhorbitant wages while their counterparts in Japan, Germany, France, Italy and Sweden (the five major sources of foreign cars) settled for less, a look at the statistics tells quite a different story. Between 1967 and 1979, for instance, hourly compensation for American manufacturing workers increased by 151.3 percent. But the hourly wages for workers in Japan increased by 433.5 percent, in France by 354.0 percent, in Sweden by 324.5 percent, and in Germany by 237.4 percent. So, it is abundantly clear that the issue of high wages is a false and misleading one.

ALL OF THESE baseless accusations against workers come at a time when the economy continues to sink into a deeper and more damaging recession than predicted. The business community, which has done nothing to control imports and which has mismanaged large sectors of the economy, now needs scapegoats. Workers, as usual, are the easiest and most defenseless targets; they are being dragged on stage to receive stern lectures about the sanctity of hard work, frugality, and respect for their employers.

But it is getting harder every day to convince workers and minorities that they, the victims of recession, are the fundamental cause of their own suffering.

Farm Goods, Medicines

Union Members Have Key Role In Drive for Cambodian Relief

AMERICA'S WORKERS are playing an important role in helping millions of Cambodians ease the suffering of a decade of civil war, famine and genocide, AFL-CIO Assistant Community Services Director John McManus said on Labor News Conference.

McManus stressed that providing the seed, farming equipment and tools to "stave off the famine that threatens them" is the basic objective of the labor movement. He said labor's effort includes the Teamsters, Mine Workers and Auto Workers and is part of the overall drive of the Cambodia Crisis Center throughout all sectors of the nation.

"America's trade unions will always respond to the needs of the world, as well as our own country," McManus declared.

Appearing with McManus on the network radio program was Kris Jacobs, labor liaison representative for the Cambodia Crisis Center, who pointed out that Cambodia's economy, along with its political structure and the lives of its people, has been so disrupted that the five million survivors of the tragedy are "totally dependent on international relief."

Jacobs said all of the funds raised by the center, of which AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland is a co-chairman, will be used for farm and medical supplies. She said that in December the Cambodians hope to harvest their first full crop in more than a year. Warfare and drought decimated last year's crop.

IN ADDITION to organized labor and some of the nation's largest employers, Jacobs said that many civic organizations, including B'nai B'rith, the Lions and the Girl Scouts, have pledged institutional and membership campaigns to help the people of Cambodia.

Jacobs and McManus said response to the Cambodian appeal has been very encouraging and is expected to continue to mount in the months ahead. The drive will be completed by late fall, and the Crisis Center will go out of business at the end of the year, they said.

Reporters questioning Jacobs and McManus were Alan Adams of Employment Relations Report and David Prosten of Press Associates, Inc. The program is produced by the AFL-CIO as a public service and is broadcast weekly on Mutual radio.

Full Measure of Quality!



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHENEVER GOVERNMENT proposes a rule to help protect workers or the public from an in-plant or environmental pollutant, a common refrain from industry is that the cost of compliance will far exceed any conceivable benefit to the public health and welfare.

Corporate protests that cleanup measures will cost millions or billions of dollars usually come hand-in-hand with threats of plant shutdowns and consequent loss of jobs and revenue for workers and their communities.

The costs of cleanup, businessmen are wont to say, would be simply too much to bear, and certainly much more than the regulators would have the public believe.

A RECENT STUDY done by consultants for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) brings some new and valuable information to the debate.

"Comparisons of Estimated and Actual Pollution Control Cost for Selected Industries" reveals that not only are industry cost predictions sometimes gross exaggerations of the expenses that are actually incurred, but often the government's own calculations of expected compliance costs also are higher than the costs later prove to be.

The study examined pollution control costs for the automobile, pulp and paper, petroleum refining, iron and steel and electric utilities industries. It evaluated capital costs—money spent to install new pollution control equipment—during the mid-1970s, a period in which several major pollution control measures took effect.

FOR EXAMPLE, in 1975, automakers for the first time were required to install catalytic converters on most of their cars to meet new federal exhaust emission standards. Two years later, tougher water pollution control rules for major industries took effect.

Among the findings of the EPA-sponsored study were:

● For the iron and steel industry, water pollution control costs for 1975 to 1977 were forecast at about $830 million by EPA and at about $1.6 billion by the industry. The actual cost proved to be $510 million. EPA's estimate was 60 percent above the mark. The industry forecast was 210 percent too high.

● For the petroleum refining industry, the cost of water pollution control from 1974 to 1977 was estimated at $1.4 billion by both EPA and the industry. Actual expenditures were about $590 million, 140 percent less than expected.

● The automobile industry said the sticker-price increases per car, as a result of costs to comply with new emission standards in 1975 and 1976, would be $110 to $496. EPA's forecast was $200 to $220, remarkably close to the actual sticker price rise of about $215 per car. The industry predictions included overestimates of about 130 percent at the higher end of the scale.

● The electric utilities overestimated by 36 percent the cost of complying with water pollution control requirement from 1974 to 1977. While the industry predicted $2.6 billion in costs, the actual expenditures amounted to some $1.91 billion. EPA underestimated the cost, forecasting $1.7 billion in expenditures.

DEBATE UNDOUBTEDLY will continue over costs and benefits of pollution control—despite modern society's increasing cancer rate and the recent report by a presidential panel that up to 80 to 90 percent of all cancers are environmentally induced.

The EPA-sponsored study should help clarify at least one element of the controversy. From now on, industry outcries over anticipated costs of pollution control rules can be viewed from a more realistic and informed perspective.



LABOR'S EFFORTS to bring needed relief for millions of suffering Cambodians is gaining momentum, Assistant Director John McManus of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services said. He was joined on Labor News Conference by Kris Jacobs of the Cambodia Crisis Center. They were interviewed by Alan Adams, left, of Employment Relations Report and David Prosten, right, of Press Associates, Inc. The program is produced by the AFL-CIO and is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

How to Buy

Use of Non-Prescription Drugs Spurred by Family Cost-Cutting

By Esther Margolius

CONSUMERS' USE of non-prescription drugs is on the increase, and many industry observers believe this to be indicative of a trend toward self-help and budget-cutting by the public at large.

A recent survey sponsored by Drug Topics, a leading trade publication, revealed that seven out of 10 consumers are regular practitioners of self-medication.

When survey figures were broken down by age groups and household size, it was further noted that young singles and couples accounted for 85 percent of survey returns, with 76 percent of those coming from large households.

THE OVER-THE-COUNTER products most frequently used were vitamins, by 42 percent of male and 52 percent of female heads-of-households. More than 56 percent of children in the survey received vitamins as well, and as often as 6.3 days weekly.

Other popular items included hand and body lotions and moisturizers, which were used by 88 percent of women heads-of-households, more than half of them on a daily basis; 46 percent of older children and 38 percent of male heads-of-households also reported daily use of these products.

Consumers indicated budgetary considerations were a primary need in over-the-counter (OTC) purchases. They expressed concerns about product safety and ineffective treatment, and some worried about addiction possibilities. But in the main, they felt that OTC product use brought satisfactory results and curtailed visits to physicians.

ALL SEGMENTS of the industry are currently at work on programs to improve products and information about them. The association which speaks for manufacturers of OTC medicines recently sponsored a symposium in Washington, D.C., on self-medication.

A symposium participant, Prof. Christopher T. Rhodes, chairman of Rhode Island University's Dept. of Pharmacy, pointed out that revised training programs for pharmacy students were putting more emphasis on clinical knowledge. Today's pharmacists, said Rhodes, should be able to advise a consumer as to "whether he should go to see an M.D., whether an OTC product should be quite satisfactory, or whether, perhaps, no drug at all is required."

Another participant, Dr. Richard Crout, director of the Bureau of Drugs for the Food & Drug Administration emphasized, "Our philosophy in the country is that OTC drugs must do what they claim to do, must be safe when taken according to directions, and must be capable of being labeled in terms that can be understood by the general public."

PROF. LOWELL S. LEVIN of Yale's Dept. of Epidemiology & Public Health took note of the public's greater self-awareness and desire for self-control of health matters. He pointed to the rise in demand for health information literature during the past decade, observing that bookstores today offer selections from a range of more than 3,500 publications. He further observed a New York Public Library report that the Physicians Desk Reference (for prescription drugs) and Medical Directory of New York were two of the library's five most widely circulated books.

The popularity of health subjects has not gone unnoticed by publishers in the OTC fields. As a consequence, two important reference books are now available to libraries and for sale directly to consumers.

Medical Economics Co. has the newest offering, Physicians Desk Reference for Non Prescription Drugs. A companion to the publisher's popular Physicians Desk Reference, the new offering is a relatively slim book of 312 pages describing some 650 non-prescription products. Listings are by manufacturer and brand name and include ingredient details along with manufacturers' use instructions. The consumer edition also offers sections on self-treatment of minor health problems, a poison control center directory, information on first aid for possible poisonings, and a glossary of commonly used health terminology.

MORE IN-DEPTH coverage of OTC medicines is given in the American Pharmaceutical Association's Handbook of Non Prescription Drugs, Sixth Edition. Revised in 1979, this publication contains evaluations of the major ingredients found in more than 2,000 OTC preparations. More than 130 contributors from pharmaceutical, medical and dental fields assisted in the work. There are 32 chapters dealing with specific drug categories, with over 500 pages of material, including drawings, charts and index. A special feature is a set of product tables providing concise information on close to 2,000 of the most frequently used OTC items.

If consumers are overwhelmed by the 2,000 product figure mentioned in the above handbook, then the size of the FDA's current OTC review project should be even more mind-boggling. Begun in 1972, this project is examining some 250,000 OTC medicines and, not surprisingly, is barely halfway to completion.

From Soup to Nonsense

Senseless Superstition Viewed Through a Shattered Mirror

By Jane Goodsell

I'M NOT SUPERSTITIOUS exactly, but I see no point in walking under a ladder when it's almost as easy to walk around it. In fact, I distrust people who do make a point of walking under ladders. There is something unnatural about such self-assured cockiness. Either these individuals are insensitive clods who fancy themselves immune to the vagaries of fortune, or else they are show-offs who feel compelled to prove themselves superior to the rest of us who sensibly avoid taking unnecessary risks.

Still, hard as it is to be fair, I suppose one must try. It's possible that some people honestly don't think twice about walking under ladders. It simply doesn't occur to them that doing so could have any effect on the course of their lives. But these same people may feel quite intense about black cats or three-on-a-match. And a broken mirror may throw them into a fit of depression.

UNQUESTIONABLY, some people are more superstitious than others. Not only do they harbor more superstitions but they are unembarrassed about admitting to them.

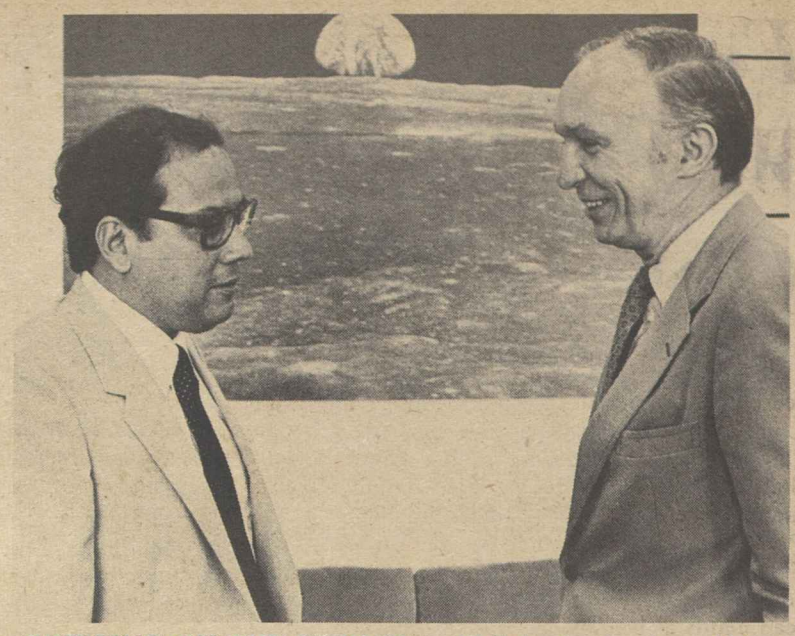
I have a friend who has neatly and directly faced up to the problem of Friday the 13th. She spends the day in bed. My own approach is a lot less forthright. I'd feel silly cowering under the covers until it was safely past, but neither would I schedule a party or a physical exam on that date.

I did once go to the dentist on Friday the 13th because I was unaware that it was. When the dentist complimented me on my derring-do in keeping the appointment, I couldn't very well grab my coat and rush out. Well, I could have I guess, but I'd have felt pretty silly. Still it was what my instincts alerted me to do, and rightly so. The dentist found three cavities.

I KNOW A physicist who not only seats 13 at his dinner table but makes a point of announcing this fact lest it escape the attention of his guests. He has lost several friends by his lack of concern for their feelings and, if you ask me, it serves him right.

Still, I was willing to excuse his behavior on the grounds that, being a scientist, he is irrationally rational. Then one day, while lunching across the room from him in a restaurant, I saw him tossing spilled salt over his shoulder.

So there you have it. One person's sensible precaution is another person's superstition. And who's to say who's right?



BRIEFING ON THE UNREST in El Salvador is given AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue by the country's Minister of Planning, Otilio Vieytez, during a stop in Washington. Vieytez also met with representatives of the State Dept., Inter-American Development Bank and other international organizations.

AFL-CIO Affiliates

Conventions Listed For Balance of 1980

Below is a list of conventions scheduled for the remainder of 1980 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates and state central bodies. Changes and additions will be reported.

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PLACE
July 21-25	Professional & Technical Engineers	Toronto
July 21-25	Pottery & Allied Workers	Denver
July 28	Theatrical Stage Employees	Hollywood, Fla.
July 30-Aug. 1	Iowa	Waterloo
Aug. 4-8	Postal Workers	Detroit
Aug. 4-8	Steelworkers	Los Angeles
Aug. 7-9	Nevada	Las Vegas
Aug. 7-9	Virginia	Norfolk
Aug. 9	Molders & Allied Workers	Cincinnati
Aug. 18	Tile, Marble & Terrazzo Union	Las Vegas
Aug.18-22	Fire Fighters	Toronto
Aug.18-22	Letter Carriers	Atlanta
Aug.18-22	Teachers	Detroit
Aug. 19-20	West Virginia	Charleston
Aug. 25-28	Washington	Seattle
Aug. 25-28	United Textile Workers	Boston
Aug. 25-28	New York	Kiamesha Lake
Aug. 25-29	Government Employees	Honolulu
Aug. 25-29	Typographical Union	Kansas City
Aug. 25-29	Paperworkers	Chicago
Aug. 26-28	Connecticut	Hartford
Sept. 1-5	British Trades Union Congress	Brighton
Sept. 2-12	Machinists	Cincinnati
Sept. 4-6	North Dakota	Bismarck
Sept. 10-12	North Carolina	Raleigh
Sept. 11-13	South Carolina	Charleston
Sept. 12-14	Vermont	Burlington
Sept. 15-18	Florida	Orlando
Sept. 15-19	Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers	Detroit
Sept. 15-19	Printing & Graphic Communications Union	Miami
Sept. 17	Railway Supervisors Association	Las Vegas
Sept. 21-24	Minnesota	Rochester
Sept. 22-24	Missouri	St. Louis
Sept. 22-25	California	Los Angeles
Sept. 26-27	Rhode Island	Providence
Sept. 26-27	Wyoming	Cheyenne
Sept. 29	Illinois	Rosemont
Sept. 29-Oct. 3	Ladies' Garment Workers	New York
Oct. 1-3	Utah	Salt Lake City
Oct. 5-8	Kentucky	Louisville
Oct. 6	National Maritime Union	St. Louis
Oct. 8-10	Massachusetts	Boston
Oct. 13	Marine & Shipbuilding Workers	Miami Beach
Oct. 13-16	Wisconsin	Milwaukee
Oct. 15-17	Georgia	Atlanta
Oct. 19	Chemical Workers	Hollywood, Fla.
Oct. 20-24	Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers	Miami Beach
Oct. 30-Nov. 5	Flight Engineers	Honolulu
Nov. 3	Air Line Pilots	Los Angeles
Dec. 1	Horse Shoers	New Orleans

Foreign-Owned Firms Warm Up to U.S. Style Of Combatting Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

search International staged a seminar in London for European businessmen who "are considering investing in the United States or have already made a commitment." The seminar was titled Practicing Preventive Labor Relations in the United States. Participants were briefed on tactics for keeping unions out of their new American plants as well as on "how to rid your employees of a union."

To cash in on this lucrative anti-union business at the multinational level, the newsletter notes, Modern Management, Inc., is opening a London office.

Charles McDonald, an assistant director of the Dept. of Organization & Field Services, said the management consulting firms that serve foreign enterprises tend to paint a distorted picture of American trade unions.

"THEY PORTRAY labor as bent on the destruction of business in the United States," he said, "warning their clients that they could expect the same treatment if they allow unions to come in."

Not all foreign firms developing operations in the United States fall prey to the anti-union opportunities, McDonald pointed out. He cited Volkswagen, which has established good relations with the UAW, as a notable example.

McDonald also observed that some foreign-owned firms that resisted union organizing campaigns have been organized. He noted successful union representation elections at the Japanese-owned Toshiba plant in Lebanon, Tenn., organized by the International Brotherhood of Elctrical Workers, and the YKK Zipper plant in Georgia organized by the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers.

THE RECRUITING of foreign investors by making an anti-union pitch is popular with officials from southern states having open shop laws, the department's newsletter observes. It cites how Gov. John Dalton of Virginia held out the welcome mat to Japanese business in an address to the Osaka Chamber of Commerce by stressing that state's low incidence of strikes, an open shop law and the small portion of the workforce that is unionized.

This point was reinforced by the West German newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung that described how foreign subsidiaries in the U.S. Sun Belt states are viewed by unions. Although labor welcomes the new job opportunities for workers, it is frustrated by the role of state officials in thwarting organizing efforts, the Zeitung says.

The paper quotes from an economic development handbook issued by the state of Mississippi dealing with labor: "Trade union organizing in this state with 12 percent of the non-agricultural workers is one of the lowest in the nation."

The article goes on to point out that many American firms have also shifted operations from the highly organized northeastern sector of the country to the southern "right-to-work" states.

South Carolina has been particularly successful in selling anti-unionism to foreign business. In one city, famous for its opposition to unions, Spartanburg has attracted a dozen firms from Germany, another dozen from Switzerland, as well as other companies from France, Austria, Canada, Japan, Italy, the Netherlands, and Britain.

Japan's Kawasaki Motor Co. has a plant in Lincoln, Neb., and Badische, a subsidiary of a German chemical giant, has built four plants in the southern United States, where unionism is unpopular. Only one of the plants has been organized.

WHILE THE United States has its "right-to-work" laws, the Canadian province of Nova Scotia has added a new dimension in union-busting tactics, the department's newsletter observes.

It describes how the French-owned Michelin tire company, which operates a number of non-union plants in the United States, rammed through the provincial legislature the "Michelin Bill." The measure diluted the Nova Scotian labor law to keep the company non-union by short-circuiting a Rubber Workers' campaign.

While incoming foreign firms may be embracing weak U.S. labor law, the department's newsletter notes that the American-owned Colgate-Palmolive Co. has exported its brand of anti-unionism to South Africa by rejecting a petition signed by two-thirds of its black employees to recognize the Chemical Workers Union.

In responding to the petition, Colgate-Palmolive said: "We are against the organization of our workers into trade unions, as we firmly believe that no trade union can do more for our employees than we can. . . ."

The newsletter also cites efforts of the AFL-CIO to stem the exploitation of union-busters through international cooperation. It notes that the member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development signed a declaration of guidelines for multinational enterprises covering employee and industrial relations.

A KEY ARTICLE in the guidelines calls for multinationals to "observe standards of employment and industrial relations not less favorable than those observed by comparable employers in the host country."

The guidelines also stress the need to "enable authorized representatives of their employees to conduct negotiations on collective bargaining or labor-management relations issues with representatives of management."

'I've Got My Own Bag'



National Remedies Sought To Cope with Plant Closings

Portland, Ore.—Although the Pacific Northwest has been hard-hit by shutdowns of timber mills and fish packers, the issue of plant closures is national in scope and requires federal legislation to remedy the economic disaster that has cost an estimated 15 million jobs since 1969.

That was a major conclusion of participants in a weekend conference here addressing the theme: "Shattered Factories—Shattered Lives: Reclaiming Our Future." Taking part were 350 trade unionists, and members of religious, environmental, civil rights, community action and women's organizations. Sponsors of the conference included the Oregon AFL-CIO and the Woodworkers, which has its international headquarters in Portland.

BOSTON COLLEGE economist Barry Bluestone, co-author of a recent study on plant closings, called the shutdowns a weapon in the "profits vs. people" war. He linked plant closings with political attacks in state and federal legislatures on such worker protections as the Occupational Safety & Health Act, social security, workers' compensation, unemployment insurance and the Federal Trade Commission.

Bluestone said plant closings and "cut-and-run" management practices in the forest products industry are often done as a result of deliberate corporate planning without regard to the profitability of a particular plant.

He suggested that the technological revolution in communications and transportation has made this possible. "We have a permissive technical environment whereby the multinational corporations can move where they want to and move so quickly that no community can do anything about it," he observed.

THESE CORPORATIONS, Bluestone said, have their "cash cows, that is, industries and plants they milk to invest money elsewhere, like the South with its non-union labor and overseas countries with their cheap labor."

Kathy McKirchy of the University of Iowa, a representative of the National Organization for Women, pointed out that plant closings not only cost women workers jobs needed for family maintenance, but often make them victims of intense social problems that stem from the economic pressures of job losses, including beatings, child abuse and divorce.

William Olwell, a vice president of the Food & Commercial Workers, told the conference his union has lost 100,000 jobs in the retail trades and 50,000 jobs in meat packing in the last five years.

OLWELL WAS particularly critical of corporations that pull out and leave unions "holding the bag" for pensions.

The erosion of community tax bases caused by plant closings and the resultant cutbacks in public employment were cited as major problems by Roger Yockey, executive director of Oregon Council 75 of the State, County & Municipal Employees. He warned of the "forces trying to divide" public and private sector workers.

Woodworkers' President Keith Johnson, who served as moderator for the conference, called the decision by Georgia-Pacific Corp. to move its headquarters from Portland to Atlanta "symbolic of the shift of capital from the Northwest to the South."

JOHNSON, WHOSE union has thousands of members out of work because of plant closings, some caused by the decline of the housing industry, termed Georgia-Pacific's move an illustration of the corporate practice of "boom and bust, cut and run."

The Oregon AFL-CIO will support plant closing legislation to be presented to the state legislature at its biennial session which opens in January. State Federation President Robert G. Kennedy said labor's proposed Employment Stabilization Act will contain comprehensive safeguards, including requirements for one-year advance notice of closings, compensation to employees in the form of income and benefits maintenance, relocation expenses, and compensation to communities for lost tax revenues.

Jersey Labor Battles Runaway Shops

Cherry Hill, N.J.—The 1,500 delegates to the New Jersey State AFL-CIO's 17th convention here confronted the issue of runaway plants and considered ways to halt their flight to the Sun Belt states.

President Charles H. Marciante, who was re-elected to a four-year term of office, said in a report to the convention that "the problem of factories running to the Sun Belt has become a harsh reality for everyone in New Jersey."

"WE HAVE followed a 'small is beautiful' philosophy in this state since 1974, and that has meant little or no real growth," he observed. "Without growth and a healthy business climate, you encounter the flight of businesses. With that flight comes all the attendant ills of no jobs for men and women willing to work."

In the months ahead, in addition to attempting to restrain the flight of industry from the state, the State AFL-CIO faces the challenge of helping elect a President and Congress that will listen to labor's ideas and work for its programs to better the lives of workers, Marciante told delegates.

"We also face the challenge of helping to elect a governor and state legislature which will respond to our pleas to keep New Jersey economically strong and vital," he said.

Convention delegates gave Marciante a better than 10-1 margin in early voting in the election. The landslide caused his opponent, assistant state labor commissioner William Farina, to concede. Marciante has been State AFL-CIO president since 1970.

ELECTED WITHOUT a contest were Sec.-Treas. Edward B. Pulver and an executive board of vice presidents, which delegates earlier voted to expand from 36 to 45. The board was enlarged to represent as many international unions as possible and as a means of attracting more members to the labor organization.

Among resolutions approved by the delegates during the four-day convention were measures opposing revisions in the federal Occupational Safety & Health Act and supporting improved workers' compensation benefits, labor law reform, and tougher penalties against New Jersey employers who fail to live up to their collective bargaining contracts and state labor laws.

Speakers included eight members of the state's congressional delegation, Gov. Brendan Byrne, President Norman Hill of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, Seafarers President Frank Drozak, and Irving Hirschbaum, New Jersey director for the Farm Workers.

GOP Platform Tailored to Candidates

(Continued from Page 1)

unemployment that employers be allowed to pay young people less than the federal minimum wage.

- Acknowledged "the need for governmental oversight of the health and safety of the workplace," but said this should be accomplished "without interfering in the economic well-being of employers."

Further, "the arbitrary and high-handed tactics used by OSHA bureaucrats must end," the platform declared. It also called for exempting from safety inspections "small businesses and employers with good safety records."

- Agreed that unions should continue to have a "legal right" to organize and to represent workers in collective bargaining. But the exercise of this right must be "consistent with state laws and free from unnecessary government involvement."

- Reaffirmed the Republican Party's "long-standing support" for permitting states to prohibit union shop agreements through "right-to-work" as allowed by Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. The platform also sought "protections against the practice of using compulsory dues and fees for partisan political purposes" and said teachers shouldn't have to be "enrolled" in any bargaining group if they did not wish this.

- Included in its farm section a cryptic call for "comprehensive labor legislation" that would enhance better relations "with our neighbors in Mexico and Canada," followed by a statement deploring "disruptive work stoppages.

The conservative domination of the convention's platform was also demonstated by abandonment of the GOP's 40-year commitment to the Equal Rights Amendment, to the anguish of party moderates. Actually, the Reagan hard-liners viewed the new position of neutrality as a concession to the Gerald Ford wing of the GOP. In any showdown, they had the votes to have pushed through a direct attack on the ERA instead of merely deploring White House "pressure" on states to ratify the amendment.

Other provisions of the platform reflected the GOP's basic anti-government viewpoint.

Thus, it supported "sunset laws" under which government programs would self-destruct unless periodically re-enacted by Congress.

IT COMPLAINED that safety and environmental standards are sometimes "counterproductive" and add to consumer costs. "An informed consumer making economic choices and decisions in the marketplace is the best regulator of the free enterprise system," the platform asserted.

Another section demanded that government agencies conduct cost-benefit analyses of proposed regulations. And it proposed "legislation that would eliminate the present presumption of validity in favor of federal regulations."

Overall, the GOP platform demanded "reform of the regulatory laws which stifle the very life of business through fines, threats and harassments."

The platform blamed Carter Administration policies for the high price of gasoline and "unequivocally" opposed "energy taxes designed to artifically suppress consumption."

It then went on to contend that "when the price of energy is held artificially low, there is no incentive for conservation." Waste of energy "would rapidly disappear if we immediately and completely dismantle all remaining energy controls," the GOP asserted.

Along with immediate decontrol of oil price ceilings, which are already being fast phased out, the Republican platform seeks modifications and additional exemptions to the windfall oil profits tax—all in the name of spurring increased production.

The Republican Party rejected "all proposals for compulsory national health insurance" and said people should "make their own choices about health care protection." Except for the very poor, government aid should be limited largely to tax incentives, it maintained.

FOOD STAMP eligibility standards have already been tightened, and social security disability benefits were cut back this year under budget pressures. But still more should be done to restrict both programs, the platform urged.

On the other hand, there should be additional tax breaks for investors, and the government should not impose a withholding tax on savings and dividend income, the GOP said.

Republicans proposed to leave the level of welfare benefits up to the various states. A wide range of other federal programs also should be shifted to state and local governments "along with the tax sources to pay for them," the GOP insisted.

The platform said the government should not supplant "private efforts . . . in those works of charity which are the true signs of a progressive and humane society."

THE REPUBLICAN platform promises reduced federal spending and a balanced budget, while at the same time urging tax cuts and substantially higher defense spending towards the goal of military "superiority" over the Soviet Union.

It said its budget curbs can be achieved through legislative action under a Republican president and a Republican Congress. "However, if necessary, the Republican Party will seek to adopt a constitutional amendment to limit federal spending and balance the budget, except in times of national emergency as determined by a two-thirds vote of Congress."

THE PLATFORM calls for appointment of judges "at all levels" who are opposed to abortions and seek a constitutional amendment prohibiting abortions.

The convention came out against a national postcard voter registration system, saying it would invite fraud. It urged repeal of "restrictive campaign spending limitations that tend to create obstacles to local grassroots participation in federal elections." And it opposed any public financing of congressional campaigns.

Industrial Output Continues Decline, Recession Widens

(Continued from Page 1)

housing industry. The Commerce Dept. said that the number of new houses started in June jumped 30 percent. Last month's starts rose to 1,191,000 on an annual basis, up from a revised 913,000 in May, the government said. There also was a 28 percent increase in the number of building permits issued in June, signaling a future pickup in construction.

Meanwhile, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that every state in the country, except Hawaii and Delaware, had a jobless rate in May that was higher than the level a year earlier.

Thirty states posted over-the-year increases of 1 percent or more, the largest number registering increases of that size since 1975, BLS observed. The rising unemployment rates occurred as the nation slid deeper into economic recession.

Delaware's rate fell from 6.4 to 4.4 percent over the year. Hawaii's dropped from 7.1 to 6 percent.

THE STATE unemployment figures are derived from data collected by the states and supplemented by information gathered by BLS and other sources. The figures are not adjusted for seasonal fluctuations. The unadjusted unemployment rate for the nation in May was 7 percent; on a seasonally adjusted basis, the jobless rate that month was 7.8 percent.

BLS said that the largest increases in unemployment rates last May continued to be in states where durable goods industries are concentrated, especially motor vehicle assembly and parts manufacturing, primary and fabricated metals, and machinery.

In Michigan and Indiana, at least 20 percent of all workers are employed in durable goods manufacturing, compared to a national average of about 10 percent. Michigan's unadjusted jobless rate rose from 7.2 percent in May 1979 to 14 percent last May, while Indiana's rate went from 5.5 to 10.5 percent over the same period.

Automobile-related unemployment also was evident in Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin, where jobless rates increased by 2 percent or more over the year.

OTHER STATES where joblessness rose by 2 percent or more included South Carolina and West Virginia. South Carolina's unemployment climbed from 4.5 percent a year earlier to 6.5 percent last May, primarily because of layoffs in the lumber, wood products, and textile industries. West Virginia's joblessness rose from 6.1 to 8.5 percent over the year as a result of declines in mining employment.

Of the eight states with unemployment rates below 4.5 percent in May, five were in the farm belt: Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and South Dakota. The others were New Hampshire, Wyoming, and Hawaii.

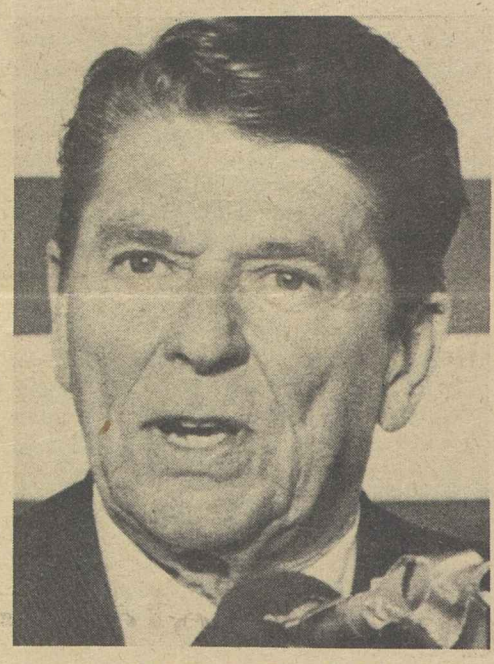
Over one-third of 193 reporting metropolitan areas registered unemployment increases of 2 percent or more over the year, while two had declines of that size. Of the 71 areas reporting rises of at least 2 percent, 65 were east of the Mississippi.

SEVERAL metropolitan areas reported jobless rates that were 10 percent or more higher than their year-earlier rates, mainly because of auto-related layoffs. They included Flint, 22.3 percent; Bay City, 17.9 percent, and Saginaw, 17.6 percent, in Michigan, as well as Anderson, Ind., 19.2 percent, and Kenosha, Wis., 14.9 percent.

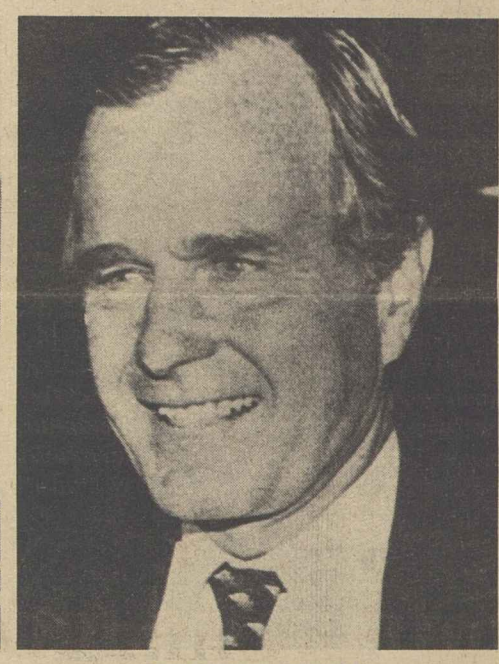
Nashua, N.H., had the lowest jobless rate for any of the reporting metropolitan areas, 3.4 percent.

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RONALD REAGAN



GEORGE BUSH

Reagan-Bush Ticket Marks Party's Further Shift to Right

(Continued from Page 1)

After losing a bid for the Senate, he was tapped for an assortment of high posts in the Nixon-Ford Administrations—as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, as Republican national chairman when the Watergate scandal was unraveling, as head of the diplomatic mission to mainland China, and as director of the CIA.

Bush laid claim to the title of moderate only in the context of a Republican convention in which Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, the Senate minority leader, was regarded by most Reagan supporters as unacceptable because he had voted for the Panama Canal Treaties.

During his two terms in Congress, the COPE report card on Bush showed 21 wrong votes and only one right vote by the AFL-CIO's standards.

With no floor battles, the Republican delegates sat through the oratory that marks political conventions and, for the folks back home, legions of television reporters scurried for tidbits of rumor over the vice presidential nominee.

Under pressure from the handful of black delegates, GOP leaders sought to make amends for Reagan's snub of the NAACP, when he perfunctorily declined the opportunity to address the nation's oldest and largest civil rights group.

NAACP Executive Director Benjamin Hooks met with black convention delegates and then was hastily added to the list of convention speakers. He was given a polite reception as he chided the GOP for its lack of commitment to the poor and the inner cities. There were only 56 black voting delegates at the convention, 2.8 percent of the total. Four years ago, there were 76 black delegates, 3.4 percent of the total.

There were the usual convention hall demonstrations, the parades through the aisles and the waving of state standards. But the most impressive demonstration was outside the convention hall.

MORE THAN 12,000 persons, men as well as women, took part in a march that circled the convention arena and concluded with a rally supporting the Equal Rights Amendment and protesting the abandonment of Republican Party platform endorsement. Helen Milliken, the wife of Michigan's Republican governor, was a leader in the march. Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) was among a group of delegates who joined the march, which included large contingents from Detroit-area unions.

Michigan is the state where the Republican Party was born, and some of the marchers carried placards depicting Abraham Lincoln with a tear on his cheek.

Real Wages Drop 7.7% in Year

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XXV | Saturday, July 26, 1980 | 3 | No. 30



UNIONS IN 83 NATIONS are affiliated with the International Transport Workers Federation, which met in the United States for the first time. Here, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland addresses the ITF's 33rd World Congress.

Buying Power Eroded By Surging Prices

Inflation continues to batter American workers, diluting the purchasing power of millions of families deeply concerned by the spector of growing unemployment.

The Labor Dept. reported that real spendable earnings, or after-tax pay adjusted for the impact of inflation, dropped another four-tenths of 1 percent in June and were down 7.7 percent over the past year. The decline in buying power was due primarily to a nine-tenths of 1 percent jump in consumer prices last month.

HIGHER PRICES for houses and increased mortgage costs accounted for over four-fifths of the June increase in the department's consumer price index. The June CPI increase matched the previous month's advance.

In its report on earnings, BLS said that real spendable earnings of a married worker with three dependents averaged $82.59 a week in June, down 30 cents from May and $6.84 below the June 1979 level.

The CPI last month was 14.2 percent higher than a year earlier, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said.

The index's housing component was 1.9 percent higher in June and 18.4 percent higher over the year. Mortgage interest rates have been falling recently, but did not show up in last month's figures.

FOOD PRICES continued to rise moderately, advancing five-tenths of 1 percent for the second month in a row. Food prices are highly volatile, however, and pose an especially big question mark this year because of the heat wave that has struck the Midwest and the South. Reduced harvests could bring about a surge in food prices—particularly beef prices—later in the year.

In June, prices rose 4.5 percent for sugar and sweets. Most other grocery store foods also rose but by less than in May. Prices for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs declined but not as much as in the two previous months.

Many other items, including medical care and entertainment, posted increases in June, BLS reported. Medical care costs rose six-tenths of 1 percent, the slowest rise this year. Entertainment costs increased seven-tenths of 1 percent, slightly higher than in May but about the same as in April.

Price declines of three-tenths of 1 percent each were recorded in the CPI's transportation and clothing categories. Gasoline prices fell 1.1 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis. BLS said that the average price for all types of gasoline last month was $1.246. Used car prices continued to decline in June, but new car prices rose two-tenths of 1 percent.

Recession's Impact

Unemployment Data Cloak Human Tragedy

The AFL-CIO pressed Congress to weigh the "human tragedy" concealed under unemployment statistics and fund job programs that will immediately put people back to work.

Research Director Rudy Oswald and Associate Legislative Director Robert McGlotten warned the Senate Labor & Human Resources Committee that one out of four American workers will be unemployed at some time next year if the predictions of an 8.5 percent average jobless rate hold up.

The United States will be paying the social cost of such a jobless rate "for years to come," he said. "And the economic waste of productive resources is a loss which can never be recaptured."

OSWALD CITED studies from past recessions showing higher physical and mental illness, family breakups and increased crime as accompaniments of rising unemployment.

He warned of the urgency of the crisis. Just since January, he said, unemployment has risen by 1.6 million workers. And "this half-year increase in unemployment does not take into account the discouraged workers and the involuntary part-time workers on reduced work schedules and reduced paychecks," he stressed.

Since the start of the year, Oswald reminded the Senate panel, blue-collar unemployment has jumped more than 50 percent to 11.5 percent and the jobless rate for factory workers and other "semi-skilled operators" is up to 13.8 percent. In the skilled trades, the unemployment rate nearly doubled over the six months, to 8 percent.

He cited the high unemployment rates among minorities, setting back hard-won progress on the jobs front, and the dismal future for teenagers looking for a starting rung on the work ladder.

Unemployment compensation, welfare and food stamps may keep families from going hungry but they don't pay off debts "so bills going unpaid haunt the unemployed."

OSWALD BRISTLED at conservative rhetoric that unemployment compensation is a means of avoiding work.

"The reason for persistently high unemployment is a lack of jobs and lack of job-creating policies and programs—not a lack of willingness to work," he stressed.

He cited "the long lines of applicants

(Continued on Page 3)

Kirkland Affirms Worldwide Role For U.S. Unions

Hollywood, Fla.—AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland affirmed the U.S. labor movement's "historic commitment to internationalism" and assured delegates to the 33rd World Congress of the International Transport Workers Federation that it will continue to make its voice heard.

The ITF, with headquarters in London, is one of the oldest of the international trade secretariats and now encompasses free unions on every continent. Its membership includes 12 AFL-CIO unions, but this triennial congress is the first to be held in the United States.

President Carter personally welcomed the delegates, praised the federation's dedication to human rights and termed the presence of a free labor movement "abso-

(Continued on Page 8)

Film, TV Actors Strike for Share In New Revenues

Motion picture and television performers—stars and bit players alike—joined in a nationwide strike called by the Screen Actors Guild and the Television & Radio Artists.

The two unions, which have overlapping memberships, are striking primarily over the principle that performers should share in the proceeds when their filmed shows are sold for use on pay TV or for reproduction on video-discs and video cassettes.

That's an increasing important source of income that production companies want to keep for themselves.

Some 70,000 members of the two unions are supporting the strike, although the number immediately affected is considerably smaller. The unions, which bargain jointly, have separate contracts covering various types of productions. Thus filming

(Continued on Page 3)

Rail Unions Press Congress To Bolster Retirement Fund

Railway labor unions launched a drive for congressional passage of an emergency funding measure to keep the Railroad Retirement System from running out of money in the near future.

The Railway Labor Executives Association, comprised of elected representatives from each of the 21 labor unions with members employed by the nation's railroads, warned that "something has to be done now to avert disaster."

Fred J. Kroll, chairman of RLEA and president of the Railway & Airline Clerks, told a news conference that the size of the fund that pays out retirement benefits has shrunk due to recent high rates of inflation, much the same way that social security funds have been affected.

If the cash crisis is not corrected, he said, it could endanger the retirement incomes of hundreds of thousands of retirees as well as people now working for the railroad industry.

LEGISLATION TO remedy the situation, and to provide for an extension of the system's cost-of-living adjustment provisions scheduled to expire next Jan. 1, has been introduced in the House by Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.), chairman of the House Committee on Foreign & Interstate Commerce, joined by Rep. James Florio (D-N.J.) and Rep. Edward Madigan (R-Ill.). Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) is expected to introduce a similar measure in the Senate shortly.

The bills would continue for five years the provisions of the present Railroad Retirement law, which give retirees a once-a-year cost-of-living adjustment in the so-

(Continued on Page 8)

In Convention Action

Masters-Mates Approve Link to Radio Officers

Baltimore—The Masters, Mates & Pilots and the American Radio Association have announced an agreement to consolidate the two unions.

The ARA, which represents some 1,000 merchant marine radio and electronics officers, will become the communications and electronics membership group of the MM&P. The announcement was made by MM&P President Robert J. Lowen and ARA President William R. Steinberg at the MM&P's 68th convention here.

The 13,000-member MM&P is itself an affiliate of the Longshoremen. Its new membership group will be designated the ARA-MM&P.

THE CONSOLIDATION was approved by acclamation by the delegates to the MM&P convention, and it will be submitted to ARA members for approval during a 90-day referendum period.

In a joint statement, Lowen and Steinberg described the action as a fresh step "toward a united national union for all licensed maritime officers."

They called the consolidation logical and beneficial "because of the long-standing community of economic and professional interest shared by the two organizations."

ILA President Thomas W. Gleason told the delegates the consolidation "will help us along to the day when all of maritime labor will speak with a common voice to matters affecting the welfare of maritime workers and the national security of our country."

Under the terms of the agreement, the ARA-MM&P will continue to operate with its own work rules and will negotiate agreements for its members. Steinberg, who will act as head of the membership group, will join the executive board of MM&P.

IN AN ADDRESS to the convention, which marks the union's 100th anniversary, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland deplored the shrinking of the U.S. merchant marine and the resulting loss of jobs for U.S. maritime and shipbuilding workers.

Kirkland, a long-time MM&P member, pointed out that only 5 percent of the nation's import-export trade is carried in U.S.-flag vessels, with the remaining 95 percent left in the hands of foreign-flag shipping.

Besides the damage caused to the American economy by runaway shipping, Kirkland warned that a weak merchant marine poses a threat to national security.

Citing Defense Dept. experts who have told the President and Congress that the United States could not mount the seapower necessary to support an overseas military operation, Kirkland declared that "by putting itself at the mercy of foreign countries to supply the ships and men it would take to supply and reinforce our fighting services, the United States has placed a veto power over American policy in foreign hands."

THE ENTIRE AFL-CIO, not just its maritime unions, is "convinced that America's national interest in every conceivable economic, military and political aspect requires a quick and decisive turnaround in maritime policy," Kirkland stressed.

The MM&P convention was held at the Maritime Institute of Technology & Graduate Studies, a multi-million dollar training facility for deck officers jointly sponsored by the maritime industry and unions.

New construction is under way to double the training capacity of the 10-year-old facility. Among the additions will be two ship handling simulators, able to duplicate geography, weather and other conditions of virtually any harbor in the world.

J. P. Stevens Hit On Withholding Of Pay Increase

New York—The Clothing & Textile Workers accused J. P. Stevens & Co. of deliberately withholding a companywide pay increase from the firm's unionized workers in Roanoke Rapids, N.C.

The union said that the company's action was designed to punish the union workers, and "to chill union organizing activities elsewhere." Workers at Stevens's seven Roanoke Rapids plants voted for ACTWU representation six years ago, but the company has steadfastly refused to negotiate a first contract with the union.

ACTWU called the firm's action "a vindictive, Scrooge-like attempt to blatantly and illegally penalize its unionized employees for all the world to see. It shows utter contempt for the National Labor Relations Board and for the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals which last January ordered Stevens to cease threatening and coercing employees at all of its plants."

JUST LAST MONTH, the NLRB issued a complaint against Stevens for illegally denying the company's 3,000 Roanoke Rapids workers a 1979 wage increase, saying the firm did so for the "purpose of chilling organizing activities."

In its June 20 complaint, the NLRB charged that the company illegally withheld—and is continuing to withhold—the general wage increase from the workers "because (they) joined, supported, or assisted the union, and engaged in concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection and to discourage said employees from engaging in such activities. . . ."

ACTWU charged that, around mid-June, Stevens "threatened to withhold from its unionized Roanoke Rapids employees the corporate-wide wage increase scheduled to be given to non-union employees in July 1980."

Kirkland Appointed To Board for Disabled

The U.S. Council for the International Year of Disabled Persons announced appointment of AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland to its board of directors.

The council, set up in response to the United Nations' proclamation of 1981 as the International Year of Disabled Persons, seeks to promote the fullest possible participation of disabled persons in national and community life.

Unions Post Victories in 59% Of White-Collar NLRB Elections

Unions won 59 percent of NLRB representation elections for white-collar bargaining units last year, the Bureau of National Affairs reported. It was the highest percentage since 1967.

The BNA survey showed unions winning 622 white-collar units totaling 23,890 workers during 1979, while losing 433 elections for 34,515 employees. The count does not include public sector elections—the largest area of white-collar union expansion—or voluntary recognition agreements.

The biggest single area of white-collar union gains in the NLRB tally was in health care units, which accounted for about one-third of the total.

Some 50 AFL-CIO affiliates participated in the campaigns, with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers topping the list with 41 victories covering 2,355 workers. The unaffiliated Teamsters won the most elections—136—but the units were smaller and totaled only 1,820 workers.

Studies Center Catalog Lists Courses for Coming Year

The George Meany Center for Labor Studies has issued its 1980-81 catalog describing the institutes, workshops and programs offered during the coming school year.

In all, 37 programs will be offered at the center's campus in Silver Spring, Md., and five at state universities. In addition, AFL-CIO unions have scheduled 60 training programs, many of which are co-sponsored by the center.

IN A FOREWORD to the catalog, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland observes that while "education can never substitute for experience, it can help us to understand and confirm it and help us avoid the needless repetition of bad experiences."

The new catalog indicates that the center's most popular courses—open to full-time union officers and staff members—cover the fields of union organizing and grievance arbitration.

This year the center is offering four one-week institutes on basic organizing techniques and a new three-week course in advanced organizing techniques.

THE GRIEVANCE arbitration institute is offered five times during the year, three at the Silver Spring campus and once each at the University of Illinois and the University of Oregon.

Collective bargaining is the subject of five institutes during the year: Private Sector Bargaining, Bargaining with State and Local Agencies, Advanced Negotiating Techniques, Pension Bargaining, and New Developments in Collective Bargaining.

Two institutes are scheduled on labor law for union officers.

Five study programs are offered under the heading of Leadership Development: Basic Skills for Union Leaders, Psychology for Union Leaders, The Union Administrator and Business Agent, Effective Speaking, and a two-week program for new staff members.

TWO SPECIAL programs are being introduced this year—All about Computers, a two-day introduction to the world of computers, and Media Relations for Officers of State Federations and City Central Bodies.

Institutes are again offered in Audio Visual Techniques, Current Economic Issues, Effective Union Action on Civil Rights, Grantsmanship, International Affairs, Labor Songs and Labor Lore, Plant Closings, Issues for the '80s, and Issues for Union Women.

Institutes for building trades business agents will be offered in cooperation with the Building & Construction Trades Dept. at the Silver Spring campus and at the University of Oregon.

A WORKSHOP on public communications for public employee unions will be presented with the Public Employee Dept.

The International Labor Press Association is co-sponsor of two workshops, on news writing and on editing for union publications.

No tuition is charged for any center-sponsored courses. The charge for room and board at the Silver Spring campus is $50 a day.

Copies of the catalog with dates and descriptions of courses are available on request to Fred K. Hoehler, director, George Meany Center for Labor Studies, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring Md. 20903.

Restaurant Chain Faces Wage Suit

Boston—Employees of Howard Johnson's restaurants stand to win sizable back pay settlements if the civil suit filed against the company by the Labor Dept. is upheld. The action alleges that the predominantly non-union restaurant chain has committed numerous violations of federal wage and hour laws at more than 600 of its company-owned Howard Johnson's restaurants and at its 140 Ground Round restaurants nationwide.

The suit announced by Donald Elisburg, assistant secretary of labor for employment standards, charges Howard Johnson's with failure to keep proper records of hours or to pay overtime to assistant managers and manager trainees covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Elisburg said the exact number of employees involved and the back pay dollar amounts have not been determined, but he estimated the amounts would be "substantial."

THE COMPLAINT, filed in U.S. District Court here, echoes similar charges brought against the Massachusetts-based restaurant chain in 1977 involving 70 Howard Johnson's outlets in New England.

That case was dismissed when the company agreed to comply with the law and to pay back wages to the employees involved.

Elisburg told a news conference, "Howard Johnson's did not live up to its agreement. Therefore, we are taking the company back to court and asking that it be made to obey the law which Congress enacted to protect the rights of wage earners."

The Howard Johnson's suit, filed in U.S. District Court here, is the result of investigations conducted by the department's Wage-Hour Division in the greater Boston area, an inquiry which also involved 89 other restaurant companies and 21 service station companies.

WIDESPREAD VIOLATIONS of the FLSA provisions were uncovered, Elisburg said, resulting in other court action. Elisburg announced, however, that voluntary agreements have been reached with 85 of the restaurants, which agreed to pay over $200,000 in back wages to 1,100 employees and with 139 gas stations which will pay 775 workers $145,000. Two gas station companies also signed consent agreements which will bring 340 workers $55,000.

Elisburg revealed that the Wage-Hour Division has been purposely cracking down on the restaurant and gas station industries recently because both have a history of failure to meet basic labor standards.

In a separate action, the National Labor Relations Board recently upheld a decision against a Howard Johnson's distribution center in Texas. The board ruled that Howard Johnson's had unlawfully withheld a wage increase from drivers and warehousemen as punishment for their unanimous vote for union representation by the Teamsters.

William S. Davis Dies, Retired TWUA Official

Gettysburg, Pa.—William S. Davis, former vice president of the Textile Workers Union of America, died here July 21 of respiratory failure. He was 75.

Davis, who worked in a textile mill in Lewistown, Pa. in the early 1930s, had served as president and business manager of TWUA Local 6. He joined the union's international staff in 1948, and prior to his retirement in 1972 was director of TWUA's synthetic fibers division.

Statistics Dim Real Tragedy Of Joblessness

(Continued from Page 1)

for jobs" as "evidence that the work ethic is alive and healthy."

Even the most complete count of unemployment doesn't measure the full paycheck impact of the recession, Oswald noted. Thus, the drop in overtime hours has cut paychecks for millions of workers. And when added to the inflation-caused decline in buying power, the reduction in consumer spending further feeds the recession.

The AFL-CIO testimony spelled out labor's extensive program for stimulating the economy and putting people to work.

"UNEMPLOYMENT can best be addressed by targeted job stimulation programs, rather than by general tax cuts or tax incentives," Oswald said. He noted that "each dollar of federal funds used on direct government employment programs has two to four times more job-creating potential than a dollar of tax cuts, and direct job creation programs can be directed to the areas and the individuals where the need is greatest."

He spoke of the role of public service jobs, accelerated public works, energy and transportation programs, and housing programs.

Oswald strongly urged funding of a portion of the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA) program that is supposed to provide a major expansion of public service jobs when unemployment is over 7 percent.

The AFL-CIO testimony stressed the urgency of action by Congress and the Administration "before conditions deteriorate even further and the recession begins to feed upon itself."

Local public works projects put people to work quickly in communities where unemployment is highest, Oswald stressed. Further, they leave a legacy of improved public facilities which in many areas represent "an essential precondition" to private-sector economic growth.



COALITION OF LABOR, human rights, and ethnic organizations rallied in New York July 20 to protest the opening of the summer Olympics in Moscow while Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan. The demonstration, held near the Soviet mission to the United Nations, also protested violations of the human rights of Soviet citizens.

Misguided Federal Reserve Policies Termed Major Cause of Economic Shocks Since '53

A study by the Conference on Economic Progress headed by Leon H. Keyserling, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Truman, charges that the Federal Reserve System has been a major contributor to the nation's economic disruptions through its misguided policies.

For more than a quarter century, Fed policies have been a major factor in six periods of stagnation and recession costing the United States $7.7 trillion in lost production and 80.5 million years of civilian employment opportunity, the study observes. Its policies also have chronically aggravated long-run inflation, the analysis notes.

"As now widely recognized, repeated recessions have proved that the attempted 'trade-off' between unemployment and inflation is a colossal flop, and fantastically high interest rates are inflationary per se," the study asserts. The Conference on Economic Progress is a nonprofit organization engaged in economic research.

A NUMBER OF leading economists, including John Kenneth Galbraith, Robert R. Nathan, Robert Lekachman and the AFL-CIO's Rudy Oswald, concur generally in the analysis and policy recommendations listed in the 112-page study. Joining them were President Murray H. Finley of the Clothing & Textile Workers and Coretta Scott King, co-chairpersons of the Full Employment Action Council, a coalition of more than 30 organizations.

The study, titled Money, Credit, and Interest Rates: Their Gross Mismanagement by the Federal Reserve System, says that the Fed's policies "have contributed mightily to the roller-coaster economic performance which has perhaps been more characteristic of the period from 1953 to date than it has of earlier periods in American economic history."

From 1953 to 1979, the average annual real economic growth rate in the United States was only 3.3 percent, compared with 4.6 percent during 1922-29 when the country was not at war, 4.8 percent during 1947-53 when the nation was in a limited war about half the time, and 5.4 percent from 1961-66 before the Vietnam war imposed a serious drain upon the economy, the study observes. During the decade of the Seventies, the average annual real growth rate was only 2.9 percent, and from fourth quarter 1978 to fourth quarter 1979 it was only eight-tenths of 1 percent.

ATTEMPTS BY the Fed to make corrections in its policies have usually failed, and today the nation is in the midst of what may turn out to be the severest or the next-to-the-severest recession since the 1930s, the study notes.

"Repeatedly since 1953, the Fed has first tightened money and increased interest rates to bring on a recession, then tardily loosened up a bit but not nearly enough to help achieve full economic recovery, and then put the screws on again to help bring on still another recession," the study observes.

"To make matters still worse, each succeeding recession trough and recovery peak has had tighter money and higher interest rates than the preceding one. The recent 20 percent prime rate and the 17 percent mortgage rate were glaring examples. There is rhyme but no reason in this destructive process."

THE STUDY also challenges the policies of the Administration, which—like the Fed's policies — are founded upon repeated recessions.

Among its recommendations, the sutdy urges Congress to reaffirm and enforce the Fed's obligation to support the pro-growth, anti-unemployment, and anti-inflation provisions of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act of 1978.

In addition, the study calls for federal legislation requiring the Fed to follow a specified and steady real growth rate in the money supply compatible with restoration and maintenance of a reasonably full economy, reduce general interest rates further by at least two percentage points a year until rates are about 50 percent lower than they are now, promptly reduce the discount rate much further, and adopt a selective monetary policy in accord with priorities of national needs and ability to pay.

The study also called for legislation to enlarge the Fed's board of governors to make it more representative of major economic groupings and consumers. And it urged legislation to make the term of the Fed's chairman co-extensive with that of the President.

Employer Who Hid Hazard Subject to Worker Lawsuit

Sacramento, Calif—Workers disabled by job-related causes may sue an employer who deliberately concealed occupational hazards even though they are collecting workers' compensation benefits, the California Supreme Court ruled.

Under state compensation laws, employers paying into the insurance fund are normally isolated from liability involving occupational injury, disease or death.

While the court acknowledged that the state's labor code says workers' compensation is the exclusive remedy against an employer for injury or death of a worker, it held that "a cause of action may exist for aggravation of the disease because of the employer's fraudulent concealment of the condition and its cause."

THE COURT ruled in a case brought by a former employee of the Johns-Manville Corp. plant in Pittsburg, Calif., who developed lung cancer during his 29 years of employment with the firm, which mills, manufactures and packages asbestos goods.

The former employee, Reba Rudkin, died of asbestosis last February, but his family is pursuing the case.

Rudkin's suit charged that Johns-Manville had known since 1924 that exposure to asbestos was hazardous to health, but it concealed the knowledge and even advised him it was safe to work in the plant.

The suit also charged that the firm failed to provide Rudkin with adequate protection against the asbestos hazards and did not operate the plant in compliance with state and federal regulations in controlling asbestos dust levels.

The court majority noted that the decision would upset the workers' compensation system by making employers liable for occupational damages under certain circumstances. But it said it doubted the ruling "would open up a Pandora's box of actions at law seeking damages for numerous industrial diseases."

The court concluded that "the policy of exclusivity of workers' compensation as a remedy for injuries would not be undermined seriously by holding" that Johns-Manville is liable for Ruskin's asbestosis, "since we cannot believe that many employers will aggravate the effects of an industrial injury by not only deliberately concealing its existence, but also its connection with the employment."

Writing for the majority, Justice Stanley Mosk said the court did not feel that the state legislature in enacting the workers' compensation law "intended to insulate such flagrant conduct from tort liability."

PETER WEINER, chief counsel for the State Dept. of Industrial Relations, termed the decision a key breakthrough for workers that allows them to sue for "injuries made worse by the fact that an employer concealed the original injury."

Executive Sec.-Treas. John F. Henning of the California AFL-CIO hailed the decision as bringing long overdue relief to workers.

Two years ago, the state labor federation sponsored a medical study of workers who had been exposed to asbestos on the job since the early 1940s. Of the 2,200 workers studied, 45 percent were found to have significant abnormalities "consistent with asbestos-related diseases."

Film, TV Actors Strike for Share In New Revenues

(Continued from Page 1)

of television commercials, documentaries, game shows and daytime "soaps" are not affected by the dispute. But prime-time dramatic shows are, as well as movies made both for theaters and television.

The issue was regarded by both sides as important, and the strike was called after two months of negotiations failed to break the deadlock. The existing contract expired on June 30.

At negotiations in Los Angeles, management has been represented by the Association of Motion Picture & Television Producers, an employer group called the Alliance, and the three major television networks.

On home video discs and pay television, the unions want a percentage of the gross revenues received by film studios and production companies to be distributed to the performers.

There are also unresolved contract issues involving wages, working conditions, pensions and other benefits.

THE TWO UNIONS have asked for a 40 percent rise in the basic minimum wage for performers over a three-year contract period.

An initial management offer was turned down as "inadequate" and a 16-hour bargaining session on the eve of the strike failed to produce a breakthrough.

A union representative told reporters that progress made in the negotiations was not sufficient to avoid a strike, despite some narrowing of differences.

Help Wanted: Jobs

THE GOVERNMENT'S latest economic forecast points to a continued steep climb in the unemployment rate to 8.5 percent before the end of this year. Even more disturbing, there is no prospect of improvement in the job picture during all of 1981 "in the absence of policy changes."

That last phrase, "in the absence of policy changes," holds the key to economic recovery; there must be changes.

The President's Office of Management & Budget, which issued the gloomy economic forecast, hastened to add that 8.5 percent joblessness is "an unacceptably high rate." It said the Administration will work with Congress "to develop a program that will assist the economic recovery."

Indeed, a full year ago, unemployment was unacceptably high at 5.7 percent. It should have been countered by the full employment arsenal of programs called for by the Humphrey-Hawkins Act rather than allowed to climb to a shocking 7.8 percent this year.

IT WOULD BE disastrous to allow unemployment to rise to 8.5 percent, and it would be unconscionable to let it hover at that rate for more than a year.

The same economic forecast that projects 8.5 percent unemployment also demolishes whatever faint hope Congress and the Administration may have held for a balanced budget. As the AFL-CIO has repeatedly maintained, nothing unbalances a budget more rapidly than unemployment and nothing turns a deficit into a surplus more quickly than a return to full employment.

Valuable time was lost when, in vain pursuit of a balanced budget, Democrats and Republicans tried to outdo each other in advocacy of cutbacks. The Administration's argument for revising its January budget proposals and embracing the balanced budget goal was, ironically, the fact that unemployment had not risen as fast as had been anticipated when the earlier budget proposals were being drawn up.

A change of policy is overdue. But the change must be for the better, not in furtherance of the simplistic Republican theory that big tax cuts for business and for the wealthy will trickle down and eventually provide the economic stimulus needed to get America back to work.

LET'S START an economic recovery by putting people to work—on needed construction projects, in useful public sector employment, and wherever possible in private industry through carefully targeted programs.

There is already in the various stages of the legislative process an array of anti-recession, job-creating measures. And some earlier programs are already on the statute books, merely needing adequate funding to be brought back to life.

There is no reason to wait until a new Congress convenes in 1981 when, if the forecast holds, the absence of a stimulus program will have added another million workers to the jobless rolls.

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The New Math

Kemp-Roth Tax Cut Proposal Puts Rhetoric Over Reality

By Gus Tyler

THERE'S A new math in the making. Concocted for political usage, it maintains that one hundred minus ten equals one hundred

Its inventor is an economist by the name of Laffer, pronounced the same as Laugher. Its popularizers are two Republican members of Congress—Rep. Jack F. Kemp of New York and Sen. William V. Roth, Jr., of Delaware. Its best hope is the election of Ronald Reagan to the presidency.

The new math says that if you lower the federal tax rate, you don't have to worry about less money coming in to the Treasury. Just as much —or even more—will come in.

Here's why. Right now, people have little incentive to work, because Uncle Sam takes so much of the wages away through taxes.

Lower the tax, says the new math, and workers will have more incentive to work. They will produce more; the economy will grow; and federal income will also grow—even with a lower tax rate.

AS I PONDER this formula, I am reminded of Zeno of Elea who posed a proposition 2,500 years ago that baffled the best minds for hundreds of years.

He argued that an arrow could never hit its mark. To reach the target, the missile would first have to cover half the distance; then it would have to cover half of the remaining half; then half of that and half of that to infinity—which is forever.

The only thing wrong with the argument was that the arrow did hit the mark. Reality overcame wry rhetoric.

SO TO TEST our new math, I went to Samuel Derding who, with a wife and two kids and an income of $15,000 a year as a garment cutter, is as fair a sample of reality as I could readily find.

"Tell me, Sam," I asked, "how much do you pay in income taxes?"

"Too much," he replied. "About fifteen hundred hard-earned dollars last year."

"What would you say if the next President put through a 10 percent cut in your taxes?"

"I'd say, thank you. I can use $150."

"Would it make you more productive, Sam?"

"What are you talking about. I got two kids already."

"Wouldn't you have an incentive to cut more cloth during a work day?"

"Are you kidding." I don't have enough work now. Why should I rush, especially if with this cut, I will be making more by the day?"

"But, with more take home pay, won't you have an incentive to cut more goods over the year?"

"I have nothing to do with that. The boss decides how much I cut: if people are buying, we cut more; if not, we cut less. It's not up to me; not even up to him; it's up to the women who buy our dresses."

"But," I persisted, "won't that 10 percent tax cut change your life style at all?"

"How much will that 10 percent tax come to by the day?" asked Sam.

"About 60 cents a work day," I figured fast.

"In that case," said Sam, "it will change my life style. I'll treat myself to an extra can of beer every day I work."

'A Personal Tragedy . . . A Human Tragedy'

As bad as the official unemployment statistics are, they understate the true extent of the recession.

More than 8 million people are unemployed by the official count. Another one million "discouraged workers" have stopped looking for work and therefore don't appear in the official count. And another 4 million workers are on part-time schedules because of the recession.

To these people and to their families, unemployment is a personal tragedy, a human tragedy.

The reason for persistently high unemployment is a lack of jobs and lack of job-creating policies and programs—not a lack of willingness to work.

The long duration of unemployment is one of the most individually demoralizing and nationally wasteful consequences of the recession.

—From AFL-CIO testimony at Senate hearings.

New Course Needed

Maritime Decline Endangers America's Security, Economy

From remarks by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland to the 68th convention of the Masters, Mates & Pilots.

WHEN I CAME ashore at the close of World War II, there were about 115,000 deep-water American seamen at work, carrying more than 60 percent of the country's foreign trade.

By 1966, the total was down to 48,000. Today, it stands not much above 20,000, and they carry no more than 5 percent of the nation's import-export trade.

Even in its shrunken state, the maritime industry is no small item in the nation's economic life. Our seaports, shipyards, shipping companies and related industries provide nearly 1.5 million jobs and generate earnings of $22 billion a year.

THE LOSS of those seagoing jobs is a disaster involving the livelihood of nearly 100,000 American families. It is a loss to a million or so others in terms of the goods and services those families would buy from their neighbors. It means millions of dollars less to the U.S. Treasury in income tax payments and an outflow of millions more in welfare and unemployment compensation.

But much more is at stake than jobs and dollars. The shrinking of America's merchant fleet and the decline in the number of skilled seamen pose a threat to our national security that cannot be made good by any amount of firepower.

In effect, by putting itself at the mercy of foreign countries to supply the ships and men it would take to supply and reinforce our fighting services, the United States has placed a veto power over American policy in foreign hands.

We saw how well we can depend on foreign-flag shipping in 1973, when the runaway fleets owned by American companies helped enforce the Arab oil boycott. Not only did they refuse to deliver oil to American ports, they reneged on their government contracts and refused to supply fuel to the U.S. Navy's fleet in the Mediterranean.

IN RECENT YEARS all Americans have become aware of the extent of our dependence on oil imports, but few are aware that we may be exposed to even greater danger in the area of dry bulk cargoes.

The Defense Dept. has listed over 70 vital raw materials that are indispensable to the economic security of this country. Of these, more than half are imported from overseas and several are found exclusively in a few of the world's troubled areas, especially Africa.

If access to these materials were denied us for even a short period, U.S. industry would be brought to a standstill. And yet, the United States carries less than 2 percent of its dry bulk imports in its own ships.

No other major trading nation has been so negligent or so foolish as to allow itself to drift along without a unified national maritime policy, or to allow so much of its vital national interests to fall into foreign hands.

Because their governments are prudent enough to require it, the Japanese and Norwegian shipping industries carry 41 percent of their countries' foreign commerce. Britain and France carry over 30 percent, West Germany close to 21 percent. Our chief political and economic adversary, the Soviet Union, moves more than 55 percent of its foreign cargoes in Soviet-flag vessels.

The Soviet buildup of both its naval and merchant seapower is a direct threat to America's lifelines at sea. For as long as our merchant fleet has been diminishing, theirs has been growing. In 1960, Russia had 590 merchant ships. By 1970 they had doubled their fleet. By 1977 they had tripled it. They are building ships at the same high rate under their current five-year plan, and deliveries are ahead of schedule.

The U.S. government and the American shippers who rush to take advantage of cut-throat Soviet rate reductions ought to remember Lenin's prediction that western businessmen will sell the rope for their own hanging. In pegging their shipping-rate schedules below cost, the Soviets are not selling any bargains. They are buying rope to hang us.

The AFL-CIO—not just its maritime unions, but the entire labor movement—is convinced that America's national interest in every conceivable economic, military and political aspect requires a quick and decisive turnaround in maritime policy.

THE POLICY we demand would provide for an increase in bilateral shipping agreements with other countries to increase the U.S. share of America's sea trade. It would rebuild the U.S. merchant fleet into the military and naval auxiliary that it is supposed to be. It would provide incentives to rebuild the U.S.-flag dry-bulk fleet and a national energy and minerals policy that would reduce our reckless dependence on foreign sources to provide and transport the materials that keep our economy moving.

Through protective regulations and both direct and indirect subsidies, all other maritime nations plainly recognize that control of their own shipping is critically important to their economic welfare.

Common prudence requires America to do the same. To leave our maritime industry exposed to the mercy of the marketplace when all of its competitors are armed with substantial government protection and encouragement is courting disaster.

American working people and all of their unions thoroughly understand that their country's economic well-being and security depend on a strong, healthy merchant fleet and the shipping capacity to sustain it.

Important First Step

Auto Industry Aid Plan May Be Pattern for Revitalization Policy

THE ADMINISTRATION'S move to aid U.S. automakers and dealers is an important first step toward reviving that industry and could be the beginning of a long-overdue assessment of the nation's industrial policies, AFL-CIO Economic Research Director Rudy Oswald declared.

The government's evaluation of trade, tax and other policies should not be confined to the auto industry but should extend to all industries, with a view to "the re-industrialization of America as an important element of overall policies," said Oswald. Specific problems that are spreading in the steel, rubber, glass, electronics and other industries demand the development of a new approach, he asserted.

Oswald stressed the need for the kind of re-examination of industrial policies that grew out of the Depression of the 1930s with the cooperation of the government and the private sector—both industry and labor—to restore the United States as a "diversified industrial country that is able to supply and support the kinds of industries that Americans need and depend upon."

QUESTIONED BY reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Oswald scored the push by the business community and some members of Congress for new depreciation schedules that would allow corporations to write off plants in 10 years, equipment in five and vehicles in three.

That is a "blunderbuss approach," he said, that would allow "large amounts of corporate wealth to go untaxed," while shifting an even bigger share of the tax burden on to individual taxpayers.

Adjustment of corporate depreciation schedules in some cases may be warranted, he said, but to allow the fast writeoff of all structures and equipment encourages turnover without assuring any greater productivity or output.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE FUTURE of the Davis-Bacon Act, a 50-year-old law which guarantees that workers on federally aided construction projects be paid the wage rates prevailing in their communities, may be riding on the outcome of the November elections.

The federal law has remained intact in the 96th Congress despite innumerable frontal and flanking attacks by conservatives. State versions of the legislation—so-called "little Davis-Bacon Acts"—did nearly, but not quite as well.

While the national legislation—as of late July—remained whole, it was not for want of tries at demolition by its opponents.

SEVERAL BILLS calling for outright repeal of the law have been introduced during the course of the 96th Congress, but none has met with success.

More recent efforts have focused on a variety of backdoor approaches, like that of Sen. Roger Jepsen (R-Iowa), who proposed amending the Public Buildings Act of 1979 to exempt from Davis-Bacon at least 10 percent of all construction projects.

After 10 percent of the projects have been withheld from coverage, Jepsen explained, then the Senate would have a study made to see if any money had been saved. Jepsen's proposal was tabled by a vote of 48 to 34.

A later effort has been a try by Rep. Robin L. Beard (R-Tenn.), for a resolution calling on President Carter to declare a "National Emergency" and suspend the act. Beard argues that a suspension of the law "would aid the construction industry, lessen inflationary pressure in the economy, and eliminate needless government spending."

MORE IMPORTANTLY, in Beard's view, the temporary absence of Davis-Bacon would provide "the experience necessary" to determine if the law should be repealed permanently.

Meanwhile, "little" Davis-Bacon laws are under continuing attack in the states. Of the 41 states with such laws, there were attempts last year to repeal or weaken them in 23. Thus far in 1980, there have been 17 tries.

Labor lost its Davis-Bacon protection in two of the contested states—Florida in 1979 and Alabama this year. Those losses were partially offset by improvements in the laws elsewhere. In Wisconsin, the governor signed an anti-kickback law to penalize those who try to circumvent the prevailing wage requirement. And in New Jersey, the law was extended to include projects financed by the State Economic Development Authority.

The situation is confused in some other states.

In Arizona, for example, the governor last year vetoed a bill that would have repealed the state law. But it has since been nullified by the Arizona Supreme Court, which upheld a state constitutional challenge to the use of collectively bargained union wage levels as a guide to prevailing wages.

The future of Michigan's law is clouded pending court review of an injunction that barred enforcement of little Davis-Bacon requirements in some school construction projects.

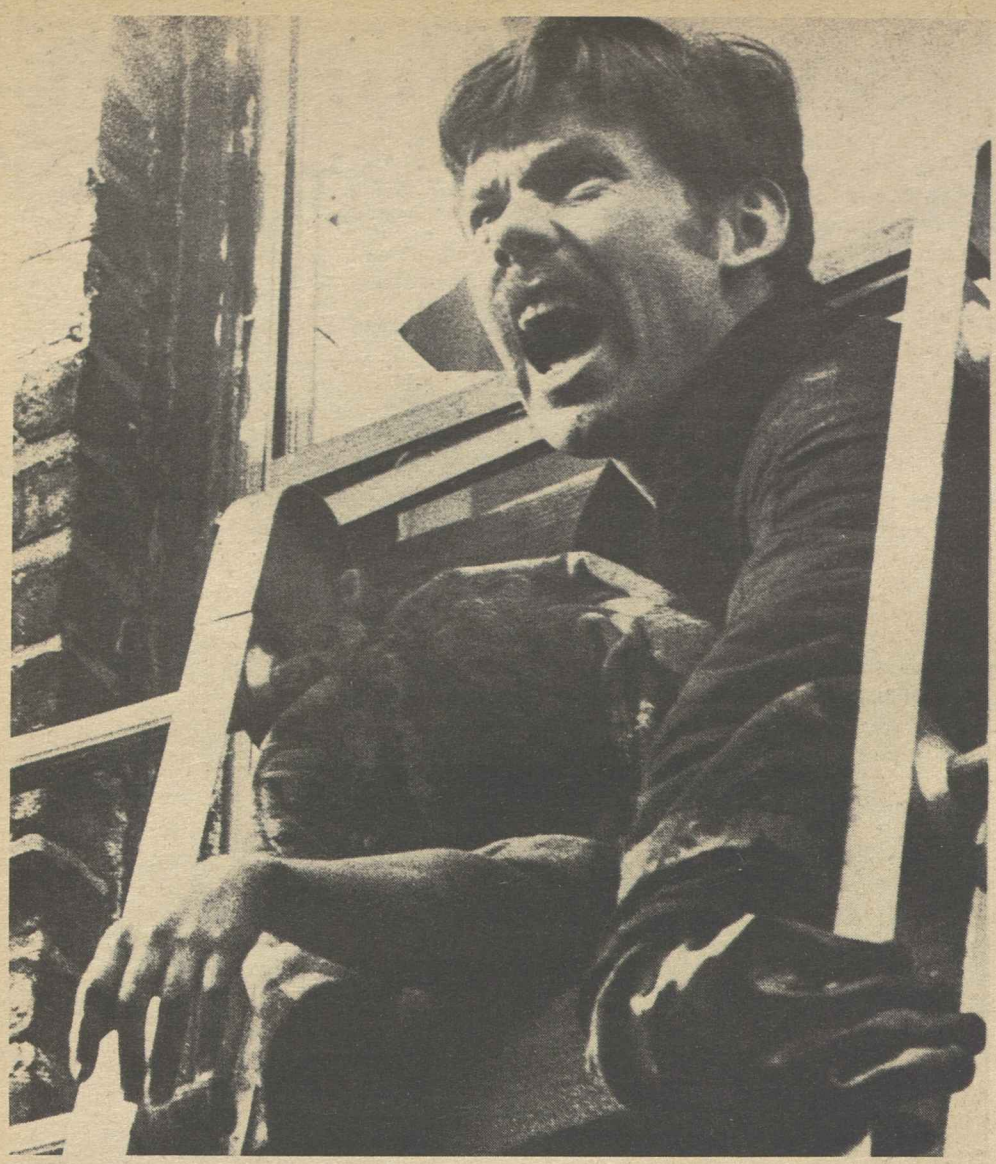
A STRONG SHOWING of support for the laws by organized labor in several states has contributed to the defense of the state legislation.

But with 43 state legislatures up for election Nov. 4, and 13 gubernatorial contests on the same day, the site of today's victory for Davis-Bacon protection can be the setting for tomorrow's defeat.

Supporters of the Davis-Bacon Act, as well as other vital social and labor legislation, would be wise to size up the candidates carefully in the coming political campaigns. For conservatives are mounting a well-financed attack at the state and federal levels on many of the programs which provide decent conditions in the workplace and the community.



AN IMPORTANT first step toward reviving the auto industry and a possible start of long-overdue assessment of national industrial policies are seen in the Administration's move to aid U.S. automakers and dealers, AFL-CIO Economist Rudy Oswald, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Merrill Brown, left, of the Washington Post and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.



DRAMATIC MOMENT of a rescue captured by Chicago Sun-Times photographer Jerry Tomaselli won him first place photography honors in this year's media awards competition sponsored by the Fire Fighters.

Oswald Refutes Critics

CPI Formula Defended As Measure of Inflation

The way that the federal government computes its monthly consumer price index has come under attack in some quarters as exaggerating inflation. But it is clear that the system is superior to some of the alternatives being discussed, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald declares in an article in the American Federationist.

One of the alternatives that particularly deserves rejection, Oswald observes in the federation's monthly magazine, involves the reckoning of housing costs. To the individual family, housing is a cost item to provide shelter, and should not be diluted in the index by reckoning it as an "investment," as some would have it, he argues.

Oswald's article is based upon his recent testimony at a House Budget Committee hearing on proposed changes in the CPI.

ORGANIZED LABOR has an obvious and legitimate interest in the CPI, particularly in recent years when it has become widely used in union contracts as a means of helping protect workers' wages against erosion by inflation. Many agreements contain clauses providing cost-of-living adjustments geared to increases in the index.

"It would be a mistake, however, to regard COLA clauses as fully compensating devices," Oswald points out. "By their very nature, they come into effect only after the price inflation has taken place, often with a considerable lag." Overall, he said, it has been estimated that COLA clauses recover somewhere between 50 and 60 percent of the increases indicated by the CPI.

The index measures changes over time in the prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services bought by consumers to meet personal living needs. Each item in the market basket is weighted according to the average annual expenditures made for it by the index population as a whole. The amounts paid out are determined from comprehensive surveys of consumer expenditures conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the present market basket, the survey of 1972-73 represents the "base period" for the index.

NOT EVERYONE in the index population buys everything in the market basket, either in the base period or in subsequent periods. That is, not everyone buys a house every month, or a new car, or living room furniture, nor does everyone engage the services of a baby sitter every month.

The main criticism leveled at the treatment of house costs and mortgage interest in the present index is the fact that houses are priced at all, Oswald notes. In this view, houses should be thought of, not as an item of consumption, but as a capital asset or investment which supplies current consumption services in the form of shelter. This argument says "shelter services" should be priced, not houses themselves.

"The main problem with this approach," Oswald observes, "is that 'shelter services' for owned housing (particularly the portions pertaining to the house or 'asset' itself) does not exist as a priced item in the marketplace.

"People buy houses in the market—not an abstraction called 'shelter service.' This means that the price of shelter services must be estimated by statisticians on the basis of assumptions about non-existent transactions."

IF THE GOVERNMENT were to make a radical change in the home ownership component of the CPI, the results would be unpredictable or at least mixed, Oswald contends. Some parties might ignore it, but in other situations the validity of the existing COLA provision would certainly come into question and dispute.

Oswald also addresses "careless charges" that organized labor "either bamboozled or strong-armed" the government into its decision to retain the previously existing methodology for computing home ownership costs when it revised the index in 1977.

"However plausible it might seem to say that labor wants the inflation rate to look as high as possible so as to get the most out of COLA clauses, the fact is that no such matters were ever raised with the Bureau of Labor Statistics," he notes.

"Rather, the radical nature of the changes proposed, the departure from marketplace pricing, and the creation of an internally inconsistent weighing and pricing structure for the index caused us to study the matter closely.

"THE VARIETY of choices available for estimating an imaginary index for shelter service was cause for concern, laying open the possibility of manipulation in behalf of some preferred rate of inflation and carrying the danger of politicalization of the index.

"Politicalization of the index is a battle labor cannot hope to win," Oswald concludes. "Labor prefers honest statistics, honestly and openly arrived at, with all cards out on the table."

Canadian Building Trades Press for Stronger Role

Calgary, Alberta—The second Canadian convention of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. represented a major step in strengthening the collective voice of the more than 400,000 construction workers in Canada, BCTD President Robert A. Georgine told the nearly 200 delegates here.

His keynote to the representatives of 14 building trades unions and 38 building and construction trades councils focused on "issues facing Canadian building trades unionists which urgently need to be discussed and acted upon on a unified national level—issues such as the health of the national economy, the development of legislation governing labor relations, the battle against non-union construction and relations between construction unions and industrial unions."

For these and other issues concerning all Canadian building trades unionists, Georgine said, "this convention will provide a forum for discussion and opportunity to formulate plans of action."

During the two-day sessions, the delegates, alternates and guests were addressed by a number of prominent Canadian labor and government officials, including Gerald Regan, labor minister of Canada; L. Young, labor minister of Alberta; Mayor Ross Alger of Calgary, and Gil Gauvin, director of the Industrial Contractor Association's labor relations committee.

Attending the Convention were Presidents John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers, John T. Joyce, Bricklayers; Charles H. Pillard, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Joseph T. Power, Operative Plasterers; Harold J. Buoy, Boilermakers; William Konyha, Carpenters; Angelo Fosco, Laborers; J. C. Turner, Operating Engineers; Andrew Haas, Asbestos Workers, and Everett A. Treadway, Elevator Constructors.

AMONG THE 33 major resolutions adopted by the convention was one recommended by the Canadian BCTD executive board calling on each affiliate of the department to withhold the payment of per capita tax to the Canadian Labor Congress until a number of structural changes and specific issues are resolved. The unions contribute about 20 percent of the CLC budget.

In another resolution the convention called upon the Canadian federal government to adopt a policy of full employment and training of Canadians before resorting to immigration to fill temporary regional skill shortages.

Robert J. Brylke Dies, Served as Organizer

Pittsburgh—Robert J. Brylke, a former AFL-CIO organizer, died June 11 after a long illness. He was 75.

Brylke joined the staff of the CIO in 1940. Prior to that time he had been a part-time organizer for the United Mine Workers District 6 and a member of United Auto Workers Local 842. He worked on numerous AFL-CIO organizing campaigns in the Maryland-Pennsylvania region until his retirement in 1969.

Police See Gains in Union Affiliation

The need for a strong union to stand up to increasing economic and political pressure on police officers was stressed at the second convention of the International Union of Police Associations.

"Nearly everybody, it seems, is intent on putting handcuffs on legitimate police activity," IUPA President Edward J. Kiernan told the 200 delegates representing 156 police local unions. He said such attitudes "make more clear than ever the need for the new union representing sworn law enforcement officers."

Robert D. Gordon, IUPA secretary-treasurer, told the delegates that "to blame the police for civil disorders or criminal activity is like blaming a victim for a crime.

"The kind of restraint and public accusations we're seeing against law enforcement today," Gordon said, "already has had a serious impact on police morale everywhere."

THE UNION'S officers cited the chartering of the IUPA by the AFL-CIO in 1979 as the key step toward achieving the strong alliances needed to deal with these problems.

William H. McClennan, president of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., emphasized the potential for organizing nearly 500,000 law enforcement officers in his speech to the delegates.

He called for the enactment of meaningful collective bargaining legislation covering public workers, including "binding arbitration which would be the answer to ending strikes by firefighters and police officers."

McClennan, who is also president of the Fire Fighters, deplored attempts to impose second-class status on public employees, and applauded the efforts of the AFL-CIO to help private and public sector employees present a united front on economic and social issues.

CONVENTION DELEGATES approved a 55-cent per capita tax increase to $1.55 per month effective Aug. 1, and the restructuring of the union's geographic divisions to improve services to locals.

The union, which represents some 30,000 law enforcement officers, reaffirmed its support for Senate passage of "police bill of rights" measure intended to extend full constitutional protections to police officers in the course of internal investigations.

Resolutions adopted by the convention call for:

- Opposition to mandating state and local government employees into the social security system without adequate protection of existing retirement systems.
- A complete review of the disbursement of federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds to pay for union-busting seminars, or to fund certain programs that advocate the use of non-police personnel to perform the duties of full-time, sworn police officers.
- A review of record-keeping practices by LEAA's Public Safety Officers Death Benefit division.
- A boycott of the Fraternal Order of Police in protesting the FOP's continued anti-union policies and statements.

The convention also voiced support for striking police in Mobile, Ala., calling on city officials to resume bargaining in good faith, and backed police and firefighters in Richmond, Va., who have been denied dues check-off on the claim that it violates the state's "right to work" law.

Key speakers at the convention included Vice President Walter F. Mondale, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Rep. Peter Peyser (D-N.Y.), President Kenneth T. Blaylock of the Government Employees, and Director Alan Kistler of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services.

Jobless Rise to 8.5 Percent Forecast

By James M. Shevis

The Administration formally conceded that "the economy is experiencing a deeper recession than expected earlier this year," and as a result unemployment is likely to rise from the current 7.7 percent rate to 8.5 percent in the final quarter of 1980.

Administration economists said also in a midyear review of the 1981 budget that recovery from the recession is expected to "proceed slowly during 1981 with unemployment remaining at about 8.5 percent in the absence of policy changes."

THE NEW ECONOMIC forecast that accompanied the annual budget review shows the recession slowing in the fourth quarter of this year. The Administration sees the nation's real gross national product—the total output of goods and services—dropping by 3.1 percent between the fourth quarters of calendar years 1979 and 1980, compared to a 1 percent decline projected last March.

Chairman Charles Schultze of the President's Council of Economic Advisers told a news conference that the estimate "assumes a further decline in the economy, although at a slower rate in the third quarter, and leveling off before the end of the year." Real GNP fell at a 9.1 percent annual rate between April and June.

Director James T. McIntyre, Jr. of the Office of Management & Budget said "I think that 8.5 percent unemployment is awful," but stressed that the Administration's first economic priority is to battle inflation in the hopes of laying the groundwork for stable growth next year.

Both Schultze and McIntyre emphasized that the revised forecast, which anticipates a deficit of $60.9 billion in the current year's budget, involves virtually no change in Administration economic policy.

THE POLICIES reflected in the midyear review "are essentially unchanged," McIntyre said, and "reflect our commitment to a sustained policy of spending restraint." As for a possible tax cut, which Congress is considering, McIntyre said that "the Administration believes strongly that the last months of a congressional session, in an election year, are not the time to make the judicious decisions needed for a skillfully designed tax program to improve economic performance."

McIntyre added that "it is quite likely that a tax cut will be desirable in 1981," however. When asked whether President Carter would veto a tax cut bill if Congress enacted one before Nov. 4, he said that "would depend largely on the timing and substance of the tax cut, which we would have no way of knowing at this time."

McIntyre said that the Administration would consult closely with Congress and others in the months ahead to develop policy measures to increase investment, productivity, and economic growth. Meanwhile, the updated forecast is exceedingly pessimistic.

A table on long-range economic assumptions, for example, projects high unemployment levels well past 1980 and 1981. Jobless rates, from fourth quarter to fourth quarter, are projected to be 7.8 percent in 1982, 7.1 percent in 1983, 6.4 percent in 1984, and 5.7 percent in 1985.

Put another way, it would take five years under the Administration's forecast for the nation's jobless rate to get back approximately to where it was last year, that is, 5.9 percent. The goals of the 1978 Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act—4 percent unemployment and 3 percent inflation by 1983—would be unattainable under the President's economic blueprint.

INFLATION, as measured by the government's consumer price index, is projected to increase by 12 percent from December 1979 to December of this year. In March, the Administration predicted this year's price rise would match last year's 12.8 percent increase. Prices next year are expected to jump 9.8 percent as the economy recovers at a moderate 2.6 percent rate.

Schultze said that the 12 percent inflation rate projected for 1980 implies that the CPI will decelerate to an annual rate of between 8.5 and 8.75 percent during the second half of the year. The CPI rose at an annual rate of about 14-15 percent between January and June.

THE 1980 DEFICIT of $60.9 billion forecast by the Administration compares with a $36.5 billion deficit estimated in March. The new estimate, which would be the largest since the $66.5 billion gap recorded under President Ford in 1976, reflects the impact of the recession on tax receipts and spending.

McIntyre attributed an expected federal spending increase of $10 billion this year and $22 billion in 1981 largely to three factors: higher outlays for unemployment benefits, increased defense spending, and unanticipated events such as the eruption of Mount St. Helens, mudslides in California, and disaster relief to refugees from Cuba and Haiti.

At the same time, McIntyre said, estimated receipts have dropped by $15 billion in 1980 and by $24 billion in 1981 from levels predicted in March, largely as a result of the deeper-than-anticipated recession.

Layoffs, assembly line shutdowns, and plant closings have reduced personal and corporate incomes, slowing the flow of tax payments to the government proportionately.

Kirkland Calls Jobs Creation Labor's Top Legislative Goal

The AFL-CIO's top legislative priority is the immediate enactment of a massive jobs-creating stimulus program "that puts people back to work quickly while creating employment opportunities for those who have never held a job," Federation President Lane Kirkland told a legislative conference of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Kirkland also registered the federation's strong opposition to tax-cutting measures, which would deprive the government of the income it needs for essential human-needs programs.

"While the Congress has been playing out the farce of balancing a budget on paper, the economy is weakening daily," Kirkland told the OCAW delegates. "Rather than cutting the budget, the Congress should be enacting programs that will put jobless workers back to work.

"Achieving full employment today must begin with specific, targeted stimulus programs to reverse the economy's precipitous drop into a deep recession," Kirkland said.

INSTEAD OF working for job-creation programs, he observed, "our present political leaders and would-be leaders seem headed in another direction. Just as conservatives first raised the cry for a 'balanced budget' and liberals and moderates responded with a 'me, too,' these same conservatives are now calling for immediate tax cuts and the same liberals and moderates are again saying 'me, too'."

The so-called Reagan tax proposal of a 10 percent, across-the-board cut would end up giving nearly two-thirds of all taxpayers—those earning $20,000 or less annually—only 26 percent of the savings, Kirkland said.

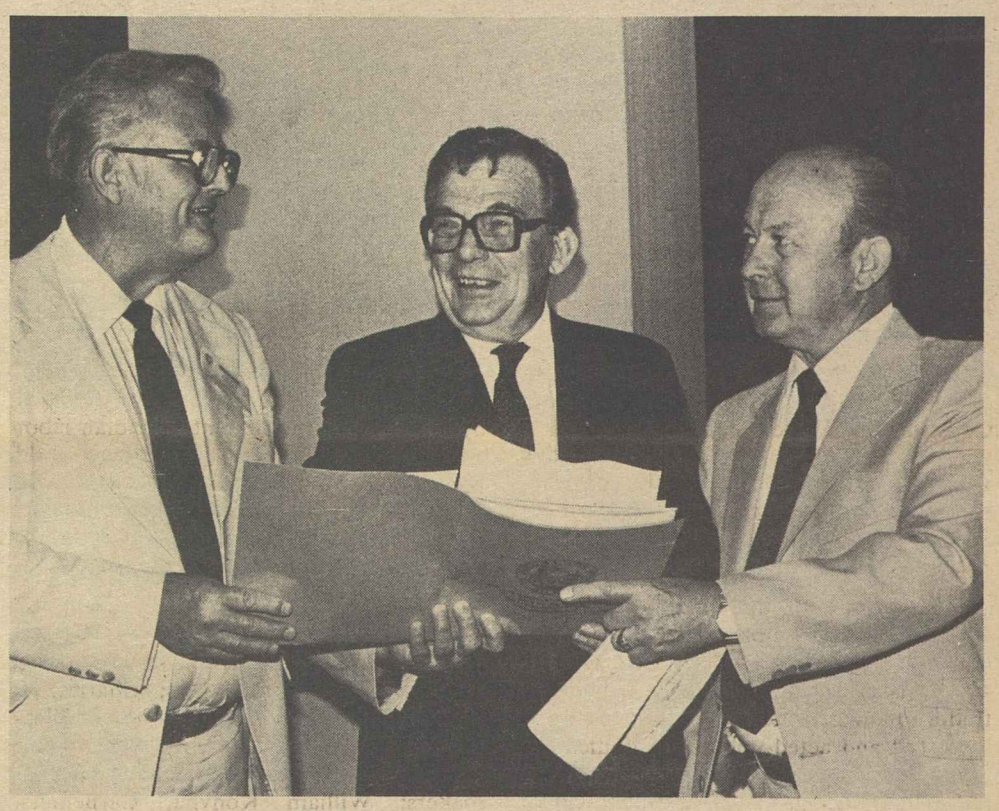
"THE 3 PERCENT of our population with annual income of over $50,000 annually would receive almost as much—in total dollars—as the two-thirds of our taxpayers who earn $20,000 or less each year," he said.

"A little less than half of all the tax revenue that would be lost under this proposal would wind up in the bank accounts of only 14 percent of the taxpayers—those earning more than $30,000 a year.

"A family of four that earns $10,000 a year would get a dollar a week. A family of four earning $100,000 a year would get more than $2,000 back on his taxes—a difference of approximately 40 to one."

Labor will oppose tax cuts as long as the would-be budget balancers insist that the country cannot afford social programs for the needy, Kirkland declared.

"If we cannot afford programs to reduce the hardships of unemployment, then certainly we cannot afford tax cuts for the wealthy and the corporate world," he said.



JOB-CREATING stimulus programs should be enacted by Congress now, and targeted for those most in need, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland told an Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers legislative conference in Washington, D.C. OCAW President Robert F. Goss, right, and Sec.-Treas. Robert V. Palmer show Kirkland the union's legislative agenda.

Recertified Steelworkers Win New Contract at Hussmann

St. Louis—The Steelworkers won a new contract with Hussmann Refrigeration Co. here, ending a bitter labor-management dispute in which the USWA lost its certification for a year.

The agreement, which came six months after the union had been reinstated as bargaining agent, will boost pay from $6.10 to $7.95 an hour over 40 months. Pay will rise to $6.70 in the first year of the pact, to $7.20 in the second year, $7.70 in the third, and to $7.95 in the final four months.

Buddy W. Davis, director of USWA District 34, said that the contract was overwhelmingly approved, 465 to 25. He praised Hussmann employees who served on the union's organizing committee and other plant workers on the negotiating committee for the successful conclusion of the union's long struggle with the company.

"Remember, we weren't just renegotiating an established contract," Davis said. "We negotiated an entirely new agreement covering seniority, vacations, holidays, grievance procedures, arbitration procedures, pensions, and hospital and health insurance, as well as wages."

OVER 1,000 members of USWA Local 13889 walked out of the plant in May 1977 in a dispute over wages and work rules. The company hired 1,000 non-union workers to replace the strikers.

Picket lines remained at the plant until January 1979 when, with strikebreakers voting, the union lost a representation election, 510 to 464. But in a new representation election last January the union won by a vote of 726 to 305.

Nation's Output Plummets At Near-Record 9.1% Rate

The nation's economy declined at an annual rate of 9.1 percent from April through June, matching the post-World War II record drop of 9.1 percent in the first quarter of 1975.

"The 1980 recession struck with full force during the second quarter," said Courtenay M. Slater, chief economist for the Commerce Dept., which reported the decline in real gross national product. Real GNP is the total value of goods and services produced by the nation.

The second-quarter contraction compared with a 1.2 percent annual rate of increase in the first quarter this year. The decline was the first since a 2.3 percent dip in the April-June quarter last year when truckers were on strike and gasoline was in short supply.

ABOUT 60 PERCENT of the total decline last quarter was related to automobiles and another 30 percent reflected declines in housing, the government said.

The Commerce Dept. also reported that the second-quarter inflation rate, as measured by a GNP-based index considered the broadest gauge of inflation trends, rose to an annual rate of 10.4 percent from 9.5 percent in the previous quarter and 8.4 percent in the last three months of 1979.

A sharp drop in consumer spending contributed significantly to the second-quarter economic downturn, the Commerce Dept. report showed. Inflation-adjusted consumer spending fell at a record 9.4 percent seasonally adjusted annual rate, after rising at an adjusted annual rate of five-tenths of 1 percent in the first quarter and 2.6 percent in all of 1979.

Consumer spending fell at an adjusted $1.3 billion annual rate, after rising at a $49.1 billion annual rate in the first quarter, the Commerce Dept. said. Durable goods purchases fell at a seasonally adjusted $23.2 billion following an increase at a $4 billion rate in the first quarter. Purchases of nondurables rose at a seasonally adjusted $2.4 billion annual rate, compared with an increase at an adjusted $21.3 billion rate in the first quarter.

The savings rate moved up to 4.7 percent in the second quarter from 3.7 percent in the first quarter.

Conservation, Jobs, Energy

Senate Seeks Agreement On Alaska Land Goals

By David L. Perlman

The Senate struggled over a labor-supported Alaska land bill, seeking to reconcile the goals of conservation, jobs and energy independence.

In a letter to senators, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison expressed the federation's belief that the "carefully crafted" measure drawn up by the Senate Energy Committee "strikes the proper balance."

It would double the existing national park and national refuge system and triple the wilderness preservation acreage, he noted. But a series of amendments being pushed as conservationist actions "would lead to a significant job loss in an area of Alaska already suffering unemployment," Denison wrote.

After three days of sometimes angry debate, the Senate temporarily put the bill aside while its floor manager, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), tried to shape a compromise acceptable to both sides. The House has already approved a bill that puts conservationist concerns above economic development.

THE HOUSE, meanwhile, was having its own troubles with a railroad deregulation bill that was generally supported by rail unions and includes updated pay guarantees to protect Conrail employees against job loss from any cutbacks.

While the labor safeguards were not in dispute, congressional delegations from states that are heavy consumers of coal transported by rail were seeking changes in the legislation. The bill's sponsors postponed further action on the measure after losing a key vote on an amendment.

In some other areas of interest to labor:

● Conservative Republicans on the Senate Judiciary Committee agreed to abandon delaying tactics on legislation to strengthen the Fair Housing Act by adding an enforcement mechanism.

A labor-supported bill passed the House, but the version reported by a Senate subcommittee was considerably weaker. The civil rights coalition has pressed the full Judiciary Committee to repair the damage to the bill and bring it to the floor in ample time to assure its enactment this year.

The bill was on the agenda when the Judiciary Committee met to consider how best to investigate the role of Billy Carter as an agent of the government of Libya. Before agreeing to give priority to that issue, committee Democrats extracted a promise from opponents that the fair housing bill would be acted on at a July 30 committee meeting and that, if necessary to achieve a quorum, members could be subsequently be polled on issues in dispute.

● The House postponed action on the Administration's youth employment and training bill, which the AFL-CIO has endorsed, in order to take up pending appropriations bills. But its passage by a big bipartisan vote in the near future appeared certain after the House Republican Policy Committee endorsed the measure as in line with GOP goals.

● The House rejected an appropriations bill rider that would have called off the government's embargo on grain shipments to the Soviet Union, but added a controversial amendment to bar the Justice Dept. from initiating lawsuits to require busing as a desegregation measure.

● An AFL-CIO statement to the Senate Finance Committee reiterated labor's opposition to a bill to widen existing tax loopholes set up to encourage exports. It would use the tax deferral mechanism of DISC (Domestic International Sales Corp.) to benefit banks and other "export-related services." The Administration also opposes the give-away proposal and the AFL-CIO stressed that it would cut tax returns by up to $700 million with little effect on exports.

House Rules Out Benefit Tax on Social Security

By a near-unanimous vote, the House adopted a resolution promising not to tax social security benefits.

The resolution was designed to alleviate fears that Congress might adopt a recommendation made last year by the Advisory Council on Social Security. A majority of the advisory panel had recommended that one-half of social security benefit payments be considered taxable income to recipients.

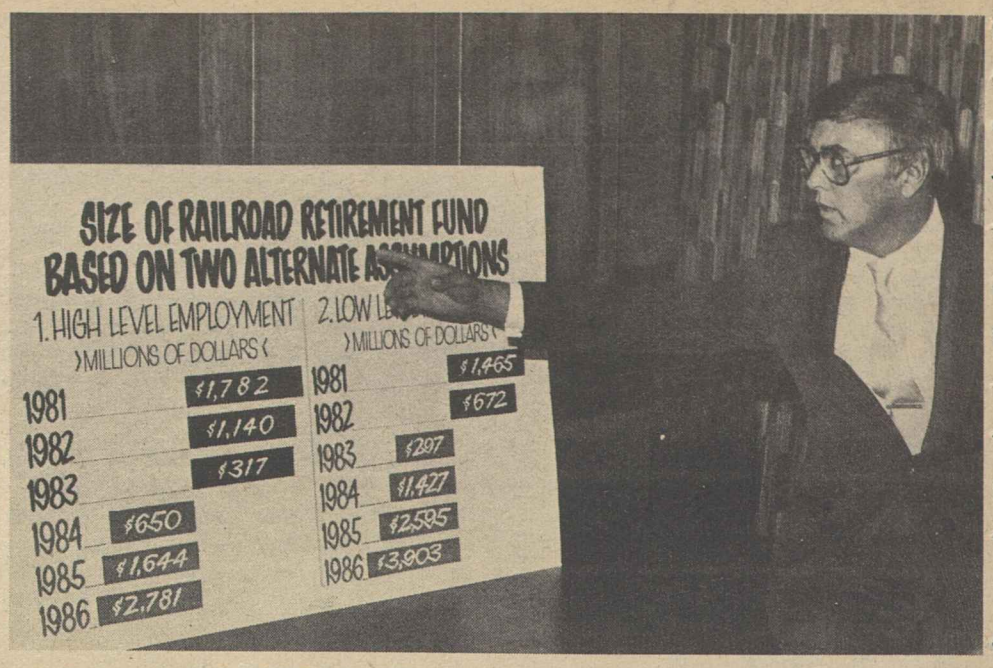
AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman and the two other labor members of the advisory council had strongly dissented from that recommendation, and the AFL-CIO had testified against it as "unconscionable" and "tantamount to a cut in benefit payments."

While the House vote cannot bind a future Congress, the bipartisan unanimity is seen as foreclosing any such legislation in the forseeable future.

In another action, the House approved by voice vote a labor-supported bill changing slightly the allocation of the social security tax between the Old Age & Survivors Insurance fund and the Disability Insurance fund. The legislation does not change any benefits or affect the amount of the payroll tax; it merely adjusts the distribution of the tax receipts to avoid a temporary deficit in one fund and a temporary surplus in another.

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RAILROAD WORKERS FACE possible loss of pension benefits unless Congress acts immediately to save the Railroad Retirement System from a growing financial crisis, Chairman Fred J. Kroll of the Railway Labor Executives Association declared. Kroll, who is also president of the Railway & Airline Clerks, uses a chart to describe the anticipated shrinkage of the railroad retirement fund under current conditions.

Rail Unions Press Congress To Bolster Retirement Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

called Tier II benefits. They would also provide for a variable tax rate for Tier II designed to assure adequate funds to meet benefit payments.

Tier I benefits are the practical equivalent of social security payments, and are funded by a tax on both workers and employers. Tier II benefits, similar to supplemental payments in other industries, are funded solely by employers.

RLEA ESTIMATES that the proposal for the variable tax rate would rise from the current 9.5 percent of wages to about 20 percent in 1983, but would then begin to decrease. The cost of such a 10.5 percent increase would be about $1.21 an hour, RLEA said.

O. M. Berge, chairman of RLEA's Railroad Retirement Committee and president of the Maintenance of Way Employees, said that passage of the bills represents "a last-ditch effort by railroad labor to preserve the pension rights and expectations of more than one million railroad retirees and more than half a million men and women presently employed on the railroads."

Berge said that the Railroad Retirement actuary warned over three years ago that the system was seriously underfunded and that unless something were quickly done, the system would run out of cash by the mid-1980s.

"We have tried to convince the railroads to face up to this problem with us, but so far we have made little progress," he said. Kroll said that the industry has "shirked its responsibility" in the matter, dragging discussions out in hopes the issue will spill over into the 1981 national negotiations.

ABOUT $4 BILLION in benefits is paid annually under Railroad Retirement. The plan pays retirees an annual COL adjustment amounting to about one-third of the change in the federal consumer price index.

Kroll said that RLEA wants "to assure employees and retirees that there will be no reduction in benefits. We are doing everything possible to assure that no part of this proposed increase in the Railroad Retirement tax will be shifted to the employees."

In the 1974 legislation governing the plan, Kroll said the industry gave the unions its commitment to pay the entire Tier II tax. "We are holding the industry to that pledge," he added. "Only an immediate and drastic increase in the Tier II tax rate can avoid a collapse."

Kirkland Cites AFL-CIO World Role

(Continued from Page 1)

lutely necessary for freedom and democracy to survive."

KIRKLAND URGED expanded international trade union cooperation on both the economic and human rights concerns.

"Multinational corporations and state-operated trans-national enterprises have transformed the employer-employee relationship in ways that no country and no national labor movement can hope to cope with alone," he said.

Inflation, recession and unemployment "are world problems," Kirkland stressed, and "the time is long overdue for the development of an internationally coordinated full employment strategy."

Kirkland stressed to the delegates that the AFL-CIO did not retreat from international concerns during the period of its temporary withdrawal from the International Labor Organization.

THE OPPOSITE was the case, he said. When the ILO channel became "clogged with the policies of hypocrisy, we moved to other avenues, and we would not hesitate to follow the same course again, should it be necessary."

In all forums, Kirkland said, the AFL-CIO will make its voice heard "on all matters that affect our members and the workers of the world."

At a Madrid conference this fall to assess compliance with the assurances of the Helsinki agreements, the AFL-CIO will press to have "vital issues of human rights" dealt with "squarely and on top of the table, rather than under it." Kirkland urged that "our brothers in the international free trade union movement press their governments to that same end."

He cited as an example of the role that labor should occupy on the world scene the work of the trade union advisory committee prior to the recent "summit meeting" in Venice of the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development.

The OECD union group called on the chiefs of state to adopt a common approach to employment, inflation and economic growth policies, Kirkland noted, and to assign "absolute priority to the achievement of full employment in all our countries."

DELEGATES HEARD reports of trade union suppression in many parts of the world, including nations in South America and Africa. A member of the ITF executive board, Abderrazak Ayoub of the Tunisian Railway Union, had been imprisoned until recently and was denied permission to travel to the United States to attend the world congress, delegates were told.

President Fred J. Kroll of the Railway & Airline Clerks, cited his own union's 82-day strike against the Norfolk & Western Railway—and the financial aid the struck line got from other carriers—to demonstrate that the battle for union rights is still being fought in the United States as well.

Other AFL-CIO unions affiliated with the ITF are the Machinists, Seafarers, Flight Engineers, National Maritime Union, American Radio Association, Longshoremen, Transport Workers, Marine Engineers, United Transportation Union, Maintenance of Way Employees and Hotel & Restaurant Employees.

OEIU to Draft Standards For Oil Well Apprentices

The Operating Engineers will develop a set of apprenticeship standards in the oil drilling industry under a contract from the Labor Dept.

The contract, funded under Title III of the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act, is the first of its kind in the industry between the department and the union.

Under the contract, the union will work with an advisory committee consisting of union and government safety officials and an industry representative to analyze job functions and set up achievement standards for qualifying apprentices in oil well drilling.



STAR PERFORMERS are now appearing on picket lines in Hollywood as the strike by the Screen Actors Guild and the Television & Radio Artists against the motion picture and television industry entered a third week. Taking their turn at picket line duty are, from left, Jack Klugman, Ricardo Montalban, Loretta Swit and Ralph Bellamy. **(Story, Page 2.)**

AFL-CIO News

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Kirkland Assails 'Political' Tax Cut, Presses Jobs Plan

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland called on Congress to spurn a "politically motivated" tax cut and urged instead that government funds be channeled into programs to provide jobs for the unemployed.

"America needs an economic stimulus program that is targeted to people and areas that need help the most," he stressed, "and not tax breaks for those who already pay less than their fair share."

Kirkland testified on successive days at tax legislation hearings held by the House Ways & Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee. He warned of the hazard of shaping major tax legislation "in the twilight hours of a legislative session, in the heat of a presidential election and in response to campaign oratory."

THE SO-CALLED Reagan-Kemp-Roth tax proposal represents "a raid on the federal Treasury" that "primarily benefits the wealthiest in society," he charged.

Its vastly accelerated depreciation formula would result in shifting a much larger share of the tax burden from corporations to individuals, Kirkland said, and the proposed 10 percent cut in individual tax rates "would abandon the principle of taxation on ability to pay." About one-fourth of the benefits would go to the wealthiest 3 percent of taxpayers, he noted.

Kirkland spelled out the AFL-CIO's proposals for direct anti-recession measures that would provide immediate relief for hardships without feeding inflation.

Joined with this, he suggested, could be carefully targeted tax changes designed to maintain purchasing power and provide incentives for spurring industrial development on a case-by-case basis.

IF CONGRESS chooses to go ahead with a tax cut either this year or as soon as the 97th Congress convenes, Kirkland suggested that "it would make sense . . . to nullify any adverse effects on jobs and purchasing power that would result from the 1981 increases in contributions to social security."

In January, worker and employer social security tax rates are scheduled to rise from 6.13 percent to 6.65 percent, with the taxable wage base rising from $25,900 to $29,700. While the added funds are necessary to keep the system solvent, the effect would be to reduce worker and business purchasing power, Kirkland noted.

He endorsed, on behalf of the AFL-CIO the legislation sponsored by Rep. Richard A. Gephardt (D-Mo.) and Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) to provide a refundable tax credit equal to 10 percent of the social security contributions of workers, employers and the self-employed.

"Such a tax cut would meet the standard of fairness," Kirkland said, and at the same time help fight against recession.

As the most immediate and direct anti-

(Continued on Page 2)

Pension Bill Held Hostage

Job Safety Endangered By Senate Amendments

By David L. Perlman

The Senate mangled a labor-supported bill designed to shore up multiemployer pension plans by adding unrelated amendments that will cut back job safety protections for large groups of workers.

All of the amendments adopted were pushed by employer and trade association lobbies, and opposed by labor and the Administration. The pension bill was considered an ideal vehicle for the amendments because Congress was under extreme time pressure to complete action on the legislation.

The outcome of the legislative brinksmanship was still uncertain when the AFL-CIO News went to press, but Labor Sec. Ray Marshall expressed his outrage at the Senate's actions.

LESS THAN a week earlier, Marshall noted, the Senate had used a child nutrition bill as the vehicle for an unrelated amendment "which would eliminate protection for a significant number of farm workers under the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act."

When the Senate seized the pension bill as hostage, Marshall warned that these attempts to bypass the normal legislative process put "in great jeopardy" the rights that American workers have fought for over the past half-century.

Marshall urged the House not to acquiesce in the manipulations.

The American people, he insisted, don't want "a tradeoff between the rights of farmworkers to be protected in their jobs and the rights of children to be fed. Nor can I believe the people want a tradeoff between their rights to a decent pension and their rights to health, safety and equal opportunity on the job."

SENATORS WHO picked on the multiemployer pension bill as the vehicle for their admittedly "non-germane" amendments sought to put the House in the position of having to swallow the Senate-passed bill intact or risk a chaotic disruption of the pensions ystem.

One of the amendments adopted by the Senate eliminates a large segment of surface mining—sand, gravel, stone, clay and collodial phosphate—from the jurisdiction of the Mine Safety & Health Administration.

Mine operators considered the frequent inspections and tough safety standards a harassment; workers and their unions considered them an essential protection.

An AFL-CIO fact sheet reminded senators that these are among the most haz-

(Continued on Page 8)

Maritime Bargaining Bill Clears Congressional Hurdle

Congress neared final approval of labor-supported legislation intended to bar the Federal Maritime Commission from overturning collective bargaining agreements.

The legislation is needed to rectify a Supreme Court decision two years ago which interpreted the Shipping Act of 1916 as giving the commission authority to pass on all multi-employer collective bargaining agreements in the maritime industry.

WHILE THE Longshoremen were most directly affected, all maritime unions were threatened by the court ruling and the AFL-CIO joined the effort to amend the law. In letters to congressional committees, the AFL-CIO said the effect of the Supreme Court decision was to single out the maritime industry as the exception to the national policy of collective bargaining without government interference.

The House passed a union-supported bill last April by a 358-2 vote. The Senate on July 25 gave voice vote approval to a version, acceptable to unions involved, that would leave the FMC with a vestige of review authority.

Its jurisdiction would apply only to payments to a fringe benefit fund that were not based on a uniform man-hour formula without regard to the type of cargo handled. However, any such agreement within the FMC's jurisdiction would still take effect immediately. It could be disapproved later if the agency, in response to a complaint, found the provision discriminatory to certain shippers.

The House was expected to avoid the need for a conference by accepting the Senate version of the bill, clearing it for the President's signature.

Joblessness Key to Sag in Productivity

A sharp, 4.1 percent annual rate of decline in nonfarm business productivity in the second quarter reflects the heavy impact of the recession on changes in productivity, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald said.

Commenting on the latest Bureau of Labor Statistics report on worker productivity, Oswald noted:

"Repeated recessions during the 1970s were a major factor in the overall slowdown in productivity in that decade," Oswald observed.

"The recent decline in productivity reports the lowered output per man-hour of those people still working. However, the report fails to count the potential output of those workers who have been laid off, and would be producing goods and services for our economy," he pointed out.

"THE INCREASED unemployment results in a loss of output of more than $250 billion to the nation's economy," Oswald said. "Idle plants and idle workers are the nation's major productivity problems."

The Commerce Dept., meanwhile, reported that its index of leading indicators rose 2.5 percent in June, the first increase in this key barometer of future economic activity in a year.

The rise followed a 2.3 percent decline in May and a record 3.9 percent decline in April. It was the largest increase in the index since a 3.2 percent jump in June 1975, when the nation was emerging from its last recession.

(Continued on Page 2)

R-T-W Initiative Halted in Colorado

Denver—Colorado labor beat back an attempt by conservative forces to put a referendum on the Nov. 4 general election ballot outlawing the union shop in the public sector.

The initiative—a blatant effort to make Colorado another "right-to-work" state—also called for immediate termination of any public worker who engaged in a strike, slowdown, or other public service interrruption, and would have made binding arbitration of wages, hours, and working conditions illegal.

The net result, Colorado State AFL-CIO President Norman N. Pledger observed, would have been to end collective bargaining in the public sector. "In other words, take whatever the boss gives you or quit," he added.

THE PROPOSED amendment, backed by State Sen. Hugh Fowler (R), the Associated Builders & Contractors, and the Colorado Conservative Union, required 62,234 signatures to get on the ballot. Its backers failed, however, when the state's labor movement mobilized and took legal action, which delayed circulation of the initiative petition. As a result, the signature drive fell far short of the required number by the filing deadline.

"Chalk up one for the unions," Fowler conceded. "They did a number on us." He warned, however, that "next year we'll start again" to get the proposal on the ballot.

It was the second time in recent years that such a measure has failed to get on the election ballot. The State AFL-CIO has challenged the petition before the Colorado Supreme Court, and lost. This time, the State AFL-CIO planned to take the strike ban issue to court if Fowler and the others had managed to turn in the required signatures on time.

LEADING THIS year's fight against the petition drive was the Colorado Labor Education Committee, chaired by Pledger. Nearly all the state's labor organizations

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LABOR'S CASE for job programs rather than tax cuts for the wealthy is made by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland at House hearings. With him are Research Director Rudy Oswald, left, and Legislative Director Ray Denison, right.

Congress Urged to Spurn Tax Cut for Jobs Programs

(Continued on Page 3)

recession actions, Kirkland called for:

- Expanded public service jobs.
- A local public works program, financed by the federal government and which can start up quickly that would rebuild public facilities ravaged by years of neglect.
- Additional funds for low and moderate-income housing.
- Federal aid to maintain essential services in states and localities suffering high unemployment and revenue loss.
- Strengthened and extended unemployment insurance programs.
- Maintenance of health care benefits and food stamps for the unemployed.
- Establishment of special short-term mortgage relief and temporary housing programs for the unemployed.

IN SEPARATE testimony at the House hearings, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald amplified on labor's view that indiscriminate tax cuts waste the nation's resources and do relatively little to stimulate the economy.

"Under the best of circumstances," he testified, "tax cuts are relatively costly, imprecise and slow in generating jobs."

With the present budget squeeze, a tax cut would make it virtually impossible to mount effective anti-recession programs, Oswald said. He cited Congressional Budget Office projections showing that "direct job-creation programs are two to four times more effective in reducing unemployment than tax cuts."

Oswald said targeted anti-recession programs can also relieve inflationary pressures by adding to the supply of housing, enhancing energy conservation through weatherization programs, and adding to the skills of workers.

Film, TV Unions Continue Strike, New Talks Slated

Los Angeles—Federal mediators scheduled a meeting Aug. 4 between negotiators for striking motion picture and television performers and Hollywood production companies, their first meeting since July 22.

The strike, which involves some 60,000 members of the Screen Actors Guild and the Television & Radio Artists, neared the end of its second full week with the two sides "an ocean" apart, SAG Executive Sec. Chester L. Migden said.

Migden said that SAG welcomed the resumption of talks but "we believe that the road to resolution will still be a long and arduous one."

Meanwhile, 33 independent companies signed interim agreements, agreeing to whatever terms are finally worked out by the major producers. "We consider these signatories a victory," Migden said.

The unions, which have been picketing the major studios on a selective basis, announced they plan to begin picketing 20th Century Fox on Aug. 5. Earlier picketing lines went up at Burbank Studios.

The key issue in the walkout by SAG and AFTRA is their bargaining goal of 6 percent of the gross revenues of original shows produced for pay television, videocassettes and videodiscs.

James H. Wishart Dies, Retired Union Economist

Evanston, Ill.—James H. Wishart, who retired last year as research director of the Meat Cutters, died here July 25 of cancer. He was 72.

Wishart began his labor career in 1938 as education director of the Rubber Workers and served as research director of both the Auto Workers and Fur & Leather Workers before he was named research director of the Meat Cutters in 1955.

Through Collective Bargaining

Engineers Address Impact of Technology

Toronto—Delegates to the Professional & Technical Engineers convention called for exercise of the collective bargaining process to deal with vital issues including coping with technological change and solving major environmental problems.

DELEGATES adopted resolutions encouraging the use of the collective bargaining process to deal with the problems caused by technological change and to help solve major environmental problems.

The union called on industry and government to use the skills and talents of its members to help find answers to major problems including the disposal of nuclear waste, pollution, and industrial health and safety hazards.

As an example of how such resources can be used, the convention cited the role played by the union in improving working conditions for employees required to use video display terminals many hours a day. The union pinpointed the terminals as the cause of the employees' frequent headaches, backaches and vision problems and its efforts resulted in changes in hours, methods and equipment for many of these workers.

The convention re-elected the union's two full-time officers to two-year terms—Rodney A. Bower to a fifth term as president and John H. Dunne to his seventh term as secretary-treasurer.

Incumbent vice presidents Stephen D. Hage, Vincent C. Cacchiotti, Harold G. Revait and L. Mike Olsen were re-elected. Michael Waske and George Dixon were elected vice presidents to fill the seats of Jack J. Hansen and Fred D. Bowen who did not seek re-election.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue told delegates that unions offer professionals and technicians a way to take part in any decision-making process that affects them.

"The infinitely flexible collective bargaining process," Donahue said, "makes it possible for workers to safeguard their economic well-being and at the same time exercise control over professional standards and the quality of work life."

Changes in the workforce that increase the number of professional and technical workers are matched by the labor movement's ability to adapt to the need of these workers, Donahue said.

Inflation and attempts to blame public sector workers for an assortment of economic ills were other major concerns of the delegates. Some 55 percent of the union's 21,000 members are employed in the public sector.

Delegates also voiced strong opposition to balanced budget proposals, which they termed unwise and unfair, and called for the defeat of the federal employees compensation bill that would increase existing presidential authority to limit cost-of-living adjustments due to federal workers.

The union also took a stand against proposals to mandate federal workers into the Social Security System, and urged continuation of the Civil Service Retirement System.

REACTING to the provision of the Civil Service Reform Act which requires federal agencies to set up a performance appraisal system and to identify "critical elements" in each job classification, the union established a team of international officers to help local unions get involved in the process of determining these elements. The team will also develop model contract language to help locals negotiate nationwide standards for the same or related jobs in different agencies.

In other action, the delegates called for a shifting of the tax burden from the individual taxpayer to corporations and endorsed proposals which would close loopholes enjoyed by business and rich taxpayers.

Convention speakers included President Howard Samuel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and John McCart, executive director of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept.

August Schedule Listed By Labor Studies Center

Organizing techniques and grievance arbitration are the subjects for two training institutes offered during August at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies. The programs are open to officers, representatives and staff members of all AFL-CIO affiliates. Six AFL-CIO unions, a state federation and the Dept. of Community Services will also use the campus during the month. The schedule:

Organizing Techniques, Aug. 24-29—A review of the elements in a successful organizing campaign, programming in-plant committees, developing winning issues, making house calls and responding to employer attacks. National Labor Relations Board procedures are explained.

Arbitration: Preparation & Presentation—An opportunity for students to prepare a case for hearing, to present a mock case before a professional arbitrator, then hear his comments and suggestions, and see themselves in action on video tape. The selection of arbitrators and the law of arbitration are also covered.

Unions using the campus for leadership training during August are: Operating Engineers, Aug. 3-8; Air Traffic Controllers, July 27-Aug. 8; United Transportation Union, Aug. 10-22; Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers, Aug. 15; Carpenters, Aug. 17-23, and Graphic Arts International Union, Aug. 24-29.

The Pennsylvania AFL-CIO will conduct its summer school on campus Aug. 3-8; the semi-annual Community Services staff conference will be held Aug. 10-13.

A second training session for local union representatives in the center's Urban Mass Transit project is set for Aug. 10-15.

The American Institute for Free Labor Development concludes its six-week course for 40 trade union women from Latin American countries Aug. 29.

For information on these and other labor studies programs contact Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., executive director, George Meany Center, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Telephone 301/431-6400.

Unemployment Key to Drop In Productivity

(Continued from Page 1)

Oswald noted, however, that the increase in the June index does not prove that the current recession has bottomed out but rather that for this one month certain problem sectors did not worsen.

"But that in no way proves that things will improve quickly," he said. "Rising prices on the stock market do not put people back on the job, and only when people are called back to work will the recession be over."

The closely watched index is subject to often large revisions, and has not been sharply accurate in determining the size or length of recessions and recoveries.

SEVEN OF THE 10 economic measures used in the index increased in June. Fewer workers laid off that month contributed the most to the overall increase. Stock prices, the money supply, liquid assets, orders for plant and equipment, building permits, and new orders for consumer goods also showed improvement.

The three indicators that declined were the average workweek, vendor performance, and sensitive raw material prices.

Last quarter's productivity decline of nonfarm business was the largest since the 4.7 percent drop in the second quarter of 1974, the government said. In the first quarter of 1980, the decline was 1.1 percent.

In manufacturing, productivity declined 3.2 percent, the third consecutive drop in this sector and the largest since the 3.8 percent decline in the first quarter of 1979.

Data indicating a sharp drop in productivity in the non-manufacturing sectors of the economy continue to highlight the statistical problems of measuring productivity in these sectors, Oswald said.

"Particularly in an inflationary period, it is very difficult to determine real output of the service sectors of the economy," he said.

New Forecast Predicts 9% Jobless Rate

The Congressional Budget Office predicted a sluggish economic recovery beginning early next year and an unemployment rate that will linger near 9 percent throughout 1981.

The gloomy forecast came in a statement by CBO Director Alice M. Rivlin before a Senate Budget Committee hearing on the midyear review of the economy. Except for the jobless rate, which was higher, the CBO economic outlook differed little from one presented earlier by the Administration's Office of Management & Budget.

Rivlin said that the unemployment rate, which was 7.7 percent in June, is expected to continue rising this year, reaching 9 percent by the fourth quarter and continuing at that level throughout 1981.

The Administration's midyear economic forecast projected a peak unemployment rate of 8.5 percent, continuing at that level through 1981.

LIKE THE Administration, the CBO predicted the current decline in economic output will end late this year, followed by a moderate economic expansion. The budget office sees the real gross national product—the value of the nation's total output of goods and services—falling between 2.3 and 4.3 percent during 1980, then rising to between 2.5 and 4.5 percent in 1981. The Administration forecast calls for a 3.1 percent drop in real GNP this year, and a 2.6 percent gain next year.

Inflation during 1980 is seen decelerating to a rise of 8.3 to 10.3 percent under the CBO set of figures, dropping further in 1981 to a range of 7.7 to 9.7 percent. The Administration's forecast shows a slightly higher level of inflation.

Rivlin said that any move now toward tax cuts or stimulative spending would come too late to ease significantly the current downtown that is affecting the economy.



UNEMPLOYED WORKERS gave first-hand testimony on the meaning of recession during hearings by a Senate subcommittee. From left, William Eason, a member of the Steelworkers from Birmingham, Ala.; Robert Maxwell, a truck driver from Ohio; Arlene Brown, an auto worker from Detroit, and Rene and Ronnie Osborne, who told the panel they have been selling off possessions to buy food and have received an eviction notice from their trailer park.

3 Unions Form New Coalition In Canal Zone

Unions representing both U.S. and Panamanian employees at Dept. of Defense facilities in the Republic of Panama have formed a coalition to strengthen collective bargaining for the 8,000 workers involved.

The formal agreement was signed by leaders of two locals of the American Federation of Government Employees, representing U.S. citizens in the Panama Canal area, and a local of the State, County & Municipal Employees made up of Panamanian nationals.

The coalition members pledged to work towards common trade union goals "within a framework of mutual cooperation and respect."

Organizing Fund Approved By Graphic Arts Members

Members of the Graphic Arts International Union overwhelmingly approved the creation of a $500,000 annual fund for organizing activities.

The fund will be financed through a 50-cent increase in monthly per capita, beginning Sept. 1. Creation of the fund was approved in a ballot referendum in which 36,056 members voted for the measure and 19,127 voted against. About 6,000 other ballots were either blank or voided.

OF 169 LOCALS voting, 123 favored the fund's establishment. GAIU conducted an extensive educational campaign in preparation for the referendum vote, held at hundreds of GAIU shops and plants throughout the United States and Canada.

The union's goal is to combat union-busting, Sun Belt runaway shops, and to curb the growth of printing's non-union sector.

"This is a very significant action," said GAIU President Kenneth J. Brown. "In a rapidly growing, small employer industry like the printing industry, a program such as the one we have just created is needed in order to stay abreast of the times.

THE UNION PLANS initially to add six full-time organizers to the GAIU organizing staff. Their duties will include providing technical assistance and training to GAIU locals. Developing and expanding organizing activities at the local level will be a major goal.

Brown stressed that it would be a mistake to assume that the union's organizing problems have been solved with establishment of the new fund.

"There are good reasons for workers to flock to our banner, but it must be workers in your local who will convince them," he said in a message to GAIU members. "Adding organizers at the national level will succeed only if it is acccompanied by a massive effort to insure that each local union is able to clearly articulate to unorganized workers why they should join a union."

Senate Rollcalls on Job Safety, Jobless Aid

These Senate rollcalls, on July 29, were on anti-labor amendments that were proposed to be added to a union-supported bill dealing with pension plan insurance.

Vote No. 1 *shows the 52-37 approval of an amendment by Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.) to weaken job safety protections for workers in sand, gravel, stone, clay and certain phosphate mining operations.*

Vote No. 2 *is the 48-36 approval of an amendment by Sen. David Boren (D-Okla.) to make permanent an exemption of most work sites with 10 or fewer employees from OSHA job safety inspection.*

Vote No. 3 *tabled and thus killed an amendment by Sen. Boren that would cut back on federal extended unemployment compensation benefits for long-term jobless workers. The labor-opposed amendment was tabled, 52-33.*

On all three votes, R shows "right" votes for labor's position, W shows "wrong" votes and absentees are marked A.

	1	2	3
ALABAMA			
Heflin (D)	W	R	R
Stewart (D)	W	R	R
ALASKA			
Gravel (D)	W	R	R
Stevens (R)	W	W	W
ARIZONA			
DeConcini (D)	R	W	R
Goldwater (R)	W	A	A
ARKANSAS			
Bumpers (D)	W	W	W
Pryor (D)	W	W	W
CALIFORNIA			
Cranston (D)	R	R	R
Hayakawa (R)	W	W	R
COLORADO			
Hart (D)	R	W	R
Armstrong (R)	W	W	W
CONNECTICUT			
Ribicoff (D)	R	R	R
Weicker (R)	A	A	A
DELAWARE			
Biden (D)	R	R	R
Roth (R)	W	W	W
FLORIDA			
Chiles (D)	W	W	W
Stone (D)	W	W	R
GEORGIA			
Nunn (D)	W	W	W
Talmadge (D)	A	A	A
HAWAII			
Inouye (D)	R	R	R
Matsunaga (D)	R	R	R
IDAHO			
Church (D)	A	A	A
McClure (R)	W	W	W
ILLINOIS			
Stevenson (D)	A	A	R
Percy (R)	R	W	R
INDIANA			
Bayh (D)	R	R	R
Lugar (R)	W	W	W
IOWA			
Culver (D)	R	R	R
Jepsen (R)	W	W	W
KANSAS			
Dole (R)	W	W	R
Kassebaum (R)	A	A	A
KENTUCKY			
Ford (D)	W	R	R
Huddleston (D)	W	W	R
LOUISIANA			
Johnston (D)	A	A	A
Long (D)	A	A	A
MAINE			
Mitchell (D)	R	R	R
Cohen (R)	W	W	W
MARYLAND			
Sarbanes (D)	R	R	R
Mathias (R)	R	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy (D)	A	A	A
Tsongas (D)	R	R	R
MICHIGAN			
Levin (D)	R	R	R
Riegle (D)	R	R	R
MINNESOTA			
Boschwitz (R)	W	W	W
Durenberger (R)	W	W	W
MISSISSIPPI			
Stennis (D)	W	A	A
Cochran (R)	W	W	W
MISSOURI			
Eagleton (D)	R	R	R
Danforth (R)	W	W	W
MONTANA			
Baucus (D)	R	R	R
Melcher (D)	A	A	A
NEBRASKA			
Exon (D)	W	W	W
Zorinsky (D)	W	W	W
NEVADA			
Cannon (D)	W	W	R
Laxalt (R)	W	W	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Durkin (D)	R	R	R
Humphrey (R)	W	W	W
NEW JERSEY			
Bradley (D)	R	R	R
Williams (D)	R	R	R
NEW MEXICO			
Domenici (R)	W	W	W
Schmitt (R)	W	W	W
NEW YORK			
Moynihan (D)	R	R	R
Javits (R)	R	R	R
NORTH CAROLINA			
Morgan (D)	W	W	W
Helms (R)	W	W	W
NORTH DAKOTA			
Burdick (D)	R	R	R
Young (R)	A	A	A
OHIO			
Glenn (D)	R	R	W
Metzenbaum (D)	R	R	R
OKLAHOMA			
Boren (D)	W	W	W
Bellmon (R)	W	W	W
OREGON			
Hatfield (R)	W	W	R
Packwood (R)	W	W	R
PENNSYLVANIA			
Heinz (R)	R	W	R
Schweiker (R)	W	W	R
RHODE ISLAND			
Pell (D)	R	A	R
Chafee (R)	R	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Hollings (D)	W	W	W
Thurmond (R)	W	W	W
SOUTH DAKOTA			
McGovern (D)	R	W	A
Pressler (R)	W	W	R
TENNESSEE			
Sasser (D)	W	W	R
Baker (R)	W	W	R
TEXAS			
Bentsen (D)	W	A	A
Tower (R)	A	A	A
UTAH			
Garn (R)	W	W	W
Hatch (R)	W	W	W
VERMONT			
Leahy (D)	R	R	R
Stafford (R)	W	R	R
VIRGINIA			
Byrd (D)	W	W	W
Warner (R)	W	W	W
WASHINGTON			
Jackson (D)	R	R	R
Magnuson (D)	R	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA			
Byrd (D)	R	R	R
Randolph (D)	R	R	R
WISCONSIN			
Nelson (D)	R	R	R
Proxmire (D)	R	R	R
WYOMING			
Simpson (R)	W	A	A
Wallop (R)	W	W	W

Kirkland Protests Bolivia Violations Of Human Rights

The AFL-CIO called on the government of Bolivia to end what it called the "systematic persecution" of Bolivian labor leaders, and to restore basic human rights in accordance with international agreements which the country has signed.

In a message to Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, head of the military junta in La Paz, Federation President Lane Kirkland said that recent developments in Bolivia provide overwhelming evidence of oppression against unions.

Kirkland noted that such action runs counter to agreements of the Organization of American States and conventions of the International Labor Organization, which Bolivia has ratified.

Meanwhile, Sec. of State Edmund S. Muskie announced he has ordered the termination of all economic assistance projects to Bolivia, except those programs which suport humanitarian assistance—such as food programs—carried out by private voluntary agencies.

Muskie said that the United States would "strongly support" a resolution by the Permanent Council of the OAS deploring the coup, and calling on the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to examine rights violations in Bolivia.

Targeting Tax Incentives

ACROSS-THE-BOARD business tax incentives are an ineffective and inefficient method of solving the types of economic problems the nation confronts today. If tax policies can be tailored to meet those problems—within the framework of a coordinated national effort to bring about full employment and enhance this nation's industrial base—we would be their most outspoken advocates.

Unfortunately, the track record of attempts to use general tax forgiveness to subsidize or encourage particular actions is poor. Needed revenue is dissipated through providing benefits to firms for doing what they would do anyway.

Why, for example, should a company located in a center city with heavy unemployment be encouraged—through a tax incentive—to move elsewhere? Why not shape the incentive to induce the company to modernize its facilites and equipment and remain in the urban area?

TARGETED TAX incentives might apply to firms willing to invest in areas served by transit rather than far-away suburban parking lots. Such an incentive would make sense in terms of providing jobs for inner-city residents and public support for mass transit, which would help conserve energy.

Incentives might be used to encourage diversification of industry, particularly in communities whose destiny is linked to the performance of a single company or industry.

Why not think in terms of sticks as well as carrots? The Investment Tax Credit alone amounts to over $18 billion in foregone annual revenue. Why not, for example, deny this credit where the investment does not fit in with national goals?

WHY CONTINUE to permit tax "deferral" privileges to firms that invest abroad to produce for U.S. markets?

Why should American tax policy provide rapid write-off benefits to a U.S.-based corporation that builds new facilities with foreign steel and materials, puts into those facilities imported machines and equipment and utilizes foreign-made vehicles to transport its goods?

Tax policy—if it's to be a tool for reindustrialization—must be structured in terms of precise and planned goals.

A NEW tripartite Industrialization Board should be established that would have policy responsibilities for spurring industrial development. This board should direct the activities of a financial institution that would have a fixed amount of money budgeted for the program. The amount and type of tax incentive or accelerated depreciation allowance granted to a particular industry or company would be determined on a case-by-case basis.

But such measures cannot be shaped in isolation or handled in the closing hours of a legislative session. And, if a precipitous, costly, across-the-board tax cut, such as the Reagan proposal, is adopted, there will be that much less available to begin programs, including tax cuts, that can put the nation back to work.

—From testimony by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland at congressional hearings.

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'Hey, How About Me?'



Looking West

Small State Electoral Strategy Can Give Presidency to 'Loser'

By Gus Tyler

RONALD REAGAN could get fewer votes than his Democratic rival and still end up in the White House. Indeed, he has received a memo from a well informed and well wishing political science professor telling him exactly how to do it.

The strategy on how to win while losing comes from Dr. Donald J. Devine, a political scientist at the University of Maryland, and is addressed to Reagan's top campaign aides.

The magic formula for victory is for Reagan to count on the small states—small in population—to be his base. Devine refers to these as "the West." This "consists of 16 states taken by Ford in 1976, and of 117 electoral votes." The only large state here is California.

Behind these innocent words lies a noxious fact derived from our obsolete electoral college system. These 16 states make up only 19.7 percent of the nation's population, but they control 21.2 percent of the vote in the electoral college.

SMALL STATES have a simple arithmetic advantage in the electoral college, since no matter how small their population they are credited with at least two electors for their two senators plus at least one elector for their members of the House of Representatives.

The Devine strategy goes a second step beyond the West to include five other states: New Hampshire, Vermont, Indiana, Oklahoma, and Virginia. If these states are added to the western states, the total population is 26.3 percent of the national population, but the electoral vote is more than 29 percent of the electoral college. This gives Reagan an automatic edge of 3 percentage points.

Just as the small states give Reagan an unfair advantage so do the large states give the Democratic candidate an unfair disadvantage.

Suppose, for instance, that the Democrat carries New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey, and Massachusetts (seven of the Big Ten) that will only add up to 31.7 percent of the electoral vote although these states embrace 34.2 percent of the popular vote. That's almost a 3 percent disadvantage.

In effect, this means that Reagan could end up some two and a half million votes behind and still win.

Dr. Devine's advice to Reagan is to look "west from Illinois" with states like New Jersey, New York and Wisconsin "as bonuses."

Although the Devine strategy is based on political attitudes, with the West as a natural because of its perceived political predilections, the same game plan is artificially strengthened by the idiosyncracies and anachronisms of the electoral college system. From the Devine calculations, it is apparent that the "system" is presently weighted in favor of conservatism.

The point is timely and should carry a teaching to all those "liberals," especially in the black and Jewish communities, who thought they were being super-sophisticatedly sly when they opposed the move of Sen. Birch Bayh to amend the Constitution to get a popular election of the President of the United States. Under the Bayh amendment, no second place runner could end up as the winner—as the Reagan plan envisions.

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. . . Makes No Sense To Put Head in Sand

I strongly oppose this amendment, which would deny the protection of the Occupational Safety & Health Act to millions of employees of small businesses just because they happen to be employed by small businesses.

Blanket exemptions are just plain unsound.

No statistical analysis can identify only the safe workplaces or only the unsafe workplaces.

We know that small businesses can be unsafe, just as large businesses can be unsafe, and it makes no sense for the Congress of the United States to stick its head in the sand and pretend that just because an enterprise employs fewer than 10 workers, it is somehow safe enough not to warrant the attention of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

When there is the possibility of OSHA inspection, employers are much more willing to sit down with labor and mutually resolve workplace safety disputes.

—Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) during Senate debate, July 29, 1980.

Perennial Employer Target

Struggle for Safe Workplace Marks OSHA's First Decade

From "OSHA's Future: Fighting Perennial Battles" by Margaret Seminario in the July 1980 issue of the AFL-CIO magazine, the Federationist.

THE FULFILLMENT OF THE promise of OSHA—the right to employment without the loss of life, limb or lung—is still not at hand for most American workers. Just as passage of this landmark protective legislation was a difficult struggle over many years, so has it been an uphill fight to win implementation of the law, to maintain hard-won rights and to gain guaranteed protections.

The perennial assaults on OSHA have taken, and will continue to take, at least these forms:

● Legislation: Attempts to exempt classes of workers and dilute worker protections through fundamental changes in, or repeal of, the OSHA legislation.

● Appropriations: Backdoor amendments cutting back OSHA authority and coverage through the appropriations process.

● Judicial: Business exploitation of all legal channels to overturn OSHA health and safety standards and regulations for worker protections.

Since the moment of its enactment on Dec. 29, 1970, every congressional session has seen scores of amendments introduced, ranging from outright repeal of OSHA to exemption of selected industries.

On Dec. 19, 1979, almost exactly OSHA's ninth anniversary, Sen. Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.) introduced a bill which posed the most serious threat to OSHA in the act's decade-long history.

THE FALLACY of the claim of the Schweiker bill, that it would improve worker safety by targeting OSHA inspections on hazardous workplaces, became more apparent in an AFL-CIO analysis on worker fatalities.

As a test of the "safe" workplace, the AFL-CIO obtained computerized printouts which listed for 1978, by name and by employer, all workers whose deaths were reported to OSHA as on-the-job accidents, together with data on previous safety records. Out of 1,203 worker deaths on which complete data were available, 489, or 41 percent of the total, occurred in workplaces which would have been judged "safe," or exempted from inspections under the proposed changes.

In earlier years, the appropriations process became the favorite vehicle of anti-OSHA legislators who were unable to push through legislative changes. Every annual OSHA appropriations bill contained attempts at pot-shot amendments, culminating in 1975 with the passage of the first rider exempting employers with 10 or fewer workers from OSHA recordkeeping requirements.

Since that time, each successive year has brought a heightened assault, with more limiting amendments adopted to cut back OSHA authority. Family farms were exempted during 1977 appropriations and penalties were prohibited for almost all violations other than the very serious.

Concurrent with the legislative assaults on OSHA, judicial challenges to the law and its administration have been ever present. These challenges have ranged from attacks on the law's constitutionality to the legality of individual standards and enforcement rules.

During the past 10 years all but two of the major health standards promulgated by OSHA have been challenged by industry on grounds that compliance was infeasible or unnecessary.

For workers exposed to cotton dust, lead, arsenic and benzene, industry challenges have delayed protective measures because of litigation before the U.S. Courts of Appeals or the Supreme Court.

Until 1978 all OSHA health standards—except one, on procedural grounds—were upheld by the courts as valid and necessary regulatory actions.

THE DECISION of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit overturning OSHA's benzene standard marked an abrupt departure from the precedential law established on other standards. Contrary to decisions of other courts, the Fifth Circuit concluded that OSHA had failed to prove that the reduction in benzene exposure from 10 parts per million to 1 part per million (ppm) was reasonably necessary to protect worker health. Unless OSHA could show a definite risk of leukemia or other toxic effects resulting from exposure to 10 ppm, reduction in exposure at so great a cost could not be justified, according to the court.

The majority of earlier challenges to OSHA's enforcement activities had come on a case-by-case basis. Therefore, decisions were often of limited scope—with questionable application to the next case.

However, the 1978 Supreme Court decision in the Barlow's case affected OSHA enforcement nationwide. The Supreme Court found that Section 8(a) of the OSHA Act, which authorized unannounced inspections, was unconstitutional as violating the Fourth Amendment.

Following the court's decision, OSHA must obtain a warrant if requested by the employer before conducting an inspection.

THE DECADE-LONG struggle over OSHA has produced one clear lesson: workers' rights and protections on the job are not yet secured. Continual legislative and judicial assaults to weaken OSHA and gut standards and enforcement mean there is no guarantee that present health and safety protections will be maintained.

But the struggle is not a losing battle. While assaults have increased, so has the determination and the ability of workers and their unions to gain necessary protections. The second decade of OSHA will undoubtedly continue some of the fights outlined here.

Denison Charges

Congress Fiddles with Budget As Recovery Programs Wither

THE 96TH CONGRESS has posted a disappointing record to date by concentrating on balancing the budget rather than balancing the economy, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison said.

The budget battle has been pretty much a bookkeeping exercise, Denison said, and programs that would create jobs, spur industrial output and ease the impact of the recession have either been sidetracked or suffered retrenchment. He said that with Congress "drifting in a vacuum," it's unlikely that there will be effective action toward a turnaround in the short time that remains before final adjournment.

And prospects in the 97th Congress that convenes in January 1981, Denison said, aren't much brighter. "It is unrealistic at this moment, to think that the new Congress is going to be more liberal," he asserted.

He predicted that the budget balancing damage will carry over to the new Congress and "the kind of economic programs that we feel we need" will not find a better climate.

QUESTIONED BY reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Denison said that although attacks against such "basic work-type programs" as the Occupational Safety & Health Act and the prevailing wage law were turned back in the current Congress, similar and perhaps stronger assaults will be renewed in the 97th Congress. "We see that kind of sniping, guerrilla action intensifying," he said.

Denison warned that if conservatives make big gains in Congress or, perhaps, capture the White House in the November elections, "things can get a lot worse," not just for the trade union movement, but for the whole country.



By Press Associates, Inc.

AN ELDERLY COUPLE contracted to have their home reroofed for a total of $2,118. They were given a five-year warranty. The roof began to leak within the first year. The contractor refused to make repairs without an additional $500. Meanwhile, leaks and waterstains ruined the paint in several rooms.

This is just one of thousands of instances in which consumers are victimized by unscrupulous operators in the home improvement business. In 1979, consumers spent more than $40 billion for home improvements, much of which went to salesmen for promotion and commissions on the sale of often "unneeded, defective, or exorbitantly priced products," according to the Consumer Federation of America.

In the first half of 1979, almost as many consumers complained to Better Business Bureaus about home improvement work as about car repairs, CFA reported. Also, it noted, the homeowners had more at stake since most home improvements—but only a minority of auto repairs—cost more than $1,000.

CFA found such abuses are more likely to occur in areas of high ownership, with the most fraudulent contractors operating in low-income communities with many homeowners. "The functionally illiterate, the foreign-born who have not mastered English, and those recently widowed without extensive purchasing experience are especially vulnerable," CFA reported.

CFA classified the lien-sale contract swindle in California as perhaps "the worst consumer rip-off of the last 30 years." The contract establishes a lien on the house. When payments are missed the holder of the lien may foreclose on the property and then sell it in a private process.

Homeowners suffer many types of abuse in this type of case, CFA reported. Products are likely to be overpriced as in the case of burglar alarm systems worth less than $750, but selling for over $5,000. A high proportion of those signing lien-sale contracts default on their loans, either because they cannot afford high monthly payments or because they refuse to pay for defective products.

MOST STATES and localities have not specifically designed laws or rules to get at home improvement abuses .For protection, citizens in most jurisdictions have available small claims courts, state and/or local complaint agencies and unfair and deceptive practices laws applying to all consumer transactions.

However, some states have passed laws specifically aimed at home improvement fraud. Most require inclusion of certain types of provisions in the contract, such as description of the work to be performed, a schedule of payments, or proof of insurance covering the contractor's liability.

CFA identified several additional areas which should be considered in strategies to prevent abuses:

● Home improvement contracts are usually signed in the home, where high-pressure sales tactics are particularly effective. Thus, measures to improve the ability of the consumer to cancel contracts might be in order.

● Because a lot of money is at stake, it may be more desirable to develop regulatory mechanisms for the home improvement area of consumer fraud than for others. These might include bonding, licensing and consumer or industry-financed insurance measures.

● Contractors often specify that the home serve as collateral for the improvement, which can lead to such abuses as the California lien-sale contract swindle. Requiring creditors to go to court to obtain liens would be helpful, CFA suggested.

● In the home improvement business, there are "many marginal operators who roam from jurisdiction to jurisdiction like bandits on the prowl," in the words of one federal official. Requiring them to post bonds, purchase insurance or place payments in escrow would discourage the fly-by-night operators.



TRYING TO BALANCE the budget rather than working to balance the economy, the 96th Congress has posted a very disappointing record to date, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Robert Cooney, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Philip Shabecoff of the New York Times. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

For Campers, Hikers

A Well-Stocked First-Aid Kit, Don't Start Vacation Without It

By Esther Margolius

SUMMER OUTDOOR activities and vacations bring frequent problems. Sunburn, windburn, poison ivy or oak, insect bites, falls, scrapes and bruises all take their toll. The time is ripe to refreshen your first-aid supplies.

Your at-home medicine chest can be stocked in consultation with your pharmacist. The key consideration here is to be sure your medications and first-aid supplies are current, clean and usable. Throw out leftovers from last year. For example, remember old peroxide can deteriorate.

For traveling, you may choose to purchase a ready-made first aid kit. Assembling one tailored to your own needs is usually much cheaper than ready-made kits. Our researcher, Sally Minshall, reports general kits are found primarily in drug stores. Some of the larger sporting goods stores offer specialized activity kits, however.

INSPECTION of the general first-aid kits found that, regardless of size, the emphasis appears to be heavy on bandages but not too much else. On the other hand, camper/hiker kits offer cutting tools, special needs first-aid equipment—such as snake-bite suction cups—and assorted "survival" items.

If you decide to make up your own travel kit, a good place to start is with a metal or plastic fishing-tackle box. These are available in a variety of sizes at many variety stores and at most sporting goods stores, from $1 upwards.

Your basic supplies, whether for kit or medicine chest, should include towelettes for cleansing, assorted adhesive bandages, four-inch square gauze compresses, and rolls of gauze and adhesive tape for make-your-own dressings. Round-end scissors, tweezers, safety pins and a needle for splinter removal should be added. Alcohol in packets or small bottles is useful for sterilizing. Capsules or small bottles of ammonia can help fainting victims, or applied topically, relieve insect problems such as chiggers.

MEDICATIONS to take would include aspirin or aspirin substitute; syrup of ipecac and activated charcoal for poisonings and salt tablets or common table salt for a variety of needs. Baking soda to relieve and soothe bite and burn irritation, and hydrogen peroxide as an antiseptic and cleanser are both good additions, if you have room.

With many people potentially allergic to bee stings, it might be wise to have a bee sting kit on hand; ask your pharmacist or physician how to obtain one. Consider, too, back-up prescriptions for use in allergic emergencies, or even regular over-the-counter medications for sinus, allergy and pollen victims.

Sailing or swimming vacations call for sunscreen lotions or creams before exposure—no matter what your prior tan condition. Don't forget to reapply whenever water or excessive perspiration might reduce sunscreen effectiveness.

FIRST AID for burns should include cooling treatment, usually by bathing with cool water. Then a local anesthetic cream or spray, usually with a menthol/camphor base, can be applied. But major burns should always be examined by a physician.

There is a first-aid ice pack—dry ingredients which can be activated to produce the effect of ice—which would be useful for small burn areas. It is relatively compact, and has other applications such as for sprains and headaches.

Other first-aid items to consider for vacation trips would be wire-cutting scissors to remove fish hooks, calamine lotion to relieve and dry insect bites or poison ivy rashes. You may also consider adding one of the newly released medications for over-the-counter use. Hydrocortisone products are especially recommended for minor skin irritations, itching and rashes.

Other non-first-aid, but useful items would be: matches in a waterproof container, flashlight in usable condition, loose change for emergency phone calls, a pad and pencil for notetaking and directions. And, for hiking mountain trails, remember the value of high boots as a preventative against snake bite, plus a snake-bite kit, just in case.

The best first aid manual is that compiled and published by the Red Cross. An updated edition was issued recently. The standard manual sells for $2.50, the advanced for $3.50, and can be purchased from local Red Cross chapters.



GREETINGS ARE exchanged at the Masters, Mates & Pilots convention by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, an MM&P member, and Robert J. Lowen, MM&P president, seated right, Longshoremen's President Thomas W. Gleason, standing left, and William R. Steinberg, president of the American Radio Association. The MM&P and the ARA reached an agreement to consolidate.

Corporate Views Dominate

IAM Survey Faults Networks on News

A **NATIONWIDE** television news monitoring project by the Machinists found that the networks devote little time to reporting on the issues of most concern to union members.

The report also found that the "corporate position" on issues of the day are more often reported than the "labor position," by margins ranging from three to one to seven to one.

IAM President William W. Winpisinger said the survey will be among the evidence used by the union when it challenges the broadcasting licenses of three network-affiliated stations next year.

Winpisinger said 1,500 IAM members in 43 states spent the month of February monitoring the network news broadcasts of CBS, NBC and ABC.

He said the monitors were looking specifically at the way the broadcasts treated five "top priority issues of concern" to the unionists: inflation, energy, foreign trade, health and tax reform.

THESE ISSUES were found to be on the "back burner," Winpisinger said. The monitors found that less than one-eighth of broadcast stories dealt with these topics.

On issues in which either a corporate or labor position was expressed—through interviews, "visuals" or reporter comments—it was usually the corporate position which came through.

The report said CBS favored the corporate positions on the five priority issues by a margin of about three to one; NBC favored the corporate positions by a margin of about five to one, and ABC favored the corporate positions by a margin of about seven to one.

"It is this distortion which consistently erodes labor's confidence in the media," declared the report.

Winpisinger said the report found that issues directly affecting unionists generally receive little coverage. Union issues which receive most attention, he said, are strikes—but the reasons for strikes and the background of the disputes often are not given.

THE MONITORING REPORT was the second released by the union. The first, made public in June, dealt with the entertainment side of television programs. A third report, on local news coverage, is scheduled for release in September.

Winpisinger was asked if he believed the corporate bias in news reporting on the networks was intentional. "The networks are corporations, and that speaks for itself," he pointed out.

Although 15 to 20 reporters were present for the briefing, no local or network film crews showed up. No crews appeared at the first briefing either, which was held in Hollywood, Calif.

When asked about the lack of television coverage, Winpisinger said the Hollywood briefing "was boycotted by the TV networks —and that's a deliberately used word."

WINPISINGER SAID three network-owned television stations must go to the Federal Communications Commission next year for license renewals, "and we'll be challenging them."

He said the ABC affiliate in New York City, the NBC affiliate in Philadelphia and the CBS affiliate in Washington would be accused by the union of "failing to live up to their statutory responsibilities" under the fairness doctrine and for failure to serve the public needs and interests.

IAM consultant William Young explained that only individual television stations—not the networks—are licensed by the FCC, so any efforts to change network programming would have to come through pressure on network-owned local stations.

Winpisinger said the IAM is seeking support from other unions and other groups in its challenge to the networks. (PAI)

Soup to Nonsense

How Can You Train Puppies Without Any Newspapers?

By Jane Goodsell

ACCORDING TO statistics the average person spends six hours a day watching television, and a lot of people are saying that TV will eventually replace the daily newspaper.

This is patently ridiculous. Newspapers are essential to civilization as we know it, and our way of life cannot function without them. Television will never take the place of the daily paper. How could it possibly?

You can't wrap up the garbage in it. You can't hide behind it at the breakfast table. You can't cut clippings out of TV to send to your relatives or to paste into a scrapbook.

YOU CAN'T chew it up to make spitballs. Or cut it out to make paper dolls. Or fold it to make paper airplanes to sail across the room. You can't trace a pattern on it. Or spread it on the floor when you're painting a bookcase. You can't crumple up TV to start a fire. Or roll it up to swat a fly.

When you get right down to it, you can't do anything with TV except look at it. It's no good for anything else. You can't dump the contents of a vacuum cleaner bag onto it. Or wrap a fish or a bunch of flowers in it. You can't hold it over your head when you're caught without an umbrella in a sudden rainstorm.

In a world without newspapers, how could you housebreak a puppy? What would you use to line a parrot cage? To empty a pencil sharpener? TV is no use at all when you're packing a barrelful of china and glassware. Or to spread under little kids when they're messing around with fingerpaints and modeling clay.

IF WE DIDN'T have newspapers, what would we crack nuts and shell peas on to? How would we find out what the date is today?

Not only that but we'd have to pay out good money to buy rubber bands which are now delivered free to many doorsteps around a rolled-up newspaper.

See what I mean? We can't survive without newspapers. So let's not hear any more loose talk about them going the way of the auk and the dodo bird.

Unless we ourselves become extinct (and if we're actually watching six hours of TV a day, we just might) newspapers are here to stay.

Full Measure of Quality!



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

World's Pilots Cite Risk in Crew Size Cut

Representatives of some 55,000 pilots around the world expressed deep concern over the possible consequences of the Federal Aviation Administration's plan to reduce the cockpit crew size of future airliners from three to two members.

The use of only two crew members in planes such as McDonnell Douglas's Super 80 jeopardizes the safety of air travelers, the pilots warned, and is being done strictly for economic considerations.

John LeRoy of the Air Line Pilots Association said at the Washington meeting that pilots the world over believe that cockpit work levels of future generation aircraft will be excessive for two pilots, particularly during emergencies and critical phases of flight—takeoff, approach, and landing—in the increasingly crowded skies of the future.

ALPA, which represents 33,000 pilots employed by 29 airlines, is vigorously opposing the FAA proposal. The federal agency has announced a delay in certification of the Super 80 to perform, among other tasks, a comprehensive review of the safety aspects of its crew complement.

The pilots union hopes to move the agency to a complete reappraisal of its procedures and findings on crew complement as well.

Other speakers addressing the 80 delegates, were Frits Brouwer of the Dutch Air Line Pilots Association; Mike Clarke, vice president, British Air Line Pilots Association; Bob Tweedy, president of EUROPILOTE (Organization Europeanne des Pilots de Linge); Max Venet, president, French Air Line Pilots Association, and Ian Graham of the Canadian ALPA.

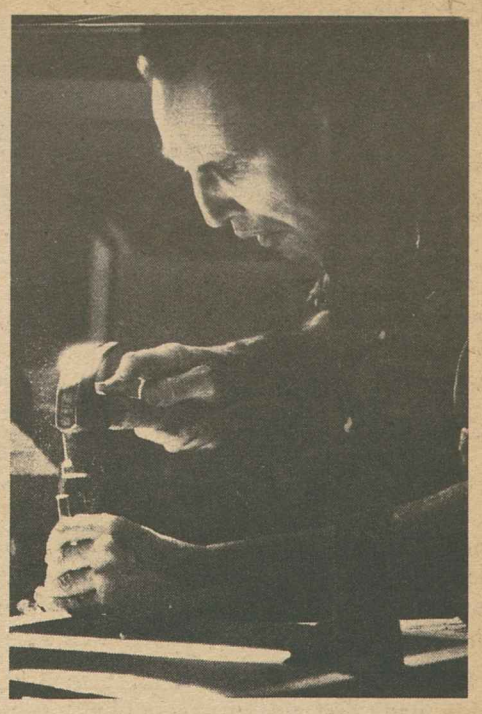
GRAHAM SAID the manufacturers—McDonnell Douglas Corp. and Boeing Aerospace Co.—are basing their arguments against three-crew member cockpits on "false economies." Three cockpit crew members on each of the new generation airliners—the Super 80 and the Boeing 757 and 767—"would have a nominal effect on the company," he said.

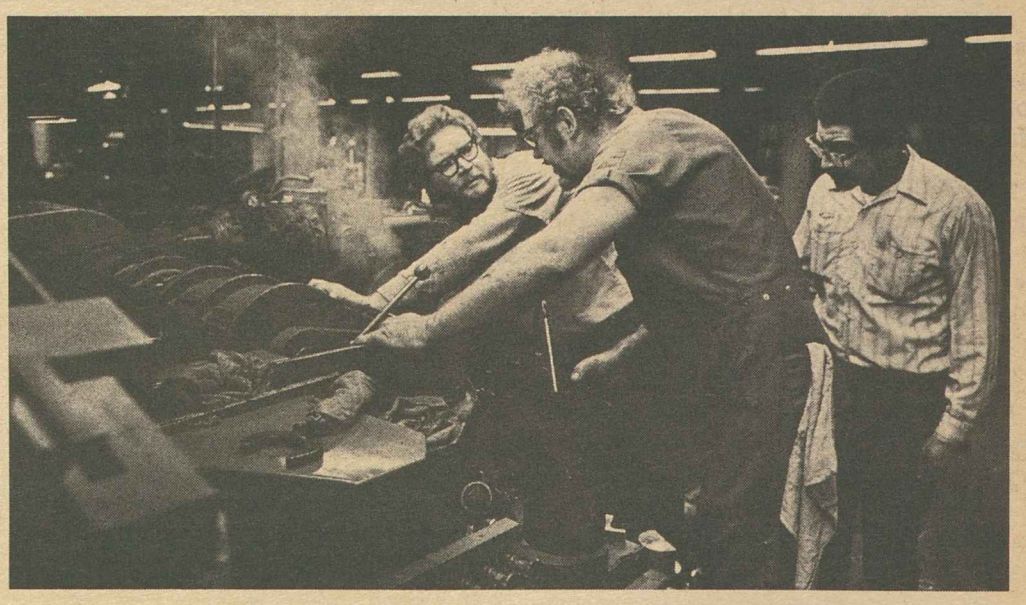
ALPA and the other pilot organizations contend that the airlines have not analyzed the third crew member's economic value properly.

They argue that if a dollar value were placed on his contributions to accident prevention, on-time performance, operating flexibiilty over the life of the aircraft, and reduced crew stress, the combined effect would offset the expense of the third crew member to a significant degree.

Unfortunately, they point out, the airlines have chosen to assess the third crew member in terms of costs—wages and benefits only—giving no thought to safety and other factors.







PICTORIAL STUDY of union workers on the job will be on exhibition at the Cleveland Justice Center starting Labor Day Week. The 100-photo portfolio was commissioned by Cleveland's United Labor Agency, the local arm of AFL-CIO Community Services. Photographer Robert E. Dorksen, a member of Newspaper Guild Local 1, devoted hundreds of hours during the past year at factories, offices, construction sites, museums, and other workplaces for the pictorial study. Displayed here, clockwise from the top, are a Cleveland Art Museum security guard and member of Service Employees Local 47; a craftsman from Upholsterers Local 48, and bolt machine operators from Machinists Local 427.

Imports Again Top Exports But Trade Deficit Declines

A rise in U.S. exports, coupled with a weakened demand for imports because of the recession, trimmed the nation's trade deficit to $2.28 billion in June, but the outlook for the year is another record shortfall for the U.S. balance of trade.

Merchandise exports rose a healthy 5.5 percent from May's $17.67 billion to $18.64 billion in June, while imports fell 3.3 percent from $21.63 billion in May to $20.9 billion in June, the Commerce Dept. reported.

Exports were up in 19 of 27 categories, with fertilizers and power generating machinery showing the most marked improvement. Imports were down in 16 of 25 groups, with the largest declines occurring in gold, iron, steel, autos, and transistors.

THE JUNE DEFICIT was significantly smaller than May's $3.96 billion trade imbalance, and represented the second best trade month the nation has had this year, surpassed only by April's $1.87 billion deficit. Nevertheless, June was the 49th consecutive month that the United States has imported more than it has exported.

Traditionally, when the U.S. records surpluses or only small deficits, the value of the dollar abroad tends to remain relatively strong and stable. Large deficits, on the other hand, tend to deflate the value of the currency overseas.

"Over the past two decades, the United States has suffered an erosion in its competitive position in world markets and in the domestic market," government economist Michael Aho told a congressional latest red-ink trade figures.
Joint Economics Committee hearing on the

Sen. Lloyd Bensen (D-Tex.), chairman of the committee, observed: "We have reached a point in our economic history where to achieve a surplus in merchandise trade it requires a weak dollar coupled with a recession at home and relative economic prosperity overseas."

ANALYSTS EXPECT the U.S. merchandise trade deficit this year to widen considerably from last year's $24.7 billion. In the latest issue of its publication, Business America, the Commerce Dept. said that the deficit seems likely to run at the $33 billion annual rate posted during the first five months of the year. But it could go higher.

"The exact size of the deficit will depend on several key factors, most importantly, the precise impact of higher oil prices on the import bill, the dimensions of the current downturn in the U.S. economy, and the extent to which foreign economies slow in the latter half of the year," the department said.

Oil imports continued to figure prominently in the nation's trade deficit, rising from 6.8 million barrels a day in May to 7.1 million barrels in June. The price of oil declined 6 cents a barrel to $32.32 in June, however, the first drop in more than a year.

Specialty Steel's Import Rise Poses New Job Threat

A new flood of specialty steel imports threatens to wipe out additional thousands of jobs, union and industry leaders warned President Carter.

Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride and Eugene A. March, chairman of the industry advisory committee, joined in urging Carter to reimpose restraints which gave the industry a three-year breathing spell and helped halt job losses. But since the phaseout of import quotas early this year, specialty steel imports rose 29 percent over the same period of 1979, the two leaders wrote the President.

They urged negotiation of government-to-government agreements limiting specialty steel imports with the Common Market, Japan, Taiwan, Korea and other major steel-producing countries.

Until such agreements can be negotiated, McBride and March said, there is need for a trigger-price system to curb imports from nations that are dumping excess production and, in effect, exporting their unemployment to the United States.

CWA Members Authorize Strike By 6-1 Margin

The Communications Workers voted by a six-to-one margin to strike the Bell System if negotiations with the company fail to produce a settlement. CWA's national contract with Bell expires at midnight, Aug. 9, and the July 25 vote authorizes the union's leadership to call a strike immediately if an acceptable proposal is not on the table.

CWA, which represents 525,000 workers at Bell companies, AT&T Long Lines and Western Electric, has been in national contract talks since June 4. Issues in the negotiations include wages, pension improvements, and job security.

THE COMPANY did not offer a wage proposal until July 30, and its three-year offer was immediately rejected by the union as "totally inadequate."

The Bell System proposal would provide up to 7.5 percent in wage improvements immediately and only 2 percent in 1981 and 1982. It would also impose a 6 percent "cap" on the cost-of-living adjustments. There is no "cap" on COLA in the union's current agreement with Bell.

Commenting on the results of the strike vote and negotiations, CWA President Glenn E. Watts expressed concern that "at this late date the company has still not made a proposal which would address itself to the needs of our members.

"The strike authorization vote," Watts said, "is a clear signal from the membership to the management of AT&T. We sincerely hope there will be an adequate response from the company before the Aug. 9 deadline."

National and local talks are also underway between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Bell system and Western Electric with a contract expiration date of August 9.

The IBEW is bargaining for 119,000 workers in 41 AT&T, Bell and Western Electric local unions. Strike voting by IBEW members is being conducted and will be completed at the same time that voting on the company's final offer takes place.

Colorado Labor Rallies to Halt R-T-W Initiative

(Continued from Page 1)

joined in. Two special editions of the Colorado Labor Advocate were sent to over 100,000 union members in the state, telling them of the union-busting attempt.

"Everyone was contacted," said Steve Bieringer, an AFL-CIO staff representative, who also served as secretary-treasurer of the Colorado Labor Education Committee. "Even the Republican Party, the Colorado Association of Commerce & Industry, and the Chamber of Commerce were convinced after some discussion not to sponsor the referendum."

"It was a great victory for us and for the entire labor movement in the country," Pledger said. "But the 'right-to-workers' will raise their ugly heads again. We must keep up our guard, and oppose them in every way and with every resource at our command."

Job Safety Endangered By Senate Amendments To Pension Legislation

(Continued from Page 1)

ardous of industries and reducing safety requirements will imperil the lives of workers. But the Senate adopted the amendment proposed by Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.) by a 52-37 vote.

The Senate then went on to write into permanent law the cutback in safety coverage that was incorporated in last year's OSHA appropriation bill—exempting work sites and establishments with 10 or fewer employees and an injury lost-days record less than the national average from routine safety inspections. This amendment, by Sen. David Boren (D-Okla.), was adopted by a 48-36 margin.

Another labor-opposed Boren amendment was defeated, however. His attempt to cut back on eligibility for federal extended unemployment compensation was tabled by a 52-33 vote.

THE SENATE also approved by voice vote an amendment by Sen. Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.) to exempt government contractors and subcontractors with five or fewer employees from affirmative action requirements.

Senators Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), principal architects of pension protection legislation, appealed in vain to their colleagues not to endanger needed legislation with controversial, unrelated amendments.

The timetable called for a new pension bill to be signed into law before Aug. 1, to avoid possible disruption of pension programs when multiemployer plans come under the mandatory insurance system. The legislation is intended to avert a chain-reaction withdrawal by employers that could plunge otherwise solvent plans into bankruptcy.

The deadline has already been extended several times, while both the House and Senate worked on the complex measure.

WHILE THE HOUSE had passed its own bill earlier this year, the expectation was that it would agree to the Senate version in order to avoid a time-consuming conference.

The bill would reduce the level of the government guarantees for part of a worker's earned pension in order to keep the insurance cost from soaring. But it would make it much more likely that plans will be solvent and workers will get their full benefits. The bill sets funding standards and imposes a continued liability for unfunded obligations on any employer who withdraws from a plan.

The carefully crafted measure had the support of unions and employers participating in multiemployer plans and of the Pension Benefits Guaranty Corp.

The legislation does not affect single-employer pension programs, which cover most workers. These continue to be fully insured. Multiemployer plans have been held to more lenient federal standards, since the risk normally is less when spread over a group of firms in the same geographical area or in the same industry.

Senate Committee Backs Stronger Fair Housing Bill

Supporters of a strengthened fair housing law won a key 10-6 vote in the Senate Judiciary Committee on the issue of enforcement powers.

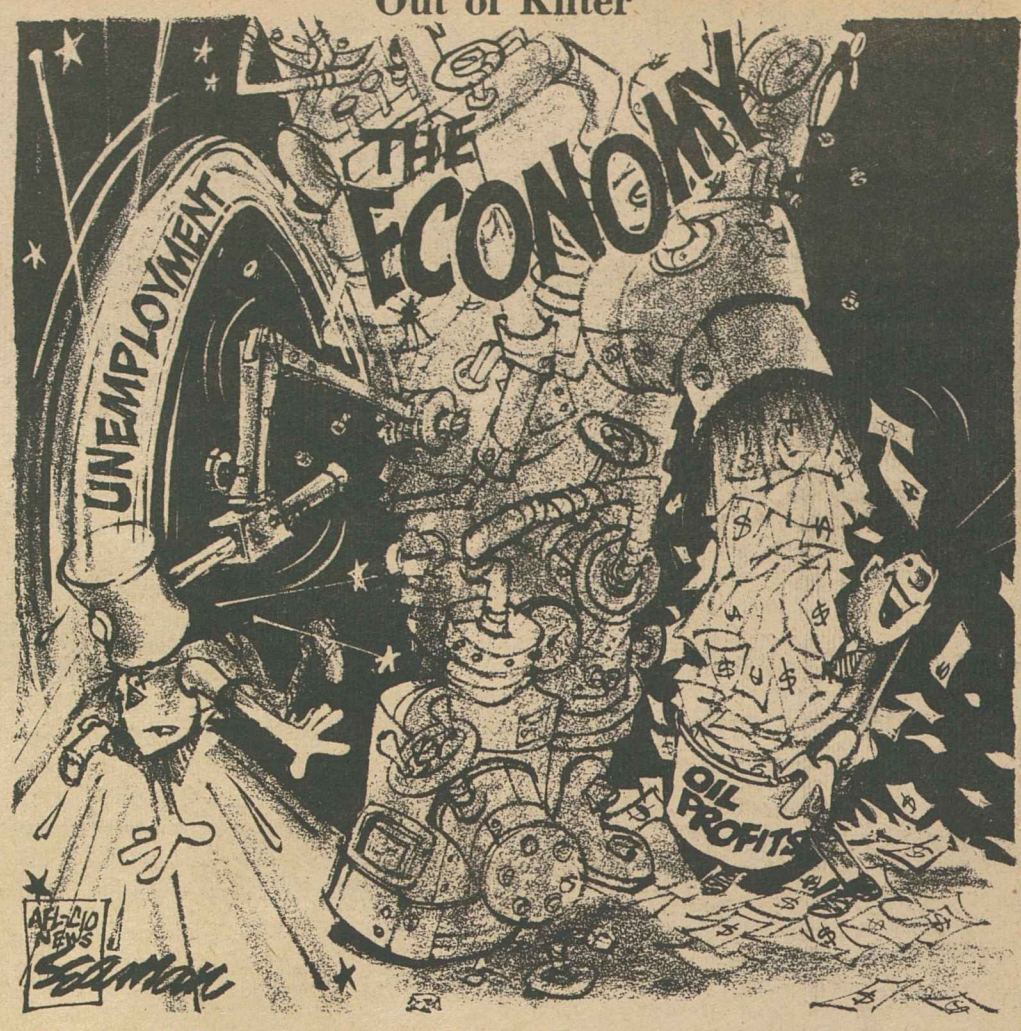
A subcommittee had gutted key portions of a bill introduced by Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) to strengthen the 1968 law prohibiting discrimination in the sale or rental of housing. But the full committee remedied the worst of the damage, bringing the legislation closer to the labor-backed bill the House passed in June.

The committee then voted to clear the legislation for action by the Senate after the two-week recess for the Democratic convention. Some controversial issues still to be decided will be resolved by a poll of committee members, including senators absent from the meeting.

AS THE LAW now stands, the Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs can investigate an individual's complaint of housing discrimination and seek to resolve problems through conciliation. But unless there is a "pattern of discrimination" involving a large group, an individual's only recourse if conciliation fails is to hire a lawyer and file a civil suit.

The 10-6 committee vote restored the key provision for a corps of administrative law judges empowered to hold hearings and render decisions on complaints referred by HUD. In the Senate version, the judges would be selected by a Fair Housing Review Commission, while the House bill would assign their selection to the Dept. of Justice.

Out of Kilter



Profits of Oil Companies Surge Despite Recession

Higher prices worldwide for petroleum and natural gas pushed up oil profits again in the second quarter of 1980, continuing the industry's earnings surge of last year.

The rise in oil profits came despite a recession that has brought huge losses to the auto industry and reduced earnings for most enterprises.

Exxon Corp., the world's largest oil company, posted a second-quarter earnings rise of 24 percent over the same period a year ago to $1.03 billion. Mobil Corp., the No. 2 firm, had a 65 percent rise in profits, and Texaco, Inc., the third largest refiner, reported a 49 percent gain between April and June.

OTHER OIL companies reporting higher second-quarter profits included Conoco, Inc., up 15.7 percent; Getty Oil Co., up 72.8 percent; Tenneco, Inc., up 21.6 percent; Sun Oil Co., up 48 percent; Marathon Oil Co., up 28 percent, Amerada-Hess, up 7.8 percent, Shell, up 47 percent, and Arco, 67 percent.

The industry's latest profits rise follows huge gains in the first three months of the year as well as throughout last year. Both Exxon and Mobil increased their earnings more than 100 percent in the first quarter. In 1979, Exxon reported earnings rose 55 percent to $4.3 billion while Mobil's soared 78 percent and topped $2 billion for the first time.

EXXON'S FIRST quarter profits of $1.-925 billion were the highest quarterly earnings for any company in history, and over twice what it earned in the same quarter last year. Until Exxon's first-quarter performance, the largest one-quarter profit by any corporation was the $1.44 billion posted by American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in the July-September quarter of 1979.

More than a dozen other oil companies registered sky-high earnings last year. They included Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, the nation's sixth largest producer, up 40 percent for the year; Gulf Oil, the fifth largest firm, up 68 percent, and Atlantic Richfield, up 45 percent.

In explaining its latest quarterly earnings rise, Mobil said that its foreign energy profits rose $177 million, primarily due to higher inventory profits, which ran $132 million above year-earlier levels.

Mobil said its U.S. sales of petroleum products fell 2 percent in the second quarter to 760,000 barrels a day and fell 6 percent in the entire first half to 808,-000 barrels a day as spiraling fuel prices spurred conservation efforts.

Standby Gas Rationing Plan Cleared

A standby gasoline rationing plan went into effect on July 31, when the deadline passed for Congress to disapprove it. The Senate voted 60-31 and the House voted 209-205 to let the plan take effect. But either the House or the Senate can later block implementation of rationing, even if all of the plan's criteria have been met.

Under a 1979 law, the President may institute rationing if the supply of gasoline, diesel fuel and heating oil is at least 20 percent below demand for a month or longer.

Even under those circumstances, the President does not have to invoke his rationing authority. And if he does, his decision can still be overturned if either the House or Senate adopts a resolution of disapproval within 15 days.

HERE'S THE standby plan, which the AFL-CIO has endorsed:

- The Dept. of Energy would first estimate the total national gasoline supply available for the first three months of rationing. It would subtract from that about 1 percent as a set-aside for national emergencies and about the same amount to assure adequate supplies for agricultural use and food distribution.

- The gasoline remaining would then be allocated to the states on a formula based on historic usage. Thus, states which normally consume more gasoline per capita would get a proportionately bigger allocation. Within each state, at least 5 percent would be set aside for hardship cases and to meet the needs of the handicapped. States could request the Dept. of Energy to either increase or decrease that reserve.

ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS of gasoline would also be available for priority users, including law enforcement, fire fighting, ambulances, snow removal, sanitation services, taxicabs, newspaper distribution and parcel delivery, among others.

- The remaining gasoline would be allocated to motor vehicle owners within each state, with a maximum of three vehicles in any household. The government estimates that after priority needs and reserves have been met, about 80 percent of the total national supply of gasoline would be distributed to ordinary individuals and businesses.

- At the start of the rationing, and every three months thereafter, the government would mail ration checks to owners of registered vehicles, which then could be exchanged at local banks for gasoline coupons.

The number of coupons each vehicle owner received would depend on the available gasoline supply.

Coupons could legally be sold to others for any price, thus allowing a possible profit to persons using less than their allotment and charging a premium to those using more than their ration.

If gasoline rationing were implemented, the cost of the program would be met by a temporary gasoline tax which the Administration estimates would be about 2 cents a gallon.

Suspicions Aroused By Soviet 'Accident'

The AFL-CIO asked the Administration to spare no effort in getting to the bottom of a report that the wife and daughter of Vladimir Borisov, a Soviet dissident, were killed in an automobile accident on July 24.

In a letter to President Carter, Federation President Lane Kirkland said that what little is known of the circumstances surrounding the tragedy gives rise to "the gravest suspicions."

Borisov is the recently expelled leader of the independent Soviet workers' groups known as SMOT. His wife, a human rights activist in her own right, had been repeatedly harassed by the KGB secret police because she sought to join her husband in Vienna.

Kirkland said that not only the AFL-CIO, but the entire international free labor movement is "deeply concerned" about the Borisovs.

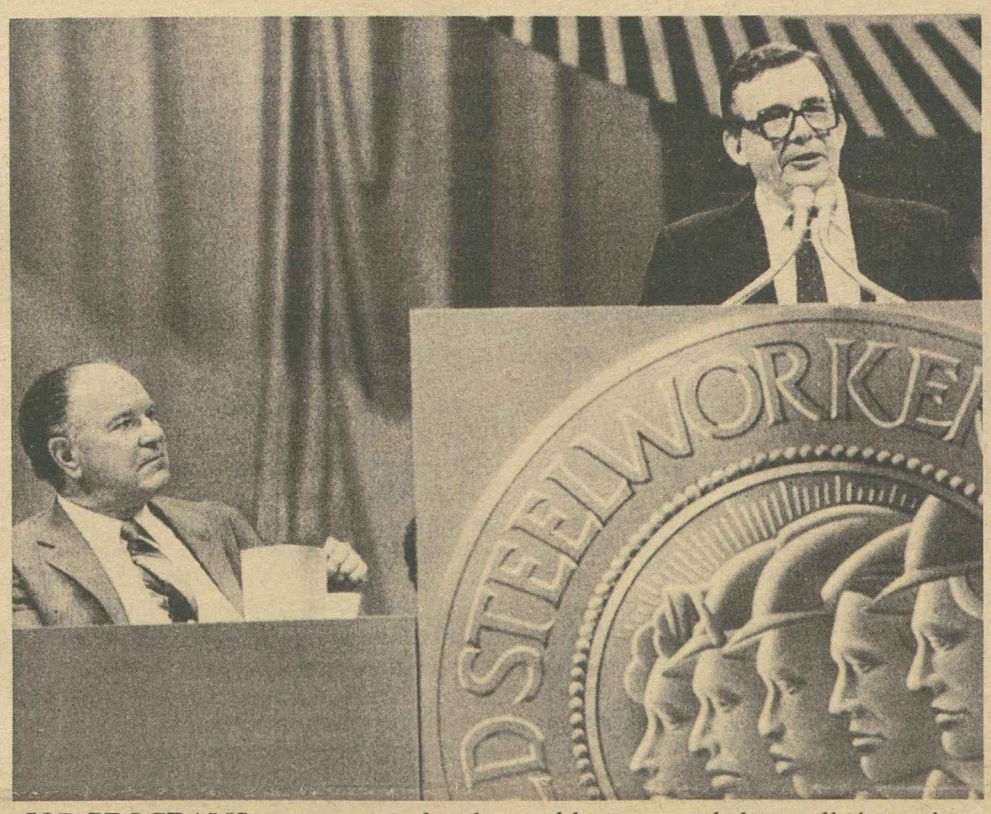
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GOP Platform Branded As 'Devious, Disturbing'



JOB PROGRAMS, not tax cuts for the wealthy, are needed to pull the nation out of recession, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland tells the Steelworkers convention in Los Angeles. USWA President Lloyd McBride is seated.

Kirkland Hits Sharp Tilting Against Labor

Los Angeles—The Republican Party platform is too sharply tilted to support the aspirations of America's workers and their unions, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland told delegates to the Steelworkers convention here.

Kirkland branded the GOP's election-year program "simplistic, devious and disturbing."

It is simplistic in its reliance on "a tax cut for the wealthy" and "trickle-down economics" as the solution to "serious and complex" problems, Kirkland charged.

He assailed the devious attempt to destroy job safety and occupational health protection in the guise of lifting "the burden of regulation" from business.

And he found deeply disturbing the GOP's abandonment of the broad-based appeal to voters that has characterized America's major political parties in favor of an attempt to fashion an electoral majority through narrow appeals to voters "obsessed" by single issues.

THE LABOR movement will be "very closely" watching the Democratic convention, Kirkland said, "looking for positive, forward-looking programs that will meet the problems working people face." Then, "we shall make our stand based on the issues."

If union members are registered to vote and "have the facts on which to base their decision," Kirkland told the Steelworkers delegates, "I am entirely comfortable with the decision they will make when they enter the voting booth."

Kirkland said the Republican platform regards "government or those who work

(Continued on Page 3)

Joblessness Stays at 7.8% For 3d Month

The nation's unemployment rate hovered at 7.8 percent in July, virtually unchanged over the past three months as the economy remained mired in recession. But the jobless rate for blacks, Hispanics and teenagers continued to rise.

In terms of people, 8.2 million persons were looking for work—and not finding it.

Most of them have been job-hunting for at least five weeks, the Bureau of Labor Statistics employment report revealed. And more than 1.9 million have been out of work for 15 weeks or longer. Long-term unemployment is a figure that has risen steadily since the onset of the recession in January.

GOVERNMENT economists were hesitant to interpret the three-month plateau in the jobless rate—after three months of sharp increase—as signaling an economic turnabout.

Treasury Sec. G. William Miller told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that "we do not think a recovery is at hand" but the recession might be "bottoming out."

AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald anticipates a further rise in unemployment as the ripple effect of the layoffs that have already hit the automobile industry so hard spread through the economy.

The unemployment rate stuck at a high 5.7 to 5.9 percent range during 1979, well above the 4 percent target set by the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act.

For the first three months of 1980, it moved into the 6 to 6.2 percent range and then leaped to 7 percent in April and 7.8 percent in May, dipping to 7.7 percent in June and back to 7.8 percent for July.

A further breakdown of the July data shows the manufacturing unemployment rate at 10.3 percent, up from June's 9.9 percent. The increase came from the nondurables manufacturing segment, primarily apparel, food and textiles. In automobile manufacturing, unemployment was unchanged at a staggering 25 percent.

CONSTRUCTION unemployment was 16.1 percent, a slight dip from June's 16.5 percent but still the highest for any major category.

The jobless rate for white workers edged up one-tenth of 1 percent in July to 6.9 percent. But black unemployment rose six-tenths of 1 percent to reach 14.2 percent and the jobless rate for Hispanics jumped seven-tenths of 1 percent to 10.9 percent.

BLS Commissioner Janet L. Norwood gave the Joint Economic Committee an overview of the first half of this recession year.

"Adult men have borne the brunt of the increase in joblessness since the recession began," she testified. "Since the start of the recession in January, almost two-thirds of the increase in unemployment has occurred among adult men."

But the recession has also brought more women into the labor force, Norwood

(Continued on Page 8)

For 1.3 Million Workers

Average 8.5% Increase Marks '80 Wage Pacts

Wage increases in major collective bargaining agreements negotiated during the first six months of 1980 averaged 8.5 percent in the first year, up from 7.4 percent in 1979, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Over the life of the 290 contracts covering 1.3 million workers in bargaining units of 1,000 or more, the increases averaged 6.7 percent, up from 6 percent for 1979. The average duration of the contracts signed in the first half of 1980 was 33.3 months, compared with 32.9 months when the contracts were settled previously.

The settlements in the BLS report covered workers in equipment manufacturing, primary metals, construction, retail food stores, and public utilities.

FOR WORKERS in bargaining units of 5,000 or more, the first year increase in wages and benefits averaged 9.6 percent, up from 9 percent in 1979, and the average over the life of the contract was 6.8 percent compared to 6.6 percent.

The existence of cost-of-living clauses influenced the size of settlements during the first half of 1980, the BLS said. First year increases in contracts with COLA provisions averaged 6.6 percent, compared with 11.1 percent for contracts without such clauses. Over the life of the contract the differences were 4.5 percent and 9.7 percent.

Based on BLS data released earlier, consumer prices rose at an annual rate of 14.7 percent during the first half of 1980.

COST-OF-LIVING adjustments payable to workers during the first six months of the year averaged 4.1 percent, returning about 53 percent of the rise in the Consumer Price Index for that period, the BLS reported. COLA clauses covered 778,000 workers, or 58 percent of those under the first-half settlements.

In manufacturing, negotiated wage increases averaged 6.8 percent in the first year and 5.2 percent over the term of the contract. Non-manufacturing provided average gains of 11 percent in the first year and 8.9 percent per year over the term. In construction the first year average was 12.1 percent and 10.6 percent over the term.

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Bill to Safeguard Pensions Victim of Deadline 'Game'

A broadly supported pension protection bill became at least a temporary casualty of a Senate attempt to undermine job safety protection for large groups of workers.

As a result, Congress missed an Aug. 1 deadline to rewrite the rules for insuring multiemployer pensions. Until that date, only the best-funded multiemployer plans were covered by the pension insurance program, and the relatively low insurance premiums reflected this selectivity.

The legislation was intended to assure that mandatory coverage of multiemployer plans would not set off a chain reaction of plan cancellations if a few financially shaky plans declared insolvency and left the federal Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp. to assume the bulk of their unfunded liabilities to the multiemployer plan.

THE SENATE bill and an earlier version passed by the House sought to avert this threat through a combination of limiting the amount of benefits protected by federal insurance, imposing responsible funding levels, gradually increasing insurance premiums and especially by imposing a continued responsibility on employers who withdraw from a multiemployer plan for their share of the plan's obligations.

Over the protests of labor, the Administration and the Democratic and Republican floor managers of the pension bill, the Senate tacked a series of unrelated amend-

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2,000 More Join Copper Strike as Contracts Expire

An industrywide copper strike, about to enter its seventh week, spread to two additional companies where the expiration of contracts left workers free to join the multi-union walkout.

Joining the nearly 40,000 workers already on strike were 1,200 employees of the Copper Range Co., located in northern Michigan, and 800 workers at the Anamax plant in Tucson, Ariz.

THE LARGE majority of the copper strikers are members of the Steelworkers, but some 23 other unions have one or more units taking part in the strike. The coordinating bargaining committee is the National Nonferrous Industry Conference, which is headed by Steelworkers Treas. Frank McKee.

The copper unions charge that the companies insisted on "takeaways" in a new contract that the unions could not possibly

(Continued on Page 7)



COLLEGE DIPLOMAS were earned by six more graduates of the degree program operated by the George Meany Center for Labor Studies and Antioch University. From left are are: Thomas J. Kiousis, Jr., labor participation director for the Red Cross in northeastern Ohio; Edward W. Martin, editor of the Boston Typographical Bulletin; John W. Kunkle, business agent for DALU 77 in Peoria, Ill.; Barbara Nelson, assistant editor of the Guild Reporter; Robert Glaser, staff representative for Steelworkers Dist. 32, Milwaukee, and Frank Emig, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services.

Six Unionists Win Degrees At Labor Studies Center

Six more trade unionists graduated with degrees of Bachelors of Arts in Labor Studies at the George Meany Center. The center's college degree program is operated with Antioch University, a pioneer in off-campus education.

The six graduates are Frank Emig, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services; Robert Glasser, staff representative of Steelworkers District 32, Milwaukee; Thomas J. Kiousis, Jr., labor participation director for Northeastern Ohio Red Cross in Cleveland; John W. Kunkle, former business agent of a brewery local in Peoria, Ill.; Edward W. Martin, editor of the Boston Typographical Bulletin, and Barbara Nelson, assistant editor of the Guild Reporter, Washington, D.C.

The six candidates made up the largest graduating class in the six years of the center's college degree program. They have been working in the program from three to five years, coming to the George Meany Center campus one week every six months for consultations with counsellors and to attend classes. The classes introduced them to courses of study they pursued during the following six months.

SOME COLLEGE credits were allowed for competencies gained through experience in the labor movement. Most candidates also received credits for college work previously completed.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue, praised the graduates and all participants in the college degree program at the commencement exercises. "We owe you thinks for making this effort on behalf of the members you serve so you can improve your ability to serve them better," he declared.

"You are the best examples of the place continuing education has in all our lives and the correctness of the fundamental premise of the George Meany Center—that we ought to offer educational opportunities to help our people to enlarge their abilities to better serve the people they have the good fortune to represent," Donahue added.

The center's college degree program is open to full-time officials and staff of AFL-CIO unions. More than 90 are now enrolled.

Blood 'Flows' As Union Wins Time-off Case

Louisville, Ky.—After more than two years of waiting for settlement of an unfair labor practice charge, members of Machinists Local 830 are back in full force donating blood at area Red Cross centers.

The union, which represents civilian employees at the U.S. Navy's Ordnance Station here, filed charges with the Federal Labor Relations Board in 1978 after a new station commander unilaterally removed the section of local's contract which specified four hours time off for blood donations. The union's members had been one of the largest blood donor groups in the Louisville area.

In late June of this year, the FLRB upheld the union's right to the bargained release time, and IAM local officers immediately scheduled July 3 for the first donations by its members in over 23 months.

LOCAL 830 President Bob Frerman led a delegation of 59 local union officers and members to the Red Cross blood service center in Louisville in an effort to provide adequate blood supplies for the long weekend.

Expressing his satisfaction with the settlement, Frerman said the union was delighted to be able to participate in the Red Cross program again. "There is no better way to help your community than by giving blood," Frerman declared.

Since July 3, more than 235 members of the local have volunteered as donors at the Louisville Red Cross center, according to Walt Norris, Red Cross labor participation director. Norris, a member of IAM Local 641, said that as a result of the settlement and the immediate response by Local 830, a critical shortage of blood for patients in the Louisville area was averted.

Delegates Hike Per Capita

IATSE Moves to Cope With Industry Change

Hollywood, Fla.—In a move to strengthen the union's ability to adapt to a changing industry, delegates to the Theatrical Stage Employees convention voted a per capita tax increase from $9 to $12 per quarter for the locals that represent motion picture, theatrical and production workers.

IATSE's executive board was given authority to determine the amount of per capita to be paid by the union's Special Dept. locals with members in radio and television and special crafts.

One dollar of the per capita will be assigned to the IATSE strike defense fund to be maintained by the international office. The defense fund is used primarily to help pay strike-related legal expenses incurred by local unions as well as for other limited strike-related expenses.

Delegates also voted to increase the union's executive board from nine to 11 members and approved a two-year pay increase of 15 percent per year for officers and international representatives.

IATSE PRESIDENT Walter F. Diehl, in recommending adoption of the per capita increase, called it an essential for the union's continued growth and economic survival. Diehl told the 1,000 delegates, "We are in an industry undergoing enormous technological change. We must be prepared for the changes and the challenges of the 1980s.

"Much organizing must be done," Diehl emphasized, "even though we have already made considerable progress, including gaining contracts covering employees in the West Coast video houses."

Diehl called for a bigger role for women in the union's activities, and urged the delegates to carefully monitor technological changes in their industry, particularly in the field of automated theatrical film projection.

In his remarks to the IATSE delegates, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue described organized labor as "a movement of people and ideas versus the movement of wealth and power."

"Today, we are engaged in a testing of the respective strengths of those movements, and the outcome will have much to say about the tomorrows to come," Donahue said.

"If we truly believe in social and economic justice, then we as a movement are going to have to continue to seek it," he stressed. "Justice is never given; it is extracted, usually through tough and protracted struggle. Piece by piece if necessary, this labor movement is going to seek, to obtain and to hold the justice that rightfully belongs to workers."

Noting the inevitability of technological change, Donahue told the delegates, "a mature and creative response to the economic, social and human effects of technological change can come through the collective bargaining process, which remains the proven way for workers to maintain a voice in the decision-making process."

Delegates re-elected Diehl by acclamation to a fourth two-year term and James J. Reilly to his second term as secretary-treasurer.

THE NINE incumbent members of the executive board were returned to office unopposed, and Edward C. Powell of Local 16, San Francisco, and Michael W. Proscia of Local 52, New York City, were elected to fill the two new seats on the board.

The convention acted on 93 resolutions including an endorsement of the Equal Rights Amendment and a resolution calling for greater representation of women members in the union's leadership positions. The delegates voted to strengthen a working alliance with the Coalition of Labor Union Women to help accomplish these aims.

Among other resolutions approved were measures to settle questions of overlapping jurisdictions among IATSE locals and a measure encouraging mergers of locals in the same geographic region.

Delegates also selected Winnipeg, Manitoba, as the site for the union's 56th biennial convention in 1982.

Musicians Join In Strike Against Film, TV Studios

Los Angeles—Union musicians struck the television and movie industry on Aug. 1, in a contract dispute not directly related to the continuing strike by members of the Screen Actors Guild and the Television & Radio Artists.

The two actor unions are seeking compensation for use of their dramatic programs on video casettes, video discs and various forms of pay television.

The 5,000 members of the American Federation of Musicians who score and provide the music for filmed television shows and motion pictures have been trying to negotiate payment for reruns of television programs and motion pictures.

Actors, writers and directors already receive "residuals," as the payments for reruns are called. AFM President Victor Fuentealba said his union's goal in the dispute is an "equitable" treatment for musicians.

After a negotiating session in the strike by the actor unions failed to change management's position, more than 3,000 SAG and AFTRA members turned out for a mass picketing at 20th Century Fox studios the next day and made plans for around-the-clock picketing at other locations.



DONATION DAY is marked by members of Machinists Local 830, Louisville, Ky., which represents civilian employees at the Naval Ordnance Center. The union staged a mass donation rally at the Red Cross blood service center to celebrate the Federal Labor Relations Board's action upholding their contractual right to time off for blood donations. Waiting to participate are Local 830 Sec.-Treas. Barbara Smith, center, and Steward Bob Saltkill.

Steelworkers Delegates Warned On Right-Wing Threat to Labor

Los Angeles — Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride warned of a "real and dangerous threat" from the political right and urged the 4,000 delegates to the USWA's 20th convention to strive to dispel voter apathy.

McBride branded Republican presidential nominee Ronald Reagan "the candidate of the forces within this land that would dismantle and destroy the labor movement that we have worked all our lives to build."

He told the delegates that the "conservative-reactionary forces" seeking to gain control of government "care not for those who toil for a living."

The convention opened against a backdrop of recession conditions in the steel industry that has put some 70,000 union members out of work—including permanent job losses from plant closings as well as layoffs.

AN OFFICERS' report to the convention urges targeted government assistance to enable the ailing industry to carry out a modernization program.

McBride told reporters that recommendations being shaped by the Steel Tripartite Committee for submission to President Carter's Economic Policy Group offer a program to strengthen the industry.

Convention committees began channeling resolutions to the floor and among the early actions was a strong statement on women's rights.

The convention, which had been moved from Las Vegas because of Nevada's failure to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment, voted to continue to refrain from meeting in states that have not approved ERA.

It charged the Republican Party with turning its back on women's rights by withdrawing its past support for ERA.

Another resolution, adopted after a lively floor discussion, reiterated the union's support of affirmative action programs for women, federally funded child care, and encouragement of women in union leadership roles. It urged use of the collective bargaining process to promote equality in the workplace and to block management attempts to exclude women from so-called hazardous jobs.

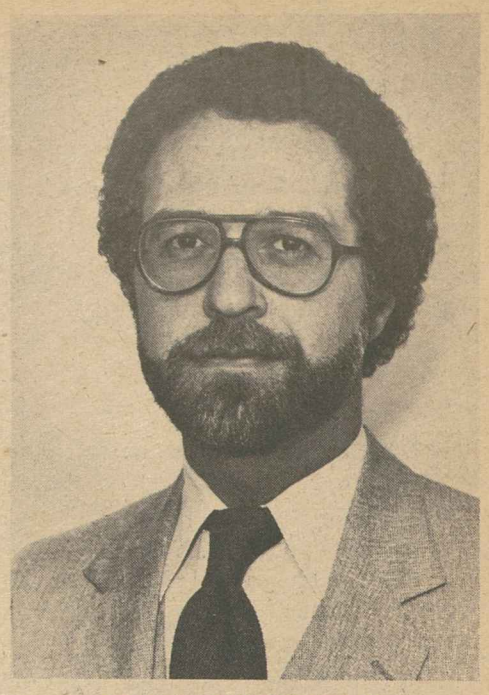
IN ANOTHER area, the convention expressed concern over the role of anti-union consultants who hire out to management as experts in preventing union organization or achieving decertification of an existing union.

The resolution called on the Labor Dept. to "vigorously enforce" reporting requirements of the Landrum-Griffin Act dealing with third parties hired to resist union organizing

It also urged the National Labor Relations Board to bring unfair labor practice charges against consultants who cause violation of federal labor law. And it asked the NLRB to adopt a rule under which labor consultants "may be suspended or disbarred from practice before the NLRB if they willfully commit, aid or abet others in the commission of unfair labor practices."

In other early action, the convention honored the memory of the late AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Prominent speakers during the first two days included, in addition to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, Sec. of Health & Human Services Patricia Roberts Harris.



DON A. ZIMMERMAN

Union Wins 9-Year Fight For S.C. Textile Plant Pact

Johnsonville, S.C.—A thousand members of the Clothing & Textile Workers won a nine-year battle with Wellman Industries, Inc., resulting in an initial three-year agreement, an affirmative-action program and cash settlements of nearly a half-million dollars.

The agreement also settles a number of unfair labor practice charges pending before the National Labor Relations Board, as well as a class-action suit charging Wellman with racial discrimination under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

"Apparently, Wellman decided it was time to come to an agreement with ACTWU and its own employees rather than engage in further expensive litigation," said Sol Stetin, executive vice president and director of the union's textile division.

"I hope the signing of this contract will not only be of great benefit to the Wellman employees we represent, but will also signal the beginning of a long and constructive relationship between this company and ACTWU."

TO SETTLE seven outstanding NLRB cases, Wellman will distribute $425,007 in percentage amounts to be decided by an NLRB compliance supervisor to workers "who lost earnings as a result of layoffs and reductions in pay."

An additional $40,000 will be shared by two workers who were improperly discharged.

Under a mutual consent decree entered in U.S. District Court in Florence, S.C., the company will establish a $100,000 affirmative-action trust to oversee on-the-job training, training in area technical and vocational schools and managerial training courses. Wellman promises "good-faith efforts" to increase the number of black workers, within three years, to 48 percent of skilled jobs, 35 percent of office and clerical jobs and 15 percent of company officials and managers.

PAYMENTS TOTALING $16,900 will go to ten black workers who brought the initial class-action suit as "reimbursement for the expense, inconvenience and annoyance" of having to take legal action. The company is further required to pay all court costs, transcript charges and notification costs in connection with the decree.

Wellman employees voted 577 to 466 for representation by the Textile Workers Union of America in April 1972, after the NLRB had set aside two earlier elections because of improper conduct by the company. During unsuccessful efforts to negotiate a contract in subsequent years the union filed a number of unfair labor practice charges which were upheld by the NLRB.

The Supreme Court twice rejected company appeals to set aside orders to bargain.

WHEN THE Textile Workers and Clothing Workers merged in 1976. Wellman again refused to bargain, contending that since Wellman employees were not given an opportunity to vote for or against the merger, the company did not have to recognize ACTWU.

The NLRB dismissed that claim in March 1980, noting that the sole reason Wellman employees could not vote on the union merger was because they were not a chartered local owing to the company's "prolonged refusal to bargain in good faith."

Senate Okays Zimmerman For NLRB

The Senate overcame a right-wing filibuster and voted to confirm Don A. Zimmerman as a member of the National Labor Relations Board.

He will fill the vacancy that has existed since mid-December when Betty Southard Murphy, a Republican and former board chairman, resigned a few days before the expiration of her term.

Zimmerman has been counsel to the Republican members of the Senate Labor & Human Resources Committee for the past six years and was strongly supported for the appointment by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) who was senior minority member of the committee during most of that period.

OPPONENTS of confirmation protested that Zimmerman was an independent and argued that the seat should go to a registered Republican. But as Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) explained in arguing against confirmation, the business community was opposed to Zimmerman because they considered him associated with the "pro-labor positions" taken by Javits on common site picketing and labor law reform.

After two unsuccessful tries in which absenteeism held down the vote, the Senate mustered a 63-31 vote for cloture. **(Roll-call, Page 6)**

Sixty votes—representing three-fifths of the full membership of the Senate—are needed to limit debate.

Once cloture was imposed, the Senate quickly confirmed Zimmerman by a 68-27 majority.

It was the second filibuster battle over an NLRB appointment this year.

Earlier, the Senate had to invoke cloture in order to get a vote on confirmation of William A. Lubbers as the agency's general counsel.

Lubbers was a career NLRB employee and the argument used against him was that he had been too closely associated with NLRB Chairman John Fanning and therefore would not have the "independence" required for a general counsel.

STILL ANOTHER confirmation battle is likely after Congress returns from recess.

The term of John C. Truesdale, Jr., a Democrat, expires this month and President Carter nominated him for another term immediately after the Senate's confirmation of Zimmerman.

It is widely anticipated on Capitol Hill that Republicans will try to stall action on presidential appointments during the remainder of this Congress in the hope that the outcome of the presidential election will give the appointment power to a Reagan Administration.

No more than three members of the five-member NLRB have ever been from the same political party. However, independents have been appointed to NLRB vacancies several times in the past—during Republican as well as Democratic administrations.

Republican Platform Scored As 'Devious and Disturbing'

(Continued from Page 1)

for it" as the enemy of the people.

Its alternative to government programs is new tax breaks for business, even though "the business share of both the income tax and the total budget has been declining dramatically over the past decade and a half."

Thus, he noted, the GOP solution to unemployment is a tax cut for corporations. And "improving public education is as simple as giving tax breaks to those who send their children to private school. Solving the nation's balance of trade problem requires only giving tax cuts to exporters."

As for the energy shortage, Kirkland said, the Republican answer is "repealing the 55-mile-an-hour speed limit, taking the lid off prices and profits for oil and gas, and taxing companies less."

While the platform gives "lip service" concern to the plight of workers who lose their jobs to imports, it "carefully avoids the raw truth about the predatory nature of international trade and foreign competition today."

AS FOR THE specifics of the Republican tax cut proposal, Kirkland noted that despite GOP assertions about the need to strengthen families, the tax cut would be worth about 50 percent more to a single worker than to a worker supporting a family on the same income.

Its accelerated depreciation proposal is touted as "a tonic for American industry," Kirkland noted. In fact, he said, such an "untargeted" tax cut would chiefly "benefit industries that are already booming." It would offer to companies buying foreign cars or using imported steel the same tax breaks that firms using American-made products would get. Why should that be, he asked.

The platform's appeal to single-issue voters ranges from withdrawal of past support for the Equal Rights Amendment, to constitutional amendments to balance the budget and prohibit abortions, he noted.

It affirms state "right-to-work" laws that outlaw the union shop, Kirkland observed. And while seeking to push unions out of politics, the Republicans "want to lift restrictions on the ability of wealthy individuals to buy elections."

In the Republican platform, Kirkland noted, "occupational safety and health is only mentioned in the pejorative, as if OSHA were the newest four-letter word."

DISMANTLING the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, he told the delegates, "is but a part of the Republican proposal to deregulate business."

But its not regulation as such that the Republican platform-writers oppose, Kirkland said. "They are all for the harshest regulation of trade unions. Freedom from regulation is a privilege to be reserved only for big business."

Kirkland said the Republican strategy clearly is "to take their simplistic message to vexed and troubled working people and hope they will have forgotten that America has tried and wisely forsaken the policies the Republicans propose."

The GOP would turn the clock back to "a past we in the labor movement have worked hard to change," he warned.

Average 8.5% Increase Marks '80 Wage Pacts

(Continued from Page 1)

Contract duration in manufacturing averaged 35.1 months, and in non-manufacturing industries the average was 30.6 months. For settlements with COLA provisions, the average duration of the contract was 36.6 months compared to 28.7 months for those without such clauses.

During the first half of 1980, 6.1 million workers in major collective bargaining units received increases averaging 6.2 percent. This represented a combination of new settlements, COLA adjustments and deferred wage increases.

Reneging on Jobs

IT HAS TAKEN Congress an unconscionably long time to put aside infatuation with a balanced budget and face up to the fact that the nation is in the grip of a full-scale recession.

Instead of competition between the House and Senate to determine which body can cut federal programs the most, Congress and the Administration should have responded to rising unemployment with job programs and economic stimulus.

Even now, when recession-induced deficits mock the balanced budget targets, Congress toys with tax-cut proposals that would force still further reductions in federal services in order to put more money in the pockets of those who least need it.

IRONICALLY, a public service job program enacted two years ago with great fanfare remains on the statute books and needs only the will of Congress to implement.

It was intended to help the nation to full employment goals by providing more temporary public service jobs when the jobless rate was high and reduce the number when people seeking work were able to find it in the private sector.

Title VI of the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act was signed into law on Oct. 27, 1978. Under the heading, "Countercyclical Public Service Employment Program," are these words:

"It is the purpose of this title to provide for temporary employment during periods of high unemployment."

It goes on to declare "the intent of Congress that such employment be provided during periods when the national rate of unemployment is in excess of 4 percent," with funding levels "sufficient to provide jobs for 20 percent of the number of unemployed in excess of 4 percent."

But that isn't all. If the national unemployment rate were above 7 percent—as it has been since early spring—the authorized job level rises to "25 percent of the number of unemployed in excess of 4 percent."

IF CONGRESS followed through, that would mean more than 950,000 public service jobs at the present 7.8 percent unemployment rate.

Instead, through the budget process, Congress has mandated a continuing decline in public service jobs.

The contrast between promise and performance is startling.

At the beginning of this year, about 200,000 persons were employed under this program. That was the start of the recession. Instead of rising, however, the number of jobs has been cut to about 175,000 and is scheduled to drop to 150,000 by October.

Under the spending ceilings set by Congress in its first budget resolution, Title VI jobs would drop to under 100,000 over the next fiscal year.

So much for the "intent of Congress."

The program authorization is still on the statute books.

But the implied promise has not been kept. Hundreds of thousands of men and women are drawing unemployment checks or welfare payments instead of paychecks.

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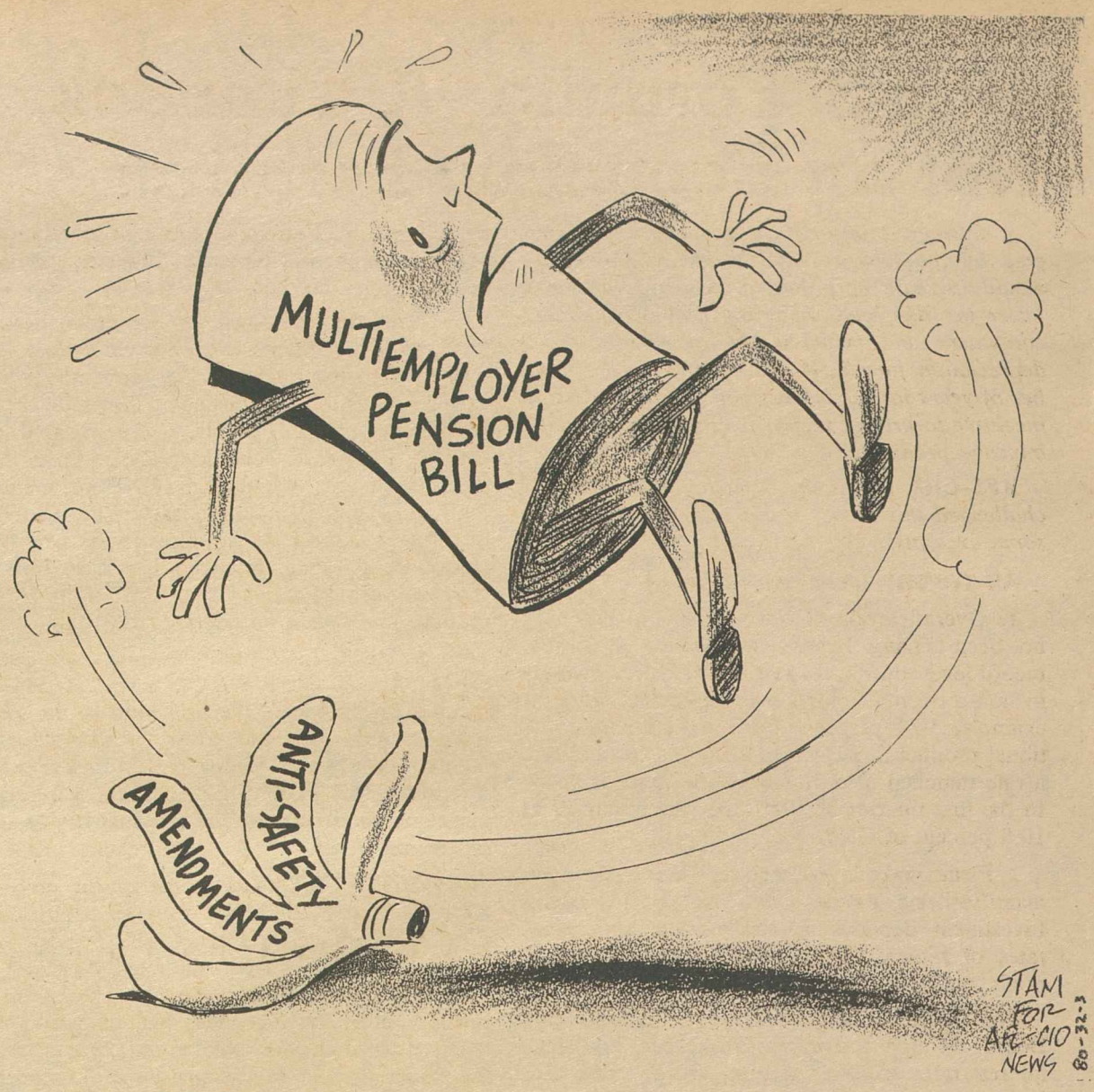
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Reagan Off Base

Job Figures Fail to Back Up Attack on Federal Employment

By Gus Tyler

RONALD REAGAN SAYS that if and when he is elected as President of the United States, he will put a freeze on federal hiring. For every two who drop out, he will hire one.

The Democrats are annoyed with Reagan because, they say, the Carter Administration put federal hiring in the freezer in March. From then to the present, the number of federal employees has been cut by 3,000.

Both parties, of course, are reacting to the popular cry to reduce that big burgeoning bureaucracy in the nation's capital.

A LOOK AT the facts, however, makes this whole debate about the mammoth monster on the banks of the Potomac as unreal as the tales about that serpent who allegedly inhabits the eerie waters of Loch Ness. There just is no all-devouring creature in the District of Columbia who keeps growing and growing regardless of the needs of the American people.

The number of federal employees has just about kept pace with the growth of the population from 1950 down to the present. In 1950, there were 2,117,000 people employed by Uncle Sam; the population then was 152.3 million; there were 13.9 federal employees for every 1,000 people in the country.

In 1978, the latest year for which I have the figures, there were 2,875,000 federal employees; the population was 218.5 million; there were 13.1 persons on the payroll for every 1,000 inhabitants.

Since Carter has come into office, the ratio has fallen: it was 13.2 per 1,000 in 1976, then 13.2 in 1977, and in 1978 13.1 per 1,000.

Whether this decline in the ratio of public servants is good or bad is a subject for another day. But the notion that the bureaucracy is bulging uncontrollably is sheer nonsense.

THE BIG GROWTH in public employment has not been at the federal level at all, but at the state, county and municipal level—to meet the growing demands of Americans for fuller services in the immediate community. While federal employment has hardly grown at all, employment at the lower levels of government has tripled and quadrupled since the end of World War II.

Why, then, doesn't Ronald Reagan call for reduction of forces in the states and among their subdivisions?

If he did, he would have to account for his own record. When he came into office in California as governor in 1966, there were 175,000 persons on the state payroll; when he left in 1974, there were 213,000—an increase of 18 percent. Federal employment in the same years rose by half that rate.

NO DOUBT Reagan had good reason to increase the state's payroll: California population was growing; Californians wanted more services; the governor responded. All to the good.

But, for Reagan to forget this and for him to overlook the cold fact that local governmental payrolls have expanded many times as fast as federal is to feed a foolish fad, based on fables and fabricated to befuddle the feeble-minded.

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Union Label Week Renews Commitment

The power of the union consumer and the success of the collective bargaining process are two important ideas symbolized by the union label and shop card.

The label and shop card are among the labor movement's most successful innovations. Not only has the label historically functioned as a signal to help direct union consumers' purchasing power, but also it has helped remind employers of the benefits of engaging in fair collective bargaining.

The theory behind the union label is also something that is easily translated into practical action since the decision to buy union-made, union label products and to use union services is a personal choice each union consumer can make.

Since their invention, the label and shop card have meant more to us than simple advertising of our contracts with certain fair employers. These union emblems also stand for the ideals of social and economic justice in which we deeply believe.

AFL-CIO Union Label Week, which will be observed Sept. 1-6 this year, is an excellent opportunity to renew our commitment to the label and shop card and to the ideas which they symbolize.

—AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland.

Faster Tax Writeoff for Business

'10-5-3' Formula—A Gimmick, Not an Economic Fertilizer

A business-sponsored proposal being considered by the House Ways & Means Committee would increase corporate profits by allowing a faster tax depreciation of the cost of buildings, equipment and vehicles. The so-called 10-5-3 depreciation formula—which refers to the number of years for the tax writeoffs—is touted as an incentive to private sector investments that would improve productivity.

AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald challenged this theory in his testimony. Here are some excerpts:

AS TO THE investment assertions . . .

1. Overall levels of business investment have not been lagging. Investment has been at or near record levels during the last few years. Investment in non-residential plants and equipment was, for example, 10.4 percent of the nation's gross national product in 1978, and 10.8 percent in 1979, a rate matched in only one of the past 30 years. In the first quarter of 1980, the rate remained at 10.8 percent of GNP.

2. Firms make investment decisions based upon many criteria besides just tax considerations. Investment depends primarily upon anticipated rates of return. Corporations invest to make a profit, not to take advantage of a tax loophole.

The monetary actions of the Federal Reserve Board through restrictions on credit and high interest rates are often a larger factor influencing investments than governmental tax policy. The drop in the prime rate during the last four months from 20 percent to less than 11 percent substantially reduces the costs of investment.

3. American plants and equipment in general are not getting older or more antiquated, and most firms have modernized regularly through the years.

The average age of plants and equipment in U.S. manufacturing according to the Commerce Dept. has fallen from 8.2 years in 1946 to 6.3 years in 1979. The average age of equipment—excluding plants—has varied between 3.9 and 5.3 years since the end of World War II and now stands at 4.5 years.

DURABLE GOODS manufacturers reported that 49 percent of their plants and equipment are less than five years old and non-durable manufacturers reported 39 percent of theirs is that new, according to a 1978 McGraw-Hill survey.

4. Private business investment is not the major contributing factor to productivity growth, according to the studies of economist Edward Denison, an expert on productivity. Denison found that better education and the spread of knowledge—through schools, training programs, books, magazines, newspapers, television, and so on—account for 40 percent of U.S. economic growth in recent decades.

Also contributing to the productivity problem has been recession and slow growth—the unhealthy legacy of attempting to fight inflation with recession, high unemployment, and stringent fiscal and monetary policies.

A drop or slowdown in consumer demand leaves workers, plants and equipment idle. High overhead costs discourage new investment. The slower operation of business slows down the introduction of new plants and equipment that embody the latest technology. The loss of hundreds of billions of dollars in GNP income, savings and capital formation leaves the economy in a retarded productivity status in the next business cycle upswing. Recessions lead to business failures, retrenchments, and a drop in overall output. As a result, productivity slows and drops.

5. Although the overall productivity measure shows a severe slowdown, this is not true in basic manufacturing, where the slowdown in the 1970s has been more moderate. However, manufactured goods make up a declining share of total output and outside of manufacturing, there are serious questions about the validity of productivity measurements.

A MUCH GREATER share of the economy today is related to sectors such as construction, finance, insurance, real estate and personal and business services where productivity figures are notoriously difficult to measure. The manufacturing sector, for instance, has declined, until today it accounts for only about 29 percent of the hours worked in the private U.S. economy. The reliability of the productivity figures vary widely for different sectors of the economy. Manufacturing is one of the most reliable because there is a quantifiable end product. This is not true, for example, in many service industries.

6. The productivity of American workers is still higher than the productivity of workers in other industrial nations. Unit labor costs in the United States have gone up much less than unit labor costs in other nations. And in terms of overall levels of taxation, the United States ranks among the lowest of any industrialized nation.

The American worker produces 24 percent more than the German worker and 32 percent more than the Japanese worker, according to a study by the Dresdner Bank. And from 1967 to 1978, unit labor costs went up much more slowly in the United States than in such other major industrial nations as England, France, Sweden, Italy, Germany and Japan. These facts are in direct opposition to the frequent allegations claiming U.S. productivity is lower than that of other major industrial countries, and U.S. labor costs are rising more rapidly.

7. Investments do not necessarily take place in the United States if firms have larger cash flows. U.S. firms have been increasing their investments abroad 70 percent faster than they have in the United States during the last 10 years. Granting firms accelerated depreciation does not give any assurances that the increased cash flow will be further invested in the United States or that it will not result in increased dividend distributions.

As Strike Deadline Nears

Bell Telephone Talks Zero In On Wages, Job Security Needs

WAGES AND JOB SECURITY are the key issues as Bell System negotiations go to the wire, President Glenn E. Watts of the Communications Workers declared on Labor News Conference.

Watts said the union is "prepared to strike for an extended period, if that is necessary" to win a fair contract covering more than a half-million Bell System employees. He said that the company's failure to make a wage offer until just days before the current agreement runs out Aug. 9 has set up a crisis atmosphere.

Unlike some other companies, Bell has remained economically healthy during the current recession, Watts said, and an agreement that "meets the needs of our members" can be reached within the Administration's guidelines.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview, Watts said that rapid advances in technology and potential restructuring of the telecommunications industry resulting from congressional action have made job security a prime concern of Bell System workers.

WHILE LAYOFFS and cutbacks have not yet hit the industry, he said there is an increased need to expand security options such as early retirement and supplemental income protection that are in the current agreement.

Watts said that pension improvements for current retirees and the company's proposal to formulate the pensions of future retirees on a flat-dollar basis rather than on benefits keyed to salaries are still on the bargaining table. He said that the pension formula conversion, if properly drawn, could add stability to the Bell retirement system to make possible improvements at little or no added cost.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE NOMINATION of Ronald Reagan and the adoption of a hardline conservative platform by the Republican Party reflected the growing strength of conservative activists at the state and local levels.

That is the thesis of a new study, "The New Right: A Growing Force in State Politics." The report was released by the Center to Protect Workers' Rights and the Conference on Alternative State and Local Policies.

Robert A. Georgine, president of the center and president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., said it is important for working people "to understand what has caused the clamor to enact 'right-to-work' laws, repeal prevailing wage laws, oppose public sector bargaining proposals, and press for regressive changes in unemployment and workers' compensation programs."

THE REPORT explains who is behind the conservative single-issue campaigns and how they use anti-labor and other "hot" emotional issues to gain political strength. What the New Right has done, Georgine added, is set the public agenda in many states and put liberal and moderate politicians on the defensive.

Georgine and Lee Webb, executive director of the conference, said in a preface to the 106-page report that "the outlook for the 1980 state elections is bleak." They said the New Right groups are backing arch-conservatives, training activists in political techniques, "packaging" candidates for the media, devising simplistic rhetoric and raising large sums of money.

Unless labor and progressives respond, they said, New Right candidates may win and enact "right-to-work" laws, kill the Equal Rights Amendment, repeal prevailing wage laws, weaken environmental laws, adopt Proposition 13 tax cuts for business and gerrymander congressional and state legislative districts on the basis of the 1980 census.

These were identified as a few of the major groups:

- National Conservative Political Action Committee. Started in 1974, NCPAC raised over $2.5 million in 1976 alone and is growing "at a frightening rate," the study says.
- Conservative Caucus. Formed in the mid-1970s, this group recruits, trains and coordinates activists. It mailed out 3 million letters to conservatives in one year.
- Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress. The CSFC also is new, but spent more than $400,000 and helped elect 31 conservatives to Congress.
- National Right to Work Committee. Although formed in 1955, NRTC has ballooned in the past half-dozen years to some 1.7 million members and a $6 million annual budget.

OTHER GROUPS in the New Right include Americans Against Union Control of Government, Manion Forum, Heritage Foundation, Citizens for the Republic (started by Ronald Reagan), Young Americans for Freedom and the John Birch Society.

Included in the New Right constellation are the Fund for a Conservative Majority, Stop ERA, Tax Reform Immediately, Committee for Responsible Youth Politics, Stop OSHA, American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC), Save Our Children, Consumer Alert, Christian Voice, Moral Majority, and the Committee for a Union-Free Environment.

Rather than compete for funds and members, the study said, these groups tend to have common leaders and aims. Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) is active in four groups; Rep. Steven D. Symms (R-Idaho) and a Senate candidate, is active in seven groups. Joseph Coors, Colorado brewer and an angel to the rightwing, is active in seven.

Direct mail specialist Richard A. Viguerie provides the New Right with a fund-raising apparatus "unmatched in American politics," the study said. It said Viguerie oversaw the mailing of 77 million letters in 1977 alone for conservative causes, groups and candidates.



IMPACT OF INFLATION and technological change has made wages and job security key issues in the Bell System negotiations, Communications Workers President Glenn E. Watts said on Labor News Conference. Questioning Watts were Ann McFeatters of Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Ben Rathbun, right, of the Daily Labor Report. The program is broadcast weekly on Mutual radio.

How to Buy

Careful Shopping Saves More Than Cash Rebate Coupons

By Esther Margolius

COUPONS ARE a form of advertising premiums. They are designed as an inducement to buy, and their ultimate aim is to increase product sales and introduce new items.

Coupons may bring some small savings on a particular product at time of sale, or they may provide for a rebate after purchase by a mail-in offer. However, because they encourage extra buying, consumers must learn to use them sparingly and wisely if they truly want to hold down rather than expand their outlay.

Many coupon clippers claim they have "made money" averaging as much as $150 to $200 monthly by using coupons. One enthusiastic exponent of coupon use noted, however, that it did require consumers to "buy the best products because only top brands offered the refunds." "You can't buy no-frills," she emphasized. The bulk of this savings is in the form of mail-in rebates.

Comparison shoppers challenge both the assumption that there are large savings through coupons, and that top brands are the only source of top quality.

ONE BUYER for a major northeastern cooperative market stated flatly that the only time consumers might benefit from coupon use was by selective buying when double couponing was offered by stores. Nor was price and brand name alone a guarantee to quality. The buyer observed that many manufacturers and distributors of top brand names also contracted to supply the same merchandise under store brand labels.

Most of the time, experienced shoppers observed that coupon cash discounts were not significant enough to merit consumers buying higher priced brand names over lower-priced, lesser-known brands, store brands or even generic brands of known similar quality.

To check out the validity of these observations, researcher Sally Minshall made a random sampling of coupons, discounts and refunds appearing in just one issue of a New York-New Jersey metropolitan newspaper.

Some 40 coupons were found for on-the-spot cash discounts totaling $8.62 for such products as candy, dog food, peanut butter, jelly, frozen foods, canned goods, crackers, cookies and so on. An additional 14 mail-in refund certificates, usually requiring purchases of larger sizes or more than one item, would return some $11 in cash and about $5.35 in coupons for future purchases.

In a test of three combination cash discounts and mail-in refund offers, we found the actual in-store savings to be debatable when each product was compared with lower-priced other name brands or store brands of similar quality.

For example, a 75-cents-off discount when purchasing a Butterball turkey also offered one mail-in "rebate" of another 75-cents-off coupon, plus a 50-cents contribution to Easter Seals. A second Butterball mail-in offered a $3-off coupon when proof of purchase showed the buyer had bought a 16-pound or over turkey.

Under 10-pound Butterball prices were $1.19 a pound, and were 99 cents a pound for over 10 pounds. That week, another popular brand was on sale at 79 cents for 10 pounds and under, 69 cents for over 10 pounds. Thus, a 16-pound Butterball would cost $15.84; a sale brand 16 lb. turkey was $11.04, or a difference of $4.80. Even by applying the 75-cents-off cash coupon, the Butterball still ran $4.05 extra.

A Folger's coffee cash coupon discount of 60 cents, plus a mail refund of up to $2 cash, offered a better cash saving. If you purchased a 10 ounce size for $5.29 less the 60 cents, you could mail in the inner label along with a grocery sales slip. Folger's would refund you 10 percent of your total grocery bill on a minimum of $7.50, maximum of $20.

WHEN WE compared the Folger's 10 ounce jar price with a standard store brand at $3.79 and a deluxe brand of $4.99, it was apparent there was a Folger's savings of 30 cents plus $1.85 ($2 refund minus 15 cents postage) mail refund over the top store brand. The standard store brand, though 90 cents less than the Folger's with discount, was still balanced out by 95 cents returned on mail refund.

In the third example, labels from a 28-ounce jar of Jif peanut butter, plus one from a 32-ounce jar of Welch's grape jelly or strawberry jam, would obtain a 65-cents-off coupon for one loaf of bread. In-store cash coupons of 10 cents each for the Jif and jam also applied. Total costs for the Jif and Welch's jelly came to $3.30. Similar quality and quantity of store brands totaled $2.53. The 20-cents-off coupons minus 15 cents postage for the 65-cents-off bread coupon could not equal the 77 cents in-store savings realized from the store brand purchases.

In the final analysis, lower prices and comparative shopping would help the consumer as well as the supermarket, rather than relying on coupons.



THESE UNION MEMBERS from the Pittsburgh area run for fun and health. But as this photo from the Service Employees publication shows, they don't pass up the opportunity to publicize the boycott of J. P. Stevens products.

Union-Owned, Operated

Folk Parks Draw Millions in Sweden

By Harry Fleischman

SWEDEN MAY BE the only country in the world where unions own and run recreational, cultural and amusement parks.

It all started in the late 1880s, when public meetings were against the law. So workers in southern Sweden bought land, fenced it in and used it for union meetings without interference from the police.

The idea spread throughout the nation and Folk (People's) Parks soon blossomed all over the land. Unions soon realized that their parks could serve many purposes other than union and strike meetings. Today, the 160 Folk Parks are the largest organizers of entertainment in the country, and have more than 10 million visitors a year, this in a country whose population is only 8 million.

ABOUT 75 PERCENT of the Folk Parks are owned by unions, while others are owned by locals of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, youth and sports groups, and even by fraternal organizations.

My wife, Natalie, and I visited several Folk Parks in the company of Rolf Theorin, the Folk Parks program chief.

Our first park was in Kiruna, high above the Arctic Circle, in the "land of the midnight sun." There we heard the premiere performance of a lovely Finnish singer, Arja Saijonmaa, and six Chilean musicians, the Inti-Illimani. A capacity audience of over 800 iron-ore miners and their families were enthralled by the haunting and rousing love and protest songs of Chile, Finland and Sweden.

While at Kiruna, we joined the musicians for a visit to a Lapp village, Nikkaluokta, where the Lapps, in their native costumes, sang a capello, their music sounding remarkably similar to that of American Indians. Soon a jam session was in progress, with Lapps, Swedes, Finns and Chileans singing, playing and dancing together.

STIMULATED BY "wolf's claws"—a concoction of lingenberry juice and vodka—I joined in the festivities with a rendition of "I Dreamed I Saw Joe Hill Last Night," while later my wife swirled around in a mazurka in the arms of a Lapp. The whole party was recorded by TV cameras for a later television show.

Incidentally, Kiruna claims to be the largest city in the world, since it covers 20,000 square kilometers. It has only 25,000 inhabitants, who describe its weather as being "nine months of winter and three months not so good for skiing." Its iron ore mine is the largest underground mine in the world and is government-owned. The town council has a Social Democratic majority and, when the miners were on strike in 1969, the strike rallies were held in the City Hall.

In addition to dance halls, restaurants and theaters, many Folk Parks have mini-zoos, libraries, playgrounds and gardens. Some parks have camping areas and outdoor swimming pools. Many parks have art and handicraft workshops, where young, old and the handicapped meet to work on painting, sculpture, photography and other hobbies.

The Folk Parks have presented such international stars as Duke Ellington, Maurice Chevalier, Louis Armstrong, Quincy Jones, Birgit Nilsson, Jussi Bjorling and folk ensembles from Latin America, Africa, Asia and other areas.

While the parks are owned by non-profit organizations, member dues are not their only source of support. They usually receive substantial aid from municipal authorities. In addition, the Swedish government contributes about $750,000 a year to the Folk Park Central Organization to stimulate cultural activities.

THE FOLK PARKS also help workers appreciate the importance to the labor movement of its own culture. We attended one of the 70th anniversary festivals of the 500,000-strong Swedish Municipal Workers Union. There were 13 celebrations in all, with 150,000 union members in attendance. The festivals included poetry, dramatic readings, jazz and folk music and labor songs, and only one speech. (PAI)

Soup to Nonsense

There's Nothing as Pathetic As Goldfish to Boost Your Ego

By Jane Goodsell

A BOWL OF goldfish can do more to brighten your outlook on life than a double martini. Those fish can put new spring in your step, a sparkle in your eye, and make you feel that your life is worth living after all.

Not everyone understands this. Some people feel that goldfish have nothing to contribute because they don't do anything. True enough, they don't.

GOLDFISH CAN'T be taught tricks. They don't go anywhere or have any fun. They are so lacking in personality that it's hard to tell one from another. Goldfish have nothing going for them. They lead drab, empty, pointless lives. That's why they're so great to have around.

Everybody in this world needs to feel superior to somebody, and often that somebody is hard to find. There are times when everyone you know seems to be getting more out of life than you are. Either they're living it up, wallowing in hot tubs and cruising the Caribbean. Or else they're earnestly engaged in self-improvement, studying Italian or running in marathons.

This can be very depressing and at such times a brace of goldfish can do wonders to boost your self-esteem. No matter how dull and unproductive your life may seem, however listless and apathetic you may feel, you're better off than those stupid fish who do nothing but float around the fishbowl with their mouths open.

NO OTHER living creature can so heighten your appreciation of your own lot in life. It is easy to feel inferior to cats whose grace and agility make you feel awkward and clumsy by comparison. And it's hard not to feel jealous of dogs who are admired and fawned over for learning a few simple, basic tricks.

Chances are, you too know how to roll over and shake hands and bring in the paper, and you probably come when you're called, but does that earn you any rewards and pats on the head?

Hamsters and rabbits lead such active sex lives that your own is apt to seem pretty minimal by comparison. And canaries are so bright-eyed and chirpy, never down-in-the-mouth, that they make you feel ashamed of yourself for feeling down hearted.

No, there is nothing as satisfying as a goldfish to compare yourself to. So if you've tried primal screaming, transcendental meditation, group therapy and a vegetarian diet and you're still wishing you were somebody else, get yourself a couple of goldfish. I guarantee you'll feel a lot better.

Sex Discrimination Case

Court Allows IUE Suit On Pay Comparability

Philadelphia—A federal appellate court ruled that a union has a right to challenge a pay structure in which women are paid less than men for jobs that are comparable in skill and responsibility but not closely enough related to be covered by the Equal Pay Act.

The 2-1 decision of the 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals came on a suit brought by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (IUE) on behalf of a group of women employees of the Westinghouse Electric Corp.

The appellate court decision did not deal with the issue of pay comparability if there is no evidence of deliberate sex discrimination.

The IUE claimed that the Westinghouse salary policy discriminated against women in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, which prohibits discrimination in compensation as well as other conditions of employment.

A federal district court had dismissed the union's claim, relying on a sentence in the Civil Rights Act that said any sex-linked difference in pay that was "authorized" under the Equal Pay Act would not be unlawful.

THE APPELLATE court majority opinion, written by Judge A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr., found the term "authorized" to refer to specific circumstances spelled out in the Equal Pay Act, such as a differential resulting from the operation of a seniority system or merit system.

Since these specified exclusions were not at issue in the Westinghouse case, women workers would be entitled to the same protections against discrimination as persons paid less money because of their race, color, religion or national origin.

He said the legal question is "whether Congress intended to permit Westinghouse to willfully discriminate against women in a way in which it could not discriminate against blacks or whites, Jews or Gentiles, Protestants or Catholics, Italians or Irishmen, or any other group protected" by the Civil Rights Act.

The decision did not hold that Westinghouse had in fact engaged in such discrimination. But it sent the case back to the district court for a trial to determine that point.

Actually, the case might go to the Supreme Court before it goes back to trial because Westinghouse can seek a review of the appellate court decision and is likely to do so.

IUE PRESIDENT David J. Fitzmaurice welcomed the appellate ruling as "one more step in the IUE's battle to win comparable wage rates for our women members who have long had their work rated below men although their efforts have been as significant and profitable to the company as men's."

The union contends that the willful nature of the Westinghouse pay differentials is documented by a wage structure that originally had jobs listed as "male" and "female." Jobs for both sexes were point rated to take into account skill and training levels and job responsibilities. But female jobs were paid less than male jobs at the same point score.

While the company dropped sex designations in a 1965 revision, the union contends that the discrimination remained.

ALTHOUGH THE Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has urged an "equal pay for comparable work" standard, it has not issued guidelines to require such a policy pending court clarification of the issue. But EEOC submitted a brief to the appellate court in support of the IUE's position in the Westinghouse case.

The dissenter in the appellate decision, Judge Francis Van Dusen, said he believes that the legislative history of the Civil Rights Act shows that Congress did not intend to go beyond the scope of the Equal Pay Act.



WELCOME TO AFL-CIO headquarters is extended to Latin American trade unionists by Federation Education Director Dorothy Shields, second from right, and Kenneth Young, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland. From left are Erida DeBlanco of Panama's Hotel Workers, Llamila Jacob of Chile's Dockworkers & Merchant Marine Union, and Anra Rosario of Venezuela's Metallurgical & Technical Workers. They are among 39 Latin American women taking a six-week course at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies sponsored by the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

2 Transit Unions Warn Of Subway Fire Hazard

The failure of America's mass transit systems to provide adequate safety procedures, training and equipment could lead to mass tragedy, two AFL-CIO unions told the National Transportation Board.

"On the New York system alone, there are approximately 1,400 fires a year," Transport Workers President William G. Lindner told the board. "Only the dedication and experience of our members have kept them from being catastrophic."

Walter J. Bierwagen, vice president of the Amalgamated Transit Union, joined Lindner in urging that all rapid transit systems be required to establish effective procedures for employees to follow in the event of fires, flooding, accidents or other emergencies.

"Self-policing by under-funded and politically motivated operating authorities has proved to be totally inadequate, if not practically nonexistent," Lindner said. "Our experience has shown us that training programs and the provision of proper maintenance facilities have always been among the first items to be sacrificed when budget situations have gotten difficult," Lindner said.

ON THE ENTIRE New York subway system, he said, there are only 2,033 fire extinguishers along right-of-ways, many made inoperable by vandals, and none at all aboard the thousands of cars.

"Since the Transit Authority has no fire-fighting units of its own, the system depends upon transit workers to get the trains and their passengers out of the danger spots so that the power can be turned off and New York City fire-fighting units allowed to fight the fires."

Yet, he said, "there is no training program in the system to prepare our people to properly combat fire situations and to quickly and safely evacuate the people involved.

"Federal regulations are sorely needed to remedy this dangerous situation," Lindner said. "We argue that there should be one agency responsible for the safety and reliability of rail equipment on publicly operated rail transit systems."

Bierwagen voiced support for a Senate-passed bill authorizing the Secretary of Transportation to establish procedures to investigate hazards in transit operations and to withhold funds from systems that fail to take corrective action. If passed by the House, such a measure would be a "step in the right direction," Bierwagen said, "but it is not a substitute for OSHA coverage, nor should it be used to deny such coverage."

OUTLINING THE potential for disaster that exists in the widely acclaimed Washington, D.C., Metro system, District Fire Chief Norman Richardson told the Safety Board that each Metro car contains more than a ton of polyvinyl chloride, a highly toxic and flammable material, and that subway seats are made of another plastic that can be ignited by a burning newspaper and "produce a tremendous amount of heat and toxic smoke."

The single fire extinguisher aboard each car is locked in a compartment to which passengers have no access, Richardson pointed out, and no instructions are posted to tell passengers how to get out if the train is disabled.

Local ATU unions have consistently tried to fill the vacuum in safety oversight by seeking to establish joint labor-management safety committees, Bierwagen said, but "except for more or less inoccuous 'meet-and-confer' type of committees, we have been largely unsuccessful."

Rollcall to Cut Off Filibuster On Zimmerman Confirmation

This is the 63-31 vote to limit debate and stop a filibuster that had blocked confirmation of Don A. Zimmerman as a member of the National Labor Relations Board. Sixty votes—three-fifths of the Senate—were needed to invoke cloture.

A vote to end the filibuster was in accord with labor's position.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 48

Baucus (Mont.)	Durkin (N.H.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Eagleton (Mo.)	Leahy (Vt.)	Pryor (Ark.)
Bentsen (Tex.)	Exon (Neb.)	Levin (Mich.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Biden (Del.)	Ford (Ky.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Boren (Okla.)	Glenn (Ohio)	Matsunaga (Hawaii)	Riegle (Mich.)
Bradley (N.J.)	Gravel (Alaska)	McGovern (S.D.)	Sasser (Tenn.)
Bumpers (Ark.)	Hart (Colo.)	Melcher (Mont.)	Sarbanes (Md.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Heflin (Ala.)	Metzenbaum (Ohio)	Stennis (Miss.)
Byrd, R. (W. Va.)	Huddleston (Ky.)	Mitchell (Me.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Moynihan (N.Y.)	Stewart (Ala.)
Culver (Iowa)	Jackson (Wash.)	Nelson (Wis.)	Tsongas (Mass.)
DeConcini (Ariz.)	Johnston (La.)	Pell (R.I.)	Williams (N.J.)

Republicans 15

Baker (Tenn.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Mathias (Md.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Chafee (R.I.)	Heinz (Pa.)	Packwood (Ore.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Cohen (Me.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Percy (Ill.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Danforth (Mo.)	Kassebaum (Kan.)	Schweiker (Pa.)	

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 8

Byrd, H. (Va.)	Chiles (Fla.)	Morgan (N.C.)	Stone (Fla.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Nunn (Ga.)	Zorinsky (Neb.)

Republicans 23

Armstrong (Colo.)	Garn (Utah)	Jepsen (Iowa)	Simpson (Wyo.)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Laxalt (Nev.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Boschwitz (Minn.)	Hatch (Utah)	Lugar (Ind.)	Tower (Tex.)
Cochran (Miss.)	Hayakawa (Calif.)	Pressler (S.D.)	Warner (Va.)
Dole (Kan.)	Helms (N.C.)	Roth (Del.)	Young (N.D.)
Domenici (N.M.)	Humphrey (N.H.)	Schmitt (N.M.)	

Absent: Church (D-Ida.), Durenberger (R-Minn.), Long (D-La.), McClure (R-Ida.), Talmadge (D-Ga.), Wallop (R-Wyo.).

2,000 More Join Copper Strike as Contracts Expire

(Continued from Page 1)

accept in order to use up a production surplus without being liable for the unemployment benefits that would accompany layoffs.

THE STRIKE, which affects mining, smelting and refining operations, began at eight major companies—Kennecott Minerals Co. operations in Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Maryland; Phelps Dodge facilities in Arizona and Texas; Anaconda plants in Montana; ASARCO operations in Washington, Arizona, Texas and New Jersey; Magma Copper mines and mills in Arizona; Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. in Arizona; U.S. Metals in New Jersey and Miami Copper Co. in Arizona.

In addition to the Steelworkers, unions with the largest number of workers on strike are the Operating Engineers, Machinists, Boilermakers, United Transportation Union, Painters, Carpenters and Teamsters.

No attempt has been made to operate the struck facilities and the strike has cut off an estimated 75 to 80 percent of U.S. copper production. Other units are expected to join the strike as contracts expire.

The Steelworkers, which represent four out of five copper workers, negotiated new agreements with major steel and aluminum companies earlier this year.

Kirkland to Urban League

Severe Unemployment Threatens Black Gains

New York—America is in danger of slipping into a two-class society in which large numbers of citizens would be permanently unemployed, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland told the National Urban League.

"America has traditionally been an open society with no fixed class system," Kirkland said. "Those who speak of the 'working class' or 'the middle class' are using terms borrowed from European models."

But the unemployment rates of the 1980 recession and its particularly harsh impact on black Americans threaten that open society, he stressed. Today, there is a generation of Americans "growing up in families that have never known the discipline and independence that comes with steady employment," he said.

THAT CAN scar America for years to come—and would be made much worse by having government turn its back on full employment goals in favor of tax cut schemes like the one proposed by Republican presidential nominee Ronald Reagan, Kirkland said.

Kirkland spoke at the business-labor lunch in conjunction with the Urban League convention, which was also addressed by President Carter and Reagan. Kirkland took note of the absence of Vernon Jordan, the National Urban League president who is still recovering in a New York City hospital from a gunshot wound during an assassination attempt in Fort Wayne, Ind., two months ago.

Jordan, who has spoken at the past three AFL-CIO conventions, and the National Urban League received particular praise from Kirkland for rallying to the Budget Coalition formed in April 1980 to resist cuts in federal allocations to social programs.

In that effort, Kirkland said, "we have helped lay the foundation for a larger alliance of organizations, some which have never before been aroused to social action on a national scale."

Among them, Kirkland listed all of the civil rights organizations, unions outside the AFL-CIO, women's groups, religious bodies, family farm organizations youth, senior citizen and consumer groups, environmental organizations and the National Conference of Mayors.

THAT KIND of coalition will have to grow and become more effective if Americans are to resist the siren call of Reagan's tax proposals, Kirkland stressed.

"Using the term across-the-board" makes Reagan's tax proposal sound equitable, Kirkland said, but in fact it would give 50 percent of the tax cut to the wealthiest 14 percent of Americans. He also lashed out at Reagan's accelerated depreciation and other tax proposals which would benefit corporations whether they created any jobs or not—and give them a rebate for investment already made, most likely in suburbs or in overseas investment.

"I don't want to leave the impression that the AFL-CIO opposes subsidies and tax incentives to business for the sake of opposition," Kirkland said, stressing that tax policy can be used to encourage a badly needed "reindustrialization."

The difference is that "tax incentives should be looked upon as a form of public investment and they should result in some public benefit," not just handed over to corporate America in hopes enough trickled down to workers, Kirkland said.

HE NOTED that the Reagan tax proposal would leave the U.S. Treasury about $35 billion short in 1981 with that figure tripling to $117 billion by 1985.

"Obviously, this program abandons the principles of taxation according to ability to pay," Kirkland said. "By 1985, the corporate income tax-cut would amount to 45 percent, as compared to the 10 percent for individuals."

If such a tax plan were enacted, he said, the corporate income tax would be reduced to 12 percent of federal revenues, with individuals left to pick up the slack.

And he warned that while it was the proposal of the GOP nominee, there was still danger of the political attractiveness of tax cuts setting off a craze in Congress. "One thing is certain no major tax bill can be shaped intelligently in the closing days of a legislative session in the heat of a presidential election," Kirkland said.



PRIOR TO AN ADDRESS to the National Urban League, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland confers with John E. Jacobs, right, the league's executive vice president, and Gus Cramer, retired official of the Communications Workers.

Economy Sags As Jobless Rate Hovers at 7.8%

(Continued from Page 1)

noted, and the unemployment rate for women edged up from 6.5 percent in June to 6.7 percent in July, equal to the rate for adult men.

ADULT WOMEN have accounted for most of the increase in the labor force since January, which Norwood termed "consistent with what you can expect in a recession. During a period of declining real income, it is expected that other members of the family enter the workforce."

The impact of the recession was also pointed up in the nature of unemployment.

Contrasted with a year ago, there was virtually no change in the number or percentage of the unemployed who had voluntarily left their last job. But the figures for those who lost their last jobs were nearly double as a result of layoffs, permanent cutbacks and plant closings.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Bill to Safeguard Pensions Victim of Deadline 'Game'

(Continued from Page 1)

ments onto the pension bill less than 48 hours before the deadline for final action.

One amendment would appease mine operators by taking away a large segment of surface mining other than coal from the jurisdiction of the Mine Safety & Health Administration. It would affect some of the nation's most hazardous occupations —in sand, gravel, stone, clay and collodial phosphate mining.

Another amendment would bar the Occupational Safety & Health Administration from routine safety inspections of most workplaces with 10 or fewer workers. It would make permanent a restriction that had been applied only for this year through an appropriations bill rider.

The Senate also used the pension bill to exempt small employers from affirmative action requirements.

The Senate sent the amendment-burdened bill to the House so close to the scheduled recess that any departure from routine procedures required unanimous consent. In the legislative gamesmanship that ensued, the House was blocked both from voting on a "clean" version of the Senate bill stripped of non-germane amendments and from acting on a temporary extension of the Aug. 1 deadline.

The next move will be up to the House, after the recess.

IN ANOTHER controversial area, it is the Senate that put off action until after the recess.

The Senate has been struggling over an Alaska lands bill involving environmental protection and development restrictions for more than 100 million acres of land—an area substantially greater than the state of California.

A House-passed bill tilted heavily to strictly environmental concerns and was opposed by unions concerned with the legislation as hostile to jobs. The Senate Energy Committee under Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) approved a labor-supported version that sought to balance job and environmental concerns. But early test votes showed it couldn't pass the Senate intact, so Jackson and Sen. Paul E. Tsongas (D-Mass.), sponsor of a group of environmental amendments, worked behind the scenes to a shape a compromise.

The Senate had hoped to complete action on the measure before the recess. But Sen. Mike Gravel (D-Alaska), arguing that no bill would be better than the compromise proposal in terms of Alaska's development, delayed action with what amounted to a one-man procedural filibuster. The Senate leadership has filed a cloture petition to limit debate that will be acted on when the Senate returns from the recess.

Maryland-D.C. AFL-CIO Names Bradley President

Annapolis, Md.—Thomas M. Bradley has been elected president of the Maryland State & District of Columbia AFL-CIO to succeed Dominic N. Fornaro, who has been named Maryland's Assistant Secretary for Labor Relations by Gov. Harry Hughes.

Bradley has been president of the Baltimore AFL-CIO since 1974. He is a member of the Machinists. Bradley was elected by the state federation's executive board to take office Aug. 13.

Fornaro, a member of the Steelworkers, headed the Baltimore AFL-CIO before Bradley.

Panel Asks Jobless Insurance Reform

A special national commission on unemployment compensation has recommended a number of sweeping changes in the unemployment insurance system, including increases in jobless benefits in many states.

The National Commission on Unemployment Compensation said every state should be required to pay basic benefits equal to at least half the unemployed worker's previous weekly wage, provided this doesn't exceed two-thirds of the average weekly wage in the state.

Under existing law, benefit levels are determined solely by the states. The rates range from a low of $90 in Mississippi to a high of $197 in Massachusetts.

THE COMMISSION was established in 1978 by President Carter and Congress. It is headed by Wilbur J. Cohen, former secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Four of the 12 commission members are union officials.

Several of the commission's recommendations would make substantial changes in the federal-state insurance system set up by the 1935 Social Security Act.

Here are some of the commission's recommendations in the 150-page preliminary report:

- Bolster the system by raising the wage base on which the unemployment insurance tax is calculated, from the current $6,000 per year to as much as $16,100 per year by the end of the decade. The tax is paid entirely by employers.
- Set up a permanent, federally financed system to guarantee workers up to 26 additional weeks of benefits on top of the basic 39 weeks of unemployment compensation. The extra six months of benefits would be made available during the periods of high, prolonged unemployment.
- Set up a "reinsurance" system by diverting one-tenth of 1 percent of the federal unemployment tax into a fund to help states with high costs resulting from reecssions.
- Repeal 1978 legislation than makes benefits partly taxable for those with total incomes above $20,000.
- Remove unemployment compensation accounts from the federal budget process.

ANOTHER MAJOR commission recommendation calls for the government to cancel certain debts incurred by some of the states during the 1974-75 recession, when some state funds ran out of money and had to borrow from the U.S. Treasury.

Commission member Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, said the commission's decision to raise benefit standards was "by far" the body's most important proposal.

While labor would have prefered an even higher benefit level, he said, the improvement still is substantial.

ON THE MINUS side, Seidman said, was a recommendation that special federal programs like trade adjustment assistance not be paid concurrently or as a supplement to unemployment insurance.

"That would practically destroy the special programs," he said. Among the programs threatened would be special worker protection provisions in legislation to deregulate industry.

Labor representatives serving on the commission in addition to Seidman are Executive Vice President Wilbur Daniels of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Edward T. Sullivan, executive board member of the Service Employees, and Auto Workers Regional Director Ken Morris.

The commission said a full report on its finding and recommendation will be made to the President and Congress in the near future.

Carter-Mondale Slate Sets Course for Campaign

AFL-CIO News

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By Rex Hardesty

New York — The Democrats got their 1980 convention over quickly in terms of making the decision to renominate President Carter and Vice President Walter F. Mondale.

That selection was settled on the first night of the convention, when a rollcall vote sustained the new party rule allowing presidential candidates to replace delegates who break their pledge of support.

THE CARTER forces won that test and ended the "open" convention move with 1,938 votes — or by about the same 3-2 margin Carter ran up over Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) in the popular vote in the process of winning 24 of the record 34 primaries of 1980. Kennedy withdrew his candidacy a few hours after the vote.

But in terms of starting the presidential campaign with a clear fix on how they intend to challenge Republican nominee Ronald Reagan, Democrats didn't make a decision nearly so quickly.

That took 48 hours longer, with the Kennedy delegates turning from the rules loss to fighting for a major say in the platform as a way of defining the party Carter would represent.

The delegates pledged to Kennedy won much of what they tried for—with immediate national health insurance and a bid to derail the MX missile the chief exceptions. But 48 hours is long enough for a convention to twist in many directions, fed by the TV camera which long ago became a major force in how political signals, innuendo and facts are transmitted at national party conventions.

In the 1980 version, another new rule fed the swirl—the "accountability" rule by which a potential presidential nominee must give the delegates his opinion or reservations on the platform two hours before the candidate is nominated.

BUT THAT, too, faded at the end of the third day when Kennedy endorsed Carter's candidacy, finally ending the discussion of the President's acceptance of federal job-creation to end the current recession. Kennedy's late Wednesday message to the convention said it simply: "I will support and work for the re-election of President Carter."

Thus, by the time Carter made his acceptance speech Thursday night—and Kennedy joined the nominees in launch-

(Continued on Page 8)

Democrats Give Solid Support To Workers' Rights, Job Goals



DEMOCRATIC CHEERS greet President Carter and Vice President Mondale on their way to renomination at their party's national convention in New York.

Platform Contrasts Sharply With GOP's Right-Wing Tilt

New York—Workers' rights to collective bargaining and to help from their government were reaffirmed in the 1980 Democratic Party platform in sharp contrast to the conservative blueprint adopted by the Republicans in Detroit a month earlier.

Typical was the section on Occupational Safety & Health. In addition to a ringing endorsement of OSHA's accomplishments, the Democrats said "we will not limit its scope for any reason, including the size of business."

IN CONTRAST, the Republican platform spoke of "the arbitrary and high-handed tactics of OSHA bureaucrats" in a program that it said only adds to employers' costs. The GOP treatment of OSHA was described by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland as "only in the pejorative, as if OSHA were the new four-letter word."

The contrast was similar through other sections of the Democratic platform dealing with worker protections. Unlike the platform's economic sections, which underwent some debate and revision **(story this page),** the Democrats came out solidly behind planks calling for:

- Preservation and extension of the right of workers to bargain collectively, including correction of the "inordinate delays and outright defiance by employers" which prompted the unsuccessful 1977-78 effort for labor law reform.
- Improvement in the minimum wage as needed, including rejection of a sub-minimum for young workers.
- Retention of Davis-Bacon prevailing wage laws and enactment of common situs picketing rights for construction workers.
- Federal legislation to advance both the benefits and duration of unemployment compensation.
- Improved trade adjustment assistance and protection of "human rights" for workers in plant closings.
- Repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which enables states to ban the union shop, and an extension of the right to organize and bargain collectively to public employees and farm workers.
- Protection of federal employees through repeal of Hatch Act restrictions on their free-speech rights and an "end to interruption in their pay" because of delays in the federal budget process.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM took the opposite side on virtually every one of those issues and added such anti-union rhetoric as calling for "protection against using compulsory dues and fees for partisan political purposes." That bias fits hand-in-glove with some of GOP presidential nominee Ronald Reagan's more extreme statements about bringing unions under anti-trust laws and curbing workers' rights to make voluntary COPE contributions via payroll checkoff.

In contrast to the GOP's declaration of neutrality on ERA, the Democrats celebrated their support of women's rights with some of the convention's most colorful moments, including an address by Addie

(Continued on Page 8)

Unions Take Central Role In Shaping Economic Planks

New York — Organized labor took a major role in the adoption of the Democratic Party's platform in keeping with its stand that "there is no more important issue than the enunciation of programs to restore full employment."

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said in a letter distributed to all labor delegates to the Democratic national convention that federal job creation "is of vital concern to unemployed workers, minorities, women and both the elderly and the youth of America. Our only criticism of Minority Report No. 3 is that it does not go far enough."

THAT MINORITY report, plus two of the three others on the economy, passed on Tuesday night of the convention on a voice vote after the delegates gave an emotional goodbye to the 1980 candidacy of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy.

In the hours before the vote, organized labor lined up solidly behind the amendment. The unaffiliated Auto Workers joined members of the COPE Operating Committee, who conducted the delegate canvass, and the unaffiliated National Education Association released its delegate members fro mearlier NEA positions.

It took 1,666 votes for a majority at the convention, and union members totaled more than 800, with 396 from the AFL-CIO unions, 302 from the NEA and others from unaffiliated unions.

KIRKLAND'S APPEAL emphasized that the anti-recession job-creating issues were spelled out by 170 organizations in the Budget Coalition earlier in 1980, so "we have never considered this issue to be part of the contest between President Carter and Senator Kennedy."

Thus, the labor votes that were decisive in revising the platform came from delegates pledged to all sides.

The economic portion of the minority reports included four sections. No 1 had 15 paragraphs, including wage-price controls, and was defeated when the convention chairman, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, took the voice vote. The other three passed.

THE PRE-VOTE jockeying centered on Minority Report No. 3, which calls for $12 billion for a federal program to provide at least 800,000 additional jobs and a $1 billion railroad renewal program to employ 20,000. It also calls for "effective implementation of the Brooke-Cranston program, and the addition of 200,000 new housing units a year for low- and moderate-income families."

That section, only four paragraphs, was

(Continued on Page 8)

Labor Gains Court Victory On Extended Aid to Jobless

By David L. Perlman

The AFL-CIO and the UAW won a big first-round court victory on behalf of recession victims who aren't getting extended unemployment benefits because the Labor Dept. changed its regulations in order to hold down budget costs.

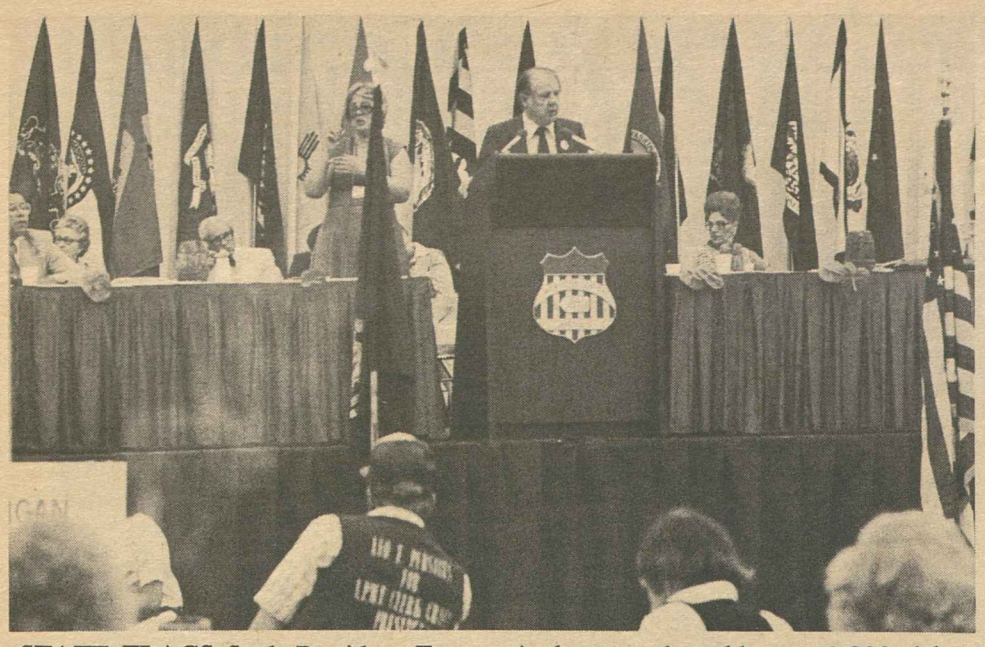
If the decision by U.S. District Judge Louis Oberdorfer becomes final, more than half a million workers who have been unemployed for more than six months become eligible for an additional 13 weeks of payments.

THE TRADE UNION movement had charged, and the court agreed, that the Labor Dept. flouted the extended benefits law by changing the formula for calculating the "insured unemployment rate," which is used to trigger on or phase out the program.

Because of the rules change, only 19 states and Puerto Rico now qualify for extended unemployment benefits. Three states where the program had been triggered on earlier this year now no longer provide extended benefits because of the new regulations, even though their unemployment has gone up.

IF JUDGE Oberdorfer's order is not blocked by an appeal, the regulatory change that took effect last February will be cancelled.

(Continued on Page 7)



STATE FLAGS flank President Emmet Andrews as he addresses 2,800 delegates to the American Postal Workers convention in Detroit.

'No Contract, No Work'

Postal Workers Adopt Firm Bargaining Stand

Detroit — Delegates to the American Postal Workers convention shouted approval of a strong "no contract, no work" resolution as a prelude to 1981 negotiations with the U.S. Postal Service.

The APWU is the largest of the group of postal unions that bargain together, and delegates sent a series of messages to the bargaining table.

The convention declared the union's determination to preserve and strengthen the contract's no-layoff guarantees and cost-of-living protection, both areas where management is hoping to cut back.

IT ALSO established as a major contract goal amnesty for a group of union members fired for their role in walkouts that erupted in various localities during 1978 contract negotiations. And it made achievement of an agency shop in the postal service a key goal both at the bargaining table and in Congress.

The convention voted to give the National Rank & File Bargaining Committee what amounts to veto power over a new contract. If the committee votes against acceptance, the contract will not be submitted to the members for ratification, and negotiators will be sent back to the bargaining table.

The 2,800 delegates struggled over structural and constitutional changes, sometimes appearing to move in contradictory directions.

MERGERS OF various postal crafts that created the APWU a decade ago resulted in dozens of elective offices that in other unions would be staff posts.

But as has been the case in past APWU conventions, delegates voted down proposals to cut the number by eliminating election to such posts as legislative aide and research-education director, and added new posts to service members in Alaska and Puerto Rico.

A per capita tax increase to pay for these and other extra costs mandated by the convention received majority approval but failed for lack of a required two-thirds majority.

The convention did, however, approve a recommendation by APWU President Emmet Andrews to cut the size of the union's executive board from 52 to 14 members, with other national officers listed as members of the executive council.

ANOTHER MAJOR change will give officers to be elected in a mail referendum this month a three-year term, while retaining biennial conventions. The intent was to put a greater distance between convention actions and the competition for union office. Sixty-nine of the 93 national offices to be filled are contested this year. The list of 217 candidates includes four persons competing for president and five candidates for executive vice president.

Delegates to the week-long convention also reaffirmed the APWU's strong opposition to any merger of the civil service retirement program with the social security system and adopted "guidelines" for endorsement of congressional candidates on the basis of their position on postal issues.

THE CONVENTION adopted strong safety-related resolutions, and a number of delegates wore black arm bands in memory of a postal clerk killed in a work accident at a New Jersey facility.

The delegates also adopted an equal-rights-for-women resolution and voted to establish a national women's committee that will use the acronym POWER, standing for Post Office Women for Equal Rights.

Andrews, in his keynote speech, urged continued efforts to bring about merger with other postal unions and especially with the Letter Carriers.

Delegates heard from two of labor's friends on the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee—Rep. William D. Ford (D-Mich.) and Rep. William Clay (D-Mo.). AFL-CIO COPE Director Al Barkan was another featured speaker.

Bell System Accord Posts Major Gains for 700,000

A contract settlement providing double-digit pay increases for 700,000 Bell System workers was reached on the eve of a strike deadline, and union leaders predicted enthusiastic ratification of the three-year agreement.

Communications Workers President Glenn E. Watts said first-year wage increases will average 10.2 percent and estimated that contract gains will total more than 34 percent over a three-year period. The second and third-year increases will reflect an uncapped and improved cost-of-living escalator.

THE CWA represents 525,000 of the AT&T employees. Another 119,000 are represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, whose 41 locals include a number of Western Electric manufacturing plants as well as other telephone company facilities. The unaffiliated Telecommunications Union bargains for 60,000 workers.

Following agreement on the national contract, the parties set an Aug. 16 deadline for completition of local negotiations. Ratification votes will follow, with the CWA conducting a mail referendum and the IBEW acting under local ratification procedures. Negotiators for both unions strongly recommended approval.

Early in the negotiations, AT&T had sought to impose a 6 percent ceiling on the cost-of-living escalator. In the new contract, COLA remains uncapped and the escalator formula is improved from 50 cents plus 0.6 percent for each 1 percent rise in the consumer price index to 55 cents plus 0.65 percent.

A NEW FORMULA will raise future retirement benefits, and the unions succeeded in negotiating increases for workers already retired. Watts told a news conference that this achieved "a goal that has eluded us for more than four decades."

Workers who retired before Dec. 1, 1979, will receive a 9 percent pension increase on July 1, 1981, and a 7.5 percent raise on Jan. 1, 1983.

The contract establishes a new vision care plan and improves benefits under existing dental care and prescription drug programs.

JOB SECURITY provisions are strengthened, with a higher supplemental income protection plan for workers who are laid off. A worker with 15 years of service is protected against a pay cut if a job is downgraded due to technological changes.

Other gains include continuation of full fringe benefits for workers who retire at any age after 30 years of service.

Various steps were taken to deal with the quality of worklife and to relieve job pressures on workers, including company agreement to abandon certain "remote monitoring" of telephone operators that unions had found especially objectionable. Operators also will receive $5 a week in pay increases in addition to the percentage raises.

THE NEW CONTRACT provides additional "excused workdays with pay" and improvements in the vacation schedule.

The unions had been prepared to strike, and Watts credited this determination and the efforts of Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service Director Wayne L. Horvitz with bringing about a settlement after a day and a half of almost continuous negotiations. The agreement was reached just hours before union members were scheduled to strike.

Publications List Issued by AFL-CIO

A new list of AFL-CIO publications has been issued that catalogs the titles of booklets, pamphlets, leaflets and reprints available from the federation's Dept. of Information.

The list provides pertinent data on the various publications, including their date of publication and prices for single and bulk copies.

The May 1980 List of Publications is available without cost from the Pamphlet Division of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Information, 815 16th Street N.W., Washington, 20006.

Pollard Links Exploitation Of Blacks, Illegal Immigrants

Dallas—No solution to the exploitation of black Americans and illegal immigrants is possible if it shifts the burden of the problem from one group to another, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William E. Pollard told delegates to the 55th convention of the National Bar Association.

"Black Americans and illegal immigrants have been and are being victimized, and only the exploiters have benefited," Pollard told the convention of black lawyers. He called for improved communications and discussion of mutual goals between blacks, immigrant and refugee groups and labor as a means to solving problems.

Pointing to an unemployment rate among black adults and teenagers many times the national average, Pollard warned the delegates of increasing resentment toward refugees and illegal immigrants as black workers see job opportunities diminish.

"There must be a massive federal job-creating and job-training program that covers black workers who are in just as much distress as the refugees, if not more, and who are victims of forces over which they have no control," Pollard declared.

The exploitation of illegal immigrants by unscrupulous employers complicates the problem, he said, with workers in need of jobs forced to accept low wages, long hours and poor working conditions. They submit to this treatment, Pollard observed because "they are terrified of being caught and deported, and the employer's threat to report them if they stand up for their rights is what keeps them in slavery."

POLLARD TOLD the convention the AFL-CIO favors constructive changes in U.S. immigration and refugee policy to insure fair treatment and the recognition of human rights. The AFL-CIO's policy statement on the issue calls for a general review of standards governing legal immigration, continued acceptance of refugees from tyranny, stepped-up enforcement of labor standards, and the protection of the organizing and bargaining rights of workers regardless of legal status.

The AFL-CIO opposes any type of bracero or guest worker program which would serve to undercut U.S. workers wages and conditions, Pollard stressed, but the federation supports legislation that would allow the adjustment of status for illegal immigrants with demonstrated attachment to the community.



BELL SYSTEM agreement is signed by Communications Workers President Glenn E. Watts, left center, and AT&T Vice President Rex Reed. The management bargaining team is at right and CWA negotiators at left—Morton Bahr, vice president of District 1, and Executive Vice President John C. Carroll. The CWA bargains for 525,000 workers. A companion contract was negotiated by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for 119,000 employees.

Job Protections Stressed

Industry Modernization Spurred by Steel Union

Los Angeles—Delegates to the Steelworkers convention called for a job-preserving program of government assistance to help the steel industry modernize its facilities and legislation that would impose stiff penalties on companies that shut down plants without adequate advance notice to workers and their communities.

The union said modernization should take place in "traditional steel-making communities" and that added profits resulting from improvements should be "kept within the steel industry."

IT WELCOMED as a "first step" a provision of the union's agreement with the major steel companies requiring at least 90 days' advance notice of intent to close a plant or a department of a plant.

But "we continue to seek national legislation governing all plant shutdowns, in all industries," the convention said. Such legislation, it declared, should be enforced by stiff tax-related penalties for violators and should be coupled with government programs to foster utilization of existing plant facilities "to provide alternative employment for affected workers."

The 4,000 delegates to the USWA's 20th convention heard from President Carter by telephone—a "thank you call" in response to the union's decisive vote of endorsement.

"Before this campaign is over, we are going to make sure that this country knows what the Republicans stand for," Carter pledged.

THE CONVENTION resolution affirmed that Steelworkers "will not be spectators in this election, but rather will participate fully in voter registration, political education and get-out-the-vote programs to insure the election of those sympathetic to our cause and the defeat of those bent on our destruction."

Other convention action included:

- Strong support for more than 40,000 copper strikers in nine states, the large majority of them members of the Steelworkers. The resolution accused the industry of "stonewalling" the negotiations, forcing the 23 allied unions to strike or accept terms that would take away cost-of-living benefits already earned.
- A civil rights resolution terming USWA staff representatives and local union leaders "foot soldiers in the war against discrimination" and pledging the union's continued commitment to civil rights programs and support for such groups as the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement and the Coalition of Labor Union Women.
- Amendments to the constitution to tie the salaries of international union officers and district directors to wage increases negotiated with the major steel companies.
- A pledge of continued support for coordinated bargaining programs developed by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., and to the goal of "economic parity to our members in all industries."
- A promise of "unrelenting opposition to business and congressional efforts to weaken the Occupational Safety & Health Act and the Mine Safety & Health Act and sabotage worker safety and health in the name of deregulation."
- A call for economic policies to "vigorously pursue" the full employment goals of the Humphrey-Hawkins Act and to create "counter-recessionary job-creating programs to deal with our growing unemployment problems."

THERE WERE some especially moving moments during the convention. One came when the dozen delegates who represented some 16,000 workers at the Newport News shipyard were called to the stage by USWA President Lloyd McBride. They were given a rousing ovation for their success in winning recognition and a union contract against what was termed "the most ruthless anti-union opposition in history."

Another moving episode, of a different sort, came when delegates reluctantly accepted the fact that plant shutdowns had decimated the union's membership in the Youngstown, Ohio, area. They sadly voted to dissolve the previous District 26 and divide its remaining membership among three neighboring districts.

The convention heard major speeches from Sec. of State Edmund Muskie and California Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr., as it wound up its deliberations. Earlier, Health & Human Services Sec. Patricia R. Harris had addressed the delegates.



AT NEWS CONFERENCE during the Steelworkers convention in Los Angeles, USWA President Lloyd McBride tells reporters of labor's concern over plant closing and layoffs that undermine the nation's industrial base.

Anti-Union Advisers Scored On Role in Health Care Field

Union-busting management consultants hired to interfere with organizing are damaging the future of bargaining relationships in the health care industry, Service Employees President John J. Sweeney told a news conference called to outline the union's organizing plans.

Describing the anti-union attitude of many hospital and nursing home managers as "near panic," Sweeney told reporters that the interference of third party management consultants is provoking "severe and long-range damage to the mature and sensible labor relationships which should be developing in our industry."

"WORKERS ATTEMPTING to organize a union in a hospital today "face some of the most vicious opposition from management encountered anywhere," Sweeney said. "We do not understand the bitterness of this opposition, and the damage this is doing to the peaceable bargaining relationship is staggering."

Sweeney, who was elected SEIU president in June, told reporters the union is extremely interested in the state of the health care industry and its economic well-being. Over 250,000 SEIU members are employed in hospitals and nursing homes, Sweeney said, noting that the industry is a primary organizing target for the union.

Given the pressure for cost containment, he said the union can understand management's concern over the effect of collective bargaining agreements. But he pointed out that workers in this low-wage industry "are not to blame for the inflated cost of health care and should not be singled out for lower wages or for wage controls."

SWEENEY EMPHASIZED that the union's primary interest is representation of workers. And while it recognizes special responsibilities such as strike notice requirements, SEIU believes labor relations in the health care industry should be no different from any other industry, he declared.

The union is concerned, Sweeney said, that the management consultant industry has "essentially taken over responsibility for labor relations in hospitals, and management people themselves are caught in the middle."

In a growing number of hospitals, he suggested, "the use of consultants in organizing situations has taken away the independence and judgment of hospital management and put it into the hands of hired guns who are here one day and gone the next, often leaving behind bad relationships and misunderstandings not only between labor and management but within management ranks as well."

HE CITED the SEIU's organizing efforts and good contracts as factors contributing to its growth in the health care industry. He said the union's plans for the 1980s include stepped-up organizing in that industry, particularly among public employees, as well as aggressive organizing among building service workers and professional and clerical workers.

Sweeney, who has been president of Local 32J-32B in New York City, the union's largest unit, reported that merger talks with the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union will resume after Labor Day.

The proposed merger between SEIU and RWDSU would bring the organization's total membership to over 850,000, including 100,000 health care workers now represented by the latter union.

AFTRA Delegates Shape Priorities

Dearborn, Mich.—Bargaining goals for current and future negotiations and measures to end discrimination in their industry were the priority issues for delegates to the 43rd annual convention of the Television & Radio Artists here.

The 300 delegates unanimously adopted a resolution calling for joint contract expiration dates for prime time and network AFTRA and Screen Actors Guild contracts. And they gave the union's national board the authority to recommend an immediate work stoppage in future negotiations if a settlement was not reached within 45 days of the expiration date.

SAN FRANCISCO broadcaster Bill Hillman, elected unanimously to his second one-year term as union president, cited unemployment as the union's biggest single problem, especially in periods of economic recession.

In times like these, Hillman said, "it is particularly a problem for our members who are women or who belong to minorities, for they have only recently won their franchise in our industry."

Hillman pointed out that women and minorities have made only modest gains in professional jobs in broadcasting, and recommended that the union develop a "model apprenticeship program, including model contract language, a standard curriculum, training manuals, schedules and similar materials not now available."

AFFIRMING THE union's commitment to the Equal Rights Amendment, Hillman called on AFTRA locals to "look to your own contracts and work to improve your local affirmative action programs."

Executive Sec. Sanford I. Wolff, in his annual report to the convention, urged the locals to participate in an "active, continuing effort" to enlarge participation of women and minority members in AFTRA leadership positions.

Commenting on stalled negotiations between AFTRA and the Screen Actors Guild with the prime time television industry, Wolff refused to predict an end to the performers strike. He said the parties remain far apart on the crucial issues of payment for productions for video cassettes, video discs, and pay television, and he emphasized the union's willingness to resume talks at any time.

Wolff urged the union to oppose in the courts FCC decisions making all types of programming available to cable television systems.

This decision on retransmission consent, Wolff said, "is designed to destroy the residual payment formula we have now and which we are dedicated to improve." He called on the delegates to "re-enter the fray to achieve adequate performance royalty legislation."

In other elections, Jackson Beck of the union's New York local and Rubin Weiss of Detroit were unanimously chosen first and second vice presidents.

Other vice presidents elected were Tom Pettit, Washington, D.C.; Brad Phillips, New York; Mimi Honce, Atlanta; Stan Farber, Los Angeles; Paula Perkins, Kansas City/Omaha; Ginny Tyler, Los Angeles; and John Sandifer, Seattle.

Elizabeth Morgan of New York was elected treasurer, and Peter Cleaveland of the San Francisco local will be recording secretary.

THE UNION'S highest award, the George Heller Memorial Gold Card, was presented to Jackson Beck for outstanding contributions to AFTRA and its members. Beck, a founding member of the union, served for many years as president of AFTRA's New York local and as a member of the union's national executive board.

Other speakers at the convention included Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the NAACP and Detroit Mayor Coleman Young.

Nurses Join District 1199 At New Jersey Hospital

Livingston, N.J.—Registered nurses at St. Barnabas Medical Center here have voted for representation by District 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

The vote was 185 for RWDSU, 79 for the unaffiliated New Jersey Nurses Association which had formerly represented the 500 registered nurses, and 74 for no union. District 1199 is the hospital and health care division of RWDSU.

A Responsive Movement

THE LABOR MOVEMENT functions as a social conscience today because we have established ourselves in the fabric of society and we are there to stay.

We operate as an established, strong constituency for progress, not as a gadfly that inflicts a tiny sting and is blown away by the winds of the next "crusade."

Our ability to be in the mainstream without being swept aside — and to change its course without obstructing its progress — is a skill many of our critics find confusing, and quite a few find infuriating.

Those who forecast the decline and fall of the trade union movement frequently select a particular set of circumstances as examples. They predict that our demise is imminent because we do not have the ability to change to meet those circumstances.

Yet we see those same circumstances as the basis for the labor movement's continued growth and vitality.

FOR EXAMPLE, the nose counters point to the fact that numerically there are fewer unions in existence today, and because of that unions must somehow be losing influence. The fact is, because our movement is both practical and supple, it has changed as the needs of workers have changed. A major reason for the smaller number of unions in existence is the number of significant and well-organized mergers which have served to consolidate the strength of those unions and the movement as a whole. While the number of organizations on the tally sheet decreased, the actual strength of labor increased.

A spate of recent papers and articles have proposed that organized labor faces a no-growth period because large numbers of traditionally unorganized workers are now entering the workforce. Women, blacks, Hispanics and younger workers are cited as the typical examples.

But what the pundits fail to observe is that the labor movement is one of the few institutions which is welcoming and encouraging this trend, not just with lip service, but with action.

YOU WILL FIND infinitely more programs started by unions or central labor councils to assist these workers into job-upgrading programs, non-traditional employment and apprenticeship training, for example, than you will find launched from any of the corporate boardrooms which excluded those people from decent employment in the first place.

Because women and minorities are at last making breakthroughs does not mean that exploitation has magically disappeared or that all bosses have sworn off ever again trying to get the most work out of employees for the least possible amount of money.

The fact is, previously unorganized workers are recognizing in growing numbers that organization and collective bargaining are the surest means of realizing their expectations, protecting their rights and making sure that they are full participants in our economic wealth.

And as they come to that conclusion they find they are being met by a responsive labor movement ready to share experience, strength and commitment, and ready to help.

—AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland at dedication of new headquarters building of the Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers.

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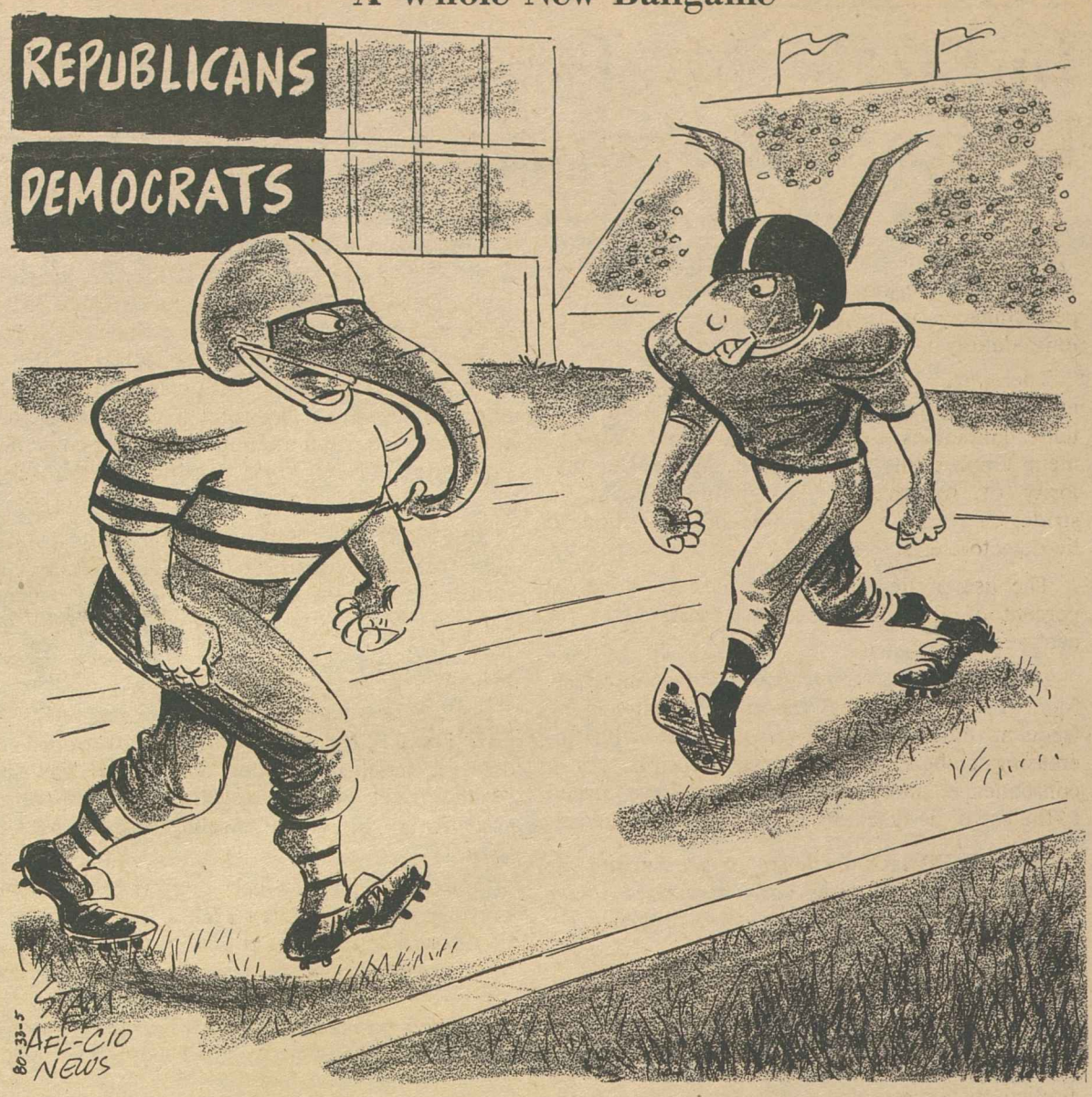
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A Whole New Ballgame



Margin Widens

'Occupational Ghettos' Depress Wage Levels for White Women

By Gus Tyler

WHITE MEN HAVE, in our times, been used as the standard for measuring discrimination in wages and salaries. To keep tabs on how well others have been doing in our society, we have compared (or contrasted) the earnings of non-white men, of white women, and of non-white women with the earnings of the Caucasian male.

In my labors with a committee of the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, I recently came across a tabulation on all these relative earnings, running from 1955 to 1977. Statistical tables, usually soporific, proved in this case scintillating with startling significance.

NON-WHITE MEN in 1955 were making about 61 percent as much as white men; by 1977, non-white males were earning about 72 percent as much. While white and non-white male earnings were not equal, they were coming closer together.

Non-white women in 1955 were making about 33 percent as much as white men. But by 1977, they were making almost 55 percent as much. A long road traveled even if there is still a long way to go.

But when it comes to white women, we find that they have been progressing backwards — if we view the matter statistically. In 1955 white women earned 65 percent as much as white men, but by 1977 white women were making only 58 percent.

How do we explain this bad showing by white women—especially against the background of the much better showing of non-white men and women?

THE FIRST SUSPICION is discrimination. This would mean that white women in the labor force are being more oppressed, more victimized by discrimination, now than a generation ago. It also means that this is happening at a time when "discrimination" against non-whites (male and female) appears to be on the decline. Such a hypothesis seems to run counter to everything we know.

A second theory is that white women are now less wageworthy relatively than 25 years ago. But the records show otherwise in terms of education and training of women for the labor market.

The answer lies in the lines of work white women have entered in vast numbers in the last 25 years. They have poured into the service economy — clerical, selling, personal services, bank tellers, waitresses, fast food handlers, etc.— all of them poor-paying occupations. Hence, the greater the proportion of white women in service the lower is the average wage.

BLACK WOMEN have moved out of domestic service—one of the lowest-paying trades in the total economy—and have moved into better-paying service posts, light manufacture, or government employ. Hence, their average goes up.

For all of these groups, the road to progress is breaking out of occupational ghettos, an act of liberation that non-whites (male and female) have experienced far more successfully than white women in our time.

'. . . They Care Not For Those Who Toil'

I cannot stress strongly enough the importance of not letting the conservative-reactionary forces take control of the reins of government. For they care not about the least among us. They care not for those who toil for a living.

We meet their representatives at every legislative level—fighting labor law reform, fighting occupational safety and health, fighting environmental progress, fighting national health care, fighting liberalized voter registration laws, fighting against equal rights.

We can stop them in the political arena. We must fight hard and with every ounce of will and with every resource at our command.

That is true not only of keeping the forces who wish to turn back the clock from gaining control, but of seeing to it that those in control of the reins of government use that power to benefit people.

The real answer to our economic dilemma is a full employment policy, an expansive economic course that puts people back to work.

Nothing less will do.

—From keynote speech by Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride to the USWA's 20th constitutional convention, Los Angeles.

Employer Weapon

Lie Detector Testing Escalates Despite Mounting Opposition

By Esther Margolius

ARE THE questions asked on pre-employment and on-the-job tests true indicators of job performance, or are they a means of employee intimidation or even discrimination?

There are 3,000 tests available that can be utilized by employers. Most of this testing falls under guidelines prepared by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. While the majority of Americans take aptitude testing in stride, there is a growing tide of opposition to lie-detector tests.

The use of lie-detection devices by some 20 percent of U.S. businesses has escalated in recent years.

In particular, 24-hour food stores and fast-food service chains feel especially threatened by frequent employee turnover, coupled with increasing embezzlement of cash receipts. As a consequence, many such businesses have turned to the use of lie-detector tests to screen employees.

THE PRIMARY criticism of lie detectors is that they measure only body responses under stress, not the question-and-answer process.

The polygraph requires a wire hookup to a graph that measures respiration, blood pressure, pulse and skin reaction. Voice analyzers and psychological analyzers focus on voice variance and modulation under stress and are frequently applied to voice tapings, sometimes taken without the knowledge of the subject.

Critics observed that a very nervous subject can register agitated responses that could indicate instability or culpability when neither was involved. Further, say the critics, all tests require the subjective opinion of a test operator who may or may not have an adequate basis for making judgments.

CIVIL LIBERTARIANS and labor unionists disagree that such testing is reliable. They point out that most job applicants so tested are young, nervous about the tests, and therefore most subject to adverse stress reactions and subsequent "questionable" readings. And, most disturbing of all, say critics, subjects tested are given little or no choice in the matter if they wish to be considered for, or continue in, employment.

Rep. Don Edwards (D-Calif.) estimates that more than 500,000 employees per year are forced to confront the "take-it-or-leave" approach for lie-detector testing. As a consequence, Edwards, together with Rep. Stewart McKinney (R-Conn.), has introduced legislation to ban lie-detector testing for all employees.

A Senate bill to ban lie-detector testing was introduced by Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.). However, it is unlikely that any bills will be acted on in the little time remaining in this session of Congress.

More legislative action has occurred at state levels. Lie-detector restrictions have been enacted in 18 states: Alaska, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington. Twenty-one other states have licensing requirements, and some also impose limitations on the type of questions asked. New York bans testing with psychological stress analyzers.

JACK NOVIK, national staff counsel for the New York American Civil Liberties Union, describes lie-detector testing as "inaccurate, inconclusive, offensive, largely involuntary, with subjects often not even advised how and why they are being tested."

Amy Schussheim, staff researcher for the AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept., lumps lie-detector tests, polygraphs, voice analyzers and psychological analyzers together as "stress-rating systems, not the kind of testing one can pass or flunk."

The department, which represents 13 unions in retail and service areas, takes the position that lie-detector testing serves only to "intimidate and discriminate." Instead of lie-detectors, these unions would prefer background checks, more in-depth personal interviews of hirees, and stepped-up supervisory management of employees on the job.

Various branches of the ACLU have information on such testing procedures. The United Food & Commercial Workers and the Food & Beverage Trades Dept. jointly have prepared an information packet on the subject. Their most recently published document is titled, "The Lie Detector Test: Victims and Villains."

THE WHOLE AREA of psychological testing also comes under government supervision. The Tower Amendment to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 permits employers to use professionally developed tests for selection of personnel.

In 1978, "Uniform Guidelines on Employee Selection Procedures" were jointly agreed upon by the Civil Service Commission, now the Office of Personnel Management, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Justice Dept. and the Labor Dept. The key underlying consideration was that all testing be non-discriminatory.

Consumers wishing to know the government's "bottom line" on the aptitude testing process can write for the "1978 Uniform Guidelines and Employee Selection Procedures" booklet. There is also a second publication clarifying the first: "Questions and Answers on Clarification and Interpretation of the Uniform Guidelines." The booklets are available from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Policy Implementation, 2401 E St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506.

Carter Commitment Cited

Federal Workers Stress Need For 9.1% Comparability Raise

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES expect the Carter Administration to fulfill its commitment spelled out in the 1979 National Accord with the AFL-CIO and set this year's pay raise for government workers no lower than the gain in the private sector, President Kenneth T. Blaylock of the American Federation of Government Employees declared in a network radio interview.

Noting that private industry wages rose 9.1 percent last year under the voluntary guidelines, Blaylock said federal workers will hold the President to his guarantee that they will be treated "no different than private sector workers in the areas of pay adjustment and working conditions." Even with equal treatment in this year's pay adjustment, federal workers will still trail the private sector in rates of pay for different skill levels, he stressed.

"True comparability would take about 13.5 percent," Blaylock asserted, but federal workers are willing to live by their pledge "to carry their part of the load to help combat inflation." Blaylock, a vice president of the AFL-CIO, appeared on Labor News Conference, broadcast weekly by the Mutual radio network.

HE EXPRESSED doubt that the AFGE will endorse a presidential candidate this year, but stressed that the final decision will be made by delegates to the union's national convention later this month. He noted that the union backed Carter four years ago on the basis of commitments that he said the President has failed to implement. On the other hand, Blaylock said, the Republican platform "would be disastrous if it were carried out."

"Federal employees are angered at the incumbent president," he observed, but "they have a strong fear of the Republican candidate, Ronald Reagan."



By Press Associates, Inc.

AMERICANS ARE an unhealthy lot in some ways. We eat too many processed foods and more meat than we need. Our diet abounds in foods laden with fat, cholesterol, sugar and salt. And not only do we choose the wrong foods, we just plain eat too much. We also drink too much.

These are familiar criticisms of the American diet. Such statements are likely to be heard from nutrition activists seeking to educate the public to the evils of poor eating habits. Also, public health researchers have reported evidence suggesting the link between these habits and diseases such as high blood pressure and cirrhosis of the liver.

In addition, many of us hear warnings from our doctors about selective aspects of our diet that have led to or contributed to disease. "If you don't stop drinking, Joe . . ." or "Mary, you have to lose some weight or else. . . ."

NOW, FOR THE first time, such sage advice from the family doctor, reports from researchers and alarms from activists are being translated into a national policy. In an important joint undertaking, the Agriculture Dept. and the government's health agencies recently issued a report on "Dietary Guidelines for Americans."

The genesis of the guidelines goes back several years when the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition & Human Needs began to investigate the nation's diet and found it wanting. In 1977, the panel, chaired by South Dakota Sen. George McGovern, issued a report titled "Dietary Goals."

It advised Americans to cut down on their consumption of fatty meats, sweets and alcohol and instead to concentrate on lean meats, fish and poultry, fruits and vegetables and whole grains. The report was quite specific in some of its recommendations and sparked the ire of vested interests in the food industry.

THE CURRENT report is a more modest and general approach but nonetheless provides some useful guidance to Americans who want some clear and practical advice on how to lead healthier lives.

It includes specific advice for a baby's diet. Breastfeed unless there are special problems, the report recommends. Delay other foods until the baby is three to six months old and do not add salt or sugar to the baby's food.

To help the weight-conscious adult, the report includes a chart of "suggested body weight" ranges for men and women. For example, the range for a woman 5′ 4″ tall is 108 to 138 pounds and for a man 5′ 10″, the range is 140 to 174 pounds.

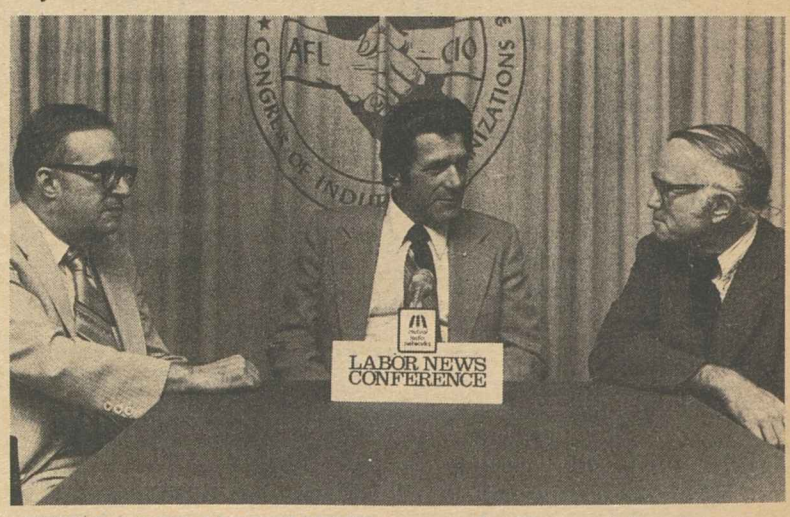
To lose weight, the report recommends increasing physical activity, eating less fat and fatty foods and less sugar and sweets and avoiding too much alcohol. It also suggests, to improve eating habits, that one should eat slowly, prepare smaller portions and avoid "seconds."

SOMETIMES AVOIDING too much of something isn't as simple as it seems. Concerning salt consumption, the report advises the consumer to read labels to determine the amounts of sodium in processed foods and snack items.

"Remember," it warns, "that up to half of sodium intake may be hidden, either as part of the naturally occurring food or, more often, as part of a preservative or flavoring agent that has been added."

The report also helps to dispel some myths: "Contrary to widespread opinion, too much sugar in your diet does not seem to cause diabetes. The most common type of diabetes is seen in obese adults, and avoiding sugar without correcting the overweight will not solve the problem."

The guidelines can be expressed as seven simple recommendations: Eat a variety of foods; maintain ideal weight; avoid too much fat, saturated fat and cholesterol; eat foods with adequate starch and fiber; avoid too much sugar; avoid too much sodium; if you drink alcohol, do so in moderation.



THE LABOR MOVEMENT expects the Carter Administration to abide by its commitment to equal wage treatment for federal employees, President Kenneth T. Blaylock, center, of the American Federation of Government Employees said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Joseph Young, left, of the Washington Star and Jerome Cahill of the New York Daily News. The public affairs interview is aired on Mutual radio.



ATTEMPTS TO TURN the Postal Service over to private enterprise would seriously undermine the basic liberties of Americans, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland told the 4,650 delegates to the Letter Carriers convention in Atlanta.

New Equity Accord Boosts Pay, Benefits on Broadway

New York—The minimum salary for Broadway actors and actresses would get an 18.75 percent boost to $475 a week under a new agreement between Actors' Equity Association and the League of New York Theatres & Producers.

The pact, unanimously approved by the union's governing council and the league, was ratified by Equity members by a vote of 716 to 14 at membership meetings held in Los Angeles, Chicago, and San Francisco, and among casts of touring productions outside those cities.

The Agreement, retroactive to June 29, was announced jointly by Donald Grody, Equity executive secretary, and Bernard Jacobs, chairman of the league's negotiating committee.

The current minimum salary for actors is $400 a week. The new pact calls for the same percentage increase, 18.75 percent, for stage managers. Actors would receive $50 weekly increases in the second and third years of the contract, bringing minimums to $525 in June 1981 and to $575 in June 1982, with appropriate percentage increases for stage managers.

Other main provisions of the pact include:

- Cost-of-living protection. If the government's consumer price index rises by more than 20 percent in the first two years of the contract, minimum salaries for the third year—i.e., $575 a week—would rise by the amount of the CPI increase that exceeds 20 percent.
- While employer contributions to the union's pension fund remain at 8 percent, the cutoff would go from $1,500 to $4,000 weekly.
- Out-of-town per diem payments would be raised to $45 in the contract's first year, $50 in the second year, and $55 in the third.
- The contract's "equal opportunity" clause would be strengthened to require quarterly meetings of both the league and the union to monitor and implement the non-discrimination rule.
- A "just cause" provision would govern notice of termination to an actor working under a standard minimum contract.

Other contract provisions affect understudies, stage managers, chorus employment, days off, and vacation pay.

Anti-Union Farm Directed to Sign UFW Agreement

Fresno, Calif. — An administrative law officer for California's Agricultural Labor Relations Board ruled that a Delano grape grower had used flagrantly illegal union-busting tactics and recommended that the grower be required to sign a standard union contract with the United Farm Workers.

The unprecedented remedy in a farm labor dispute was aimed at M. Caratan vineyards, which joined other growers in the Delano area in signing a one-year contract with the UFW but just a few months later launched illegal efforts to decertify the union.

ALRB hearing officer Michael Weiss found the company had initiated the decertification effort, discriminated in rehiring against union supporters, fired a foreman who balked at its tactics, interrogated workers and promised extra benefits if the union were rejected.

THE LAW OFFICER also found that the company bore at least shared responsibility for the beating of four agents of the Agricultural Labor Relations Board at the decertification election in June of 1979, and the theft of a ballot box.

According to evidence at the hearing, the workers who beat up the election agents were then driven back to Caratan's labor camp in a company bus to "celebrate."

A company official said the decision would be appealed to the labor relations board and thereafter, if necessary, to the state courts.

Fire Fighters to Train 350 for Public Service

The Fire Fighters have been awarded a Labor Dept. contract to prepare 350 economically disadvantaged persons for public sector jobs in 10 localities.

Under the $750,519 grant, the IAFF will provide trainees about 200 hours of tutoring and training to help them pass civil service examinations, primarily for jobs in the fire service.

In Convention Keynote

Letter Carriers Pressed To Strengthen Structure

Atlanta—Letter Carriers must put their union on sound structural and financial footing to meet the challenges of the 1980s, NALC President Vincent R. Sombrotto declared in opening the union's 52nd biennial convention.

In his convention report, Sombrotto outlined for the 4,650 delegates "a structure for survival" that focuses on efforts to safeguard jobs of NALC members, strengthen their union and preserve the Postal Service.

He stressed the need to expand NALC's full-time regional staff and to install a computer system to improve services for members.

IMPROVED STRUCTURAL and financial stability is essential, he said in calling for doubling the term of officers to four years and boosting per capita payments to $5.50 a month from the current level of $3.50 plus a $1 assessment. These proposals were due to come up for delegate action later in the convention.

With strengthened resources, the NALC will be better able to present its bargaining position in next year's negotiations with the Postal Service, Sombrotto declared.

"We must improve our ability to develop information to back up our key proposals—especially our wage proposals," he stressed.

"FACED WITH either government guidelines or even the imposition of rigid wage controls, faced also with a determined attack on our cost-of-living clause by the Postmaster General, with persistent demands for increased productivity, it is clearer than ever that we cannot negotiate by the seat of our pants," the NALC president asserted.

In a preconvention address to delegates, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said that the NALC has made notable gains for its members since collective bargaining rights were given to Postal Service unions.

"What you've proven is the value of collective bargaining," Kirkland declared.

RATHER THAN having to plead with Congress for needed wage improvements, postal unions can now negotiate contracts through a process that has resulted "in more dignity and equity," he said.

But postal workers still must strive to attain through the legislative process many of the basic rights workers in other industries have long enjoyed, Kirkland pointed out. He cited the NALC's efforts to get full coverage for members under the Occupational Safety & Health Act and full political rights through reform of the Hatch Act.

Kirkland stressed the need to preserve the Postal Service as a national institution vital to basic liberties, warning that the system would be undermined by attempts to turn its services over to private enterprise or cutting back six-day deliveries.

HE EXPRESSED concern about the preservation of the Postal Service under a Republican administration if Ronald Reagan is elected President.

"Although the Republicans do not say directly what they would do about the Postal Service, it is not too difficult to figure out," he said. "They would hand over the keys to private enterprise."

Kirkland pointed out that the GOP platform is weighted heavily in favor of the rich and big business in its economic policies and it calls for eliminating government regulations.

"Do not be deceived," he said. "The Republicans do not believe that freedom from regulation is for everyone. It is only for business and the wealthy. For workers, the Republicans have proposed even more stringent regulations on their unions and their freedom to act to protect themselves."

Transport Workers Score Gains in Airline Settlement

New York — The Transport Workers reached agreement on a new 30-month contract covering 12,000 American Airlines ground service employees that will provide basic wage improvements of 21.6 percent.

With the application of cost-of-living adjustments, the overall wage gains will total 28 percent over the life of the agreement, the TWU reported.

Still subject to membership ratification, the contract is retroactive to Mar. 1. The union said ballots will be sent out Aug. 18 and results will be released about 10 days later.

THE NEW contract covers mechanics, plant maintenance workers, dispatchers, meteorologists, fleet service, ground service and communications employees.

Hourly adjustments under the COLA clause totaling 62 cents will be applied in three steps: 18 cents next month, and 22 cents each in September 1981 and August 1982.

Other economic improvements include an additional 65 cents an hour for employees holding at least two operating licenses, a 15-cent-an-hour longevity increment for 15 years of service, and an increase in differential for line crews from 5 cents to 10 cents an hour.

THE TWU reported that the airline also has agreed to refund with interest all contributions employees paid into the pension fund before it was converted to an employer-paid plan in 1976.

Another provision of the agreement calls for a payoff on accumulated sick leave upon retirement at $25 per day up to a maximum of 120 days this year, 130 days in 1981 and up to 140 days in 1982.

21 Union Groups Receive Grants for Safety Training

Twenty-one AFL-CIO affiliates have been awarded over $1.2 million in grants by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration to help finance special worker safety and health projects.

The grants, among 66 announced by Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham, are part of the agency's continuing training and education program to help labor and management eliminate hazards in the workplace.

PLANNING AND development grants will be used to establish new education programs and to assist established programs to expand activities as self-sufficient servicing centers.

The 21 AFL-CIO recipients were selected from among 232 applications received by OSHA since the grant competition was announced in August 1979. Other groups eligible for grants were employer organizations, educational organizations and non-profit groups.

The AFL-CIO affiliates awarded grants are: AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., $50,000; Fire Fighters, $100,000; Utility Workers, $50,000; AFSCME Career Development, Inc., $66,000; Paperworkers, $100,000; Bricklayers, $60,000; Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers, $41,500; Government Employees, $75,000; Electrical & Machine Workers, $60,000; Montana State AFL-CIO, $50,000; Ladies' Garment Workers, $80,000; Operating Engineers, $100,000; District 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, $50,000; Colorado Building & Construction Trades Council, $40,000; Phoenix Building & Construction Trades Council, $40,000; St. Louis AFL-CIO, $50,000; AFL-CIO Great Lakes Regional Council, $50,000; Food & Commercial Workers, $50,000; Furniture Workers, $50,000; Carpenters, $70,000; and the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council, $50,000.

Grants were also awarded to the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, $50,000; A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund, $49,000, and the Coalition of Labor Union Women, $50,000.

Massachusetts Court Staff Picks Office Employees

Boston—Local 6 of the Office & Professional Employees won an election to represent nearly 2,500 workers in the Massachusetts court system.

The OPEIU pulled in 1,195 of the 1,579 votes cast in the election. The bargaining unit is made up of 2,400 clerical and judical staff workers and 50 professionals.

Court Rejects Formula Cutting Back Benefits To Long-Term Jobless

(Continued from Page 1)

The immediate impact will be to trigger on a nationwide extended benefits program that would make jobless workers in all jurisdictions eligible for a combined total of 39 weeks of regular state benefits and extended benefits.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and UAW President Douglas Fraser welcomed the court's confirmation that the change in regulations was "legally wrong" as well as "morally wrong."

The new regulations in effect made "non-persons" out of the long-term unemployed after they had exhausted their regular state benefits, they noted.

"THE FOLLY of budget balancing in the midst of the recession" resulted in denying benefits to those "most in need of help," Kirkland and Fraser stressed.

In one of his last battles as AFL-CIO president, George Meany last year denounced the Labor Dept. proposal to change the regulations as "unconscionable" and said its timing couldn't be worse.

With a recession looming, Meany warned, the effect would be to further weaken the economy through a loss of purchasing power while adding to the hardships of those without work.

The Administration, nevertheless, went ahead with the regulatory change and the lawsuit followed.

IN A LEGAL memorandum and an oral argument by AFL-CIO Special Counsel Laurence Gold, the trade union parties said the new regulation "flies in the face" of congressional intent to use the extended benefits program as a "countercyclical" weapon against recession.

New Jersey's extended benefits program, for example, "triggered off on the same day the state announced record levels of unemployment."

Because of the rules change, the extended benefits program is currently limited to the following jurisdictions: Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. In addition to New Jersey, programs in Maine and Rhode Island were previously triggered off.

FEDERAL LAW sets the national trigger at 4.5 percent joblessness among workers covered by unemployment insurance. Since this rate excludes a large number of job-seekers, the overall unemployment rate as tallied each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics normally is over 7 percent when the insured rate is 4.5 percent.

A legislative rider to a budget bill adopted by the Senate, but not the House, would eliminate the national trigger program, leaving only state-by-state programs. But that has no direct connection with the dispute over the regulations.

When a national program is not in effect, extended benefits are triggered on in states that over a three-month period have an insured jobless rate of 5 percent or at least 4 percent if it is also 20 percent higher than the corresponding period of each of the two previous years.

BY NOT COUNTING workers who qualify for extended benefits the count of insured unemployed would actually go down just when long-term unemployment is increasing.

The Labor Dept. was under heavy pressure to reduce its budget estimates when the change in regulations was announced. A department study estimated that if such a regulation had been in effect over the previous two national trigger periods for extended benefits, unemployed workers would have received $1.2 billion less.

In an unrelated case that also involves the unemployment compensation system, the AFL-CIO and the Labor Dept. are on the same side.

At issue in that case is a constitutional challenge that a group of local and state governments had made against a 1976 law that sought to assure unemployment insurance protection for millions of previously uncovered public workers.

Congress achieved this result by making such coverage of state unemployment insurance laws a federal standard that had to be met before a state program can be certified by the Labor Dept.

If a state program does not meet federal standards, employers in that state would not be able to credit payments to a state unemployment insurance fund against the federal unemployment insurance payroll tax. They would thus pay more in taxes.

Further, the state would not be eligible for federal funds to administer the unemployment insurance program and the federal-state employment program.

THE PROTESTING cities and states charged that this infringed on the 10th Amendment states' rights protections of the Constitution. However, the appellate court rejected this argument, stressing that compliance with federal standards in order to qualify for federal grants is a voluntary process that has already passed Supreme Court scrutiny. It further noted that the 1st Circuit Court of Appeals had come to the same conclusion in a comparable case involving the Labor Dept.'s decertification of the New Hampshire unemployment insurance program.

The AFL-CIO and the State, County & Municipal Employees intervened in the public employee case on behalf of the many union members employed by local and state governments. They were also joined by the state of Michigan.

THE UNION intervenors and Michigan joined in a brief to the Supreme Court urging that the appellate decision be allowed to become final through denial of a petition for review.

The brief challenged the standing of the local and state governments to bring the suit and refuted the attempt to link the constitutional claim to the reasoning of a Supreme Court decision that denied federal wage-hour protection to a large group of state and local government employees.

If federal standards were to be considered an unconstitutional "club" against states, the brief argues, the federal government would have to impose its own programs in many areas where there is now cooperative federalism involving federal funding and state administration within guidelines related to the program.

'Pray for Rain!'



U.S. Tax Rules Close to Top In Generosity to Industry

The United States already gives more generous "investment incentives" to corporations than most other industrialized countries and further depreciaton tax writeoffs can't be justified, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald insisted.

Oswald followed up his recent testimony before the House Ways & Means Committee with a letter to a committee member who had wondered whether the United States was competitive with other western nations in encouraging business spending on new equipment through fast depreciation tax rules.

THE LETTER, to Rep. John J. Duncan (R-Tenn.), said that through the investment tax credit and applicable depreciation rules, a U.S. firm may write off for tax purposes 42.8 percent of the costs of machinery and equipment in the first year and recover 72.5 percent of the cost within three years.

Both figures represent a higher tax bonus than most other western industrial nations provides, Oswald observed. He enclosed a table showing that Japan had a first-year cost recovery of 37.2 percent and a three-year total of 66.6 percent. For Germany, the comparable figures were 25 percent and 47.8 percent. The most generous writeoff was 100 percent of cost the first year in Britain.

In general, Oswald noted, the overall U.S. tax burden is less than that of most other industrialized countries, even including state and local taxes.

Further, "the only major industrialized country with a lower percentage of taxes paid as a proportion of the country's gross domestic product is Japan, which has practically no defense expenditures," Oswald pointed out.

AS FOR productivity, he noted, there is no correlation between the economic growth rate and the depreciation rate in comparing the performance of industrialized nations.

On the tax burden, he said, "except for Japan, the four countries with growth rates higher than the United States also have higher overall levels of taxation."

Oswald also cited international studies showing that output per man hour of American workers "is still higher than that of workers in other industrial nations."

Thus, he concluded, "international comparisons do not substantiate the need for accelerating current U.S. depreciation rules."

Virginia Labor Steps Up Political Action

Norfolk, Va.—A foundation of stepped-up political action backed up by the resources to make it work was laid by delegates to the 21st convention of the Virginia AFL-CIO to blunt the Republican state administration's mounting assault on unions.

The convention shaped a program to turn back the tide of anti-unionism in a series of resolutions, constitutional amendments and candidate endorsements aimed at strengthening organizing, political action and labor education in the state.

The theme was set by State AFL-CIO President Julian F. Carper in his keynote address when he cited Republican Gov. Dalton's suit to knock down a newly-enacted Richmond city ordinance that permits union dues checkoff for city employees as "just one more item in the continuing effort of the business sector and the Administration to suppress the working people and depress wages in Virginia."

THE NATIONWIDE implications of Dalton's action was underlined by AFL-CIO Vice President William H. McClennan and the federation's director of organization and field services, Alan Kistler, who said the Dalton challenge is a clear threat to both public and private sector unions.

It is part of a pattern of "right-wing murderous assaults against workers and their unions," Kistler charged. He said "the labor movement across the country has its eyes on Richmond."

McClennan, who also heads the Fire Fighters and the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., pledged the backing of the entire labor movement in the battle to sustain the right of Richmond city employees to the dues checkoff.

"We are going to be in there fighting . . . working together to bring Virginia out of the Dark Ages and into the 1980s," McClennan declared.

THE 439 DELEGATES gave unanimous approval to a resolution expressing outrage "at this unwarranted attack on the citizens of this Commonwealth," and pledged the state organization's full support and assistance at every step.

Major officeholders addressing the convention were Lt. Gov. Charles S. Robb (D), and Democratic Representatives Herbert E. Harris and Joseph L. Fisher, both of whom are locked in stiff re-election battles.

Sec.-Treas. R. R. Foutz, III reported a membership gain of nearly 25,000 since the 1978 convention, reflecting sizable organizing successes by the Steelworkers and the Food & Commercial Workers, as well as steady membership expansions among both public and private sector unions across the state. Statewide AFL-CIO membership rolls now top the 100,000 goal set two years ago, standing at an all-time high of more than 105,000.

DELEGATES VOTED to increase the per capita payment to the state federation to 35 cents—a 5-cent rise and first increase since 1974—to offset rising costs of operation and to provide additional resources for expanded worker education and COPE programs.

The convention re-elected Carper, Foutz and Vice President Michael R. Earman to new two-year terms. Twenty-five incumbent executive board members were given new terms, and nine were elected to fill vacancies.

Fisher and Harris won COPE's endorsement for re-election, along with two Democrats challenging Republican incumbents—Cecil Y. Jenkins (4th District) and Roosevelt Ferguson (9th District)—and Democrat John A. Mapp, who is seeking the seat of retiring Rep. David E. Satterfield in the 3rd District.

Democrats Reaffirm Workers' Rights

Platform Contrasts Sharply With GOP's Right-Wing Tilt

(Continued from Page 1)

Wyatt of Chicago, a vice president of the Food & Commercial Workers. Women delegates wore white dresses and blue ERA sashes on the day of convention action, and "59" buttons called attention to women's earnings of 59 percent of what their male counterparts earn.

The minority reports handled by the convention included two other sizable victories for the women's caucus.

BY VOICE VOTE, the convention forbade the Democratic National Committee to give any campaign assistance to candidates who do not support ERA. And the convention affirmed federal use of medicaid funds for abortions with a majority vote of 1,827, a plurality surpassed only by the vote that kept deployment of the MX missile in the platform.

Three union presidents—John Joyce of the Bricklayers, Fred J. Kroll of the Railway & Airline Clerks and Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Workers—spoke to the convention on behalf of energy planks that were beaten.

Joyce asked repeal of $5.2 billion in tax breaks for the major oil companies, arguing the subsidies were designed for a time "when imported oil was $3 a barrel, not $30." The minority report, beaten on a rollcall vote of 1,520 to 1,116, dealt with depletion allowances as well as tax rate reductions for intangible drilling and development costs.

BOTH WURF and Kroll spoke on a proposal to divest oil companies of control of competing coal and solar energy companies. It was rejected on a voice vote.

Kroll told the convention that every 10-cent increase in the cost of a gallon of gasoline throws another 40,000 Americans out of work. He cited the record of major oil companies in buying up coal reserves to keep them off the market so the price of oil will go even higher. Kroll noted that major oil companies now own one-half of all known U.S. coal reserves.

Wurf said the oil companies' "monopoly greed" is also exhibited by major companies in communications and utilities. He said the corporate "freedom to plunder" comes at the direct expense of the U.S. consumer, and government failure to halt "further takeover may end any hope we have of throwing off the grip of OPEC."

A THIRD minority plank, calling for federal chartering of oil companies, was also turned back while two others dealing with energy and natural resources were added to the platform.

One calls for a 20 percent U.S. reliance on solar energy by the year 2000 by enactment of "a federal program for solar and other renewable energy sources that exceeds the federal commitment to synthetic fuels." The other calls for more state authority over nuclear waste disposals.

The MX missile position of the Carter Administration—a position the AFL-CIO Executive Council adopted last August—was upheld by a vote of 1,873 to 1,273.

THE PLACARDS brought to the convention floor for the MX missile debate marked the only demonstration on the Wednesday platform work. While that third day's marathon, six-hour session was equal to the work done on Tuesday, it had none of the supercharged atmosphere of the earlier session, which culminated in Kennedy's appearance and the adoption of the economic planks that attracted so much convention attention.

In that more intense atmosphere of Tuesday, the Kennedy plank on national health insurance was the only one voted down by rollcall vote. The vote was 1,573 to 1,349, and the lengthy debate on the issue centered on whether there should be "immediate" or "phased-in" enactment—a question on which Kennedy and Carter parted company long ago and which was a feature of the primary contest between the two.

Speaking for the Kennedy position, which the AFL-CIO also supports, was Bill Hutton of the National Council of Senior Citizens. He was challenged by three speakers who attacked "a $65 billion program that would bankrupt itself in the first year."

IT WAS the only such concerted effort in an afternoon of platform work that was otherwise marked by conciliation.

In fact, of the 18 minority reports neither withdrawn nor compromised before the convention began, the Carter campaign workers only held the line to vote down six.

Counting the three critical economic planks on which so much attention was focused, 10 minority reports were passed and three others were either withdrawn or compromised so that they became part of the majority report of the convention.



COPE OPERATING COMMITTEE, meeting during the Democratic convention to coordinate labor's position on key economic planks of the platform, is addressed by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland. In the foreground are COPE Associate Director John Perkins and Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue.

Carter-Mondale Slate Fixes Course for Re-Election Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the campaign — the Democrats had clearly left the all-important voter at home a clearer perception of the directions the campaign will follow.

In seconding the nomination of Carter, Ladies' Garment Workers President Sol C. Chaikin sounded some of the themes which will undoubtedly shape that campaign, offering Carter and the Democrats as the party of the minimum wage and concerns for working people.

AND KEYNOTE speaker Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.) effectively answered the endless debate of the degree of the Democratic unity. Udall contrasted this convention with the Republican scene in Detroit a month earlier by proclaiming "it's easy to unite when your party is as narrow-based" as the GOP, confining itself to representing the nation's corporate board rooms and country clubs.

In all, the post-convention Democratic challenge may not be as easy as in 1964, the last time the Democrats renominated an incumbent and the Republicans nominated someone from their right wing. And it may not be as easy as 1976, when Carter was new to the national Democratic scene and it was a Republican incumbent who was way behind in the polls.

But the events of the 1980 convention gave the party a clear advantage over 1968, the last time a Democratic candidate came out of an August convention as far behind a Republican challenger as the polls say Carter is now.

Democrats are getting a better start than in 1948, when Harry Truman—the candidate Democrats want most to remember this year—was faced by breakaways and splinter parties of both the right and left.

OVERALL, the 1980 Democratic convention clearly had the most involvement from trade unionists since Hubert Humphrey was nominated in 1968. In addition to Chaikin, five other union presidents addressed the convention, and the general news coverage reflected both the union delegates' concern and their role in shaping the convention.

The most obvious was in the battle over Minority Report No. 3, the platform plank that includes the federal job creation program. Responding to a letter to delegates from AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, the labor canvass had trade unionists lined up solidly—and their numbers were sufficient to make the difference.

THE ISSUE was reduced to a voice vote in the wake of Kennedy's eloquent and memorable address to the convention on the party's roots and the dangers of a Reagan presidency.

But in the several hours after Kirkland released his letter, the convention—and the world, if it wanted to watch—were given a clear perception of how trade unionists feel on indispensable worker issues. Whether Carter delegates, Kennedy delegates or uncommitted, they unanimously displayed their trade union roots on that basic issue.

On other matters, or degrees of support, the trade unionists varied like other delegates, and their dissent was equally clear to see.

The speed with which the convention put to rest the rights or wrongs of the rules challenge on "faithful delegates" served as a microcosm of recent Democratic party history. This year the words were "open convention" and "accountability" but they temporarily took on the same aura that "proportional representation" or other such phrases had in earlier intraparty fights among Democrats.

THE PRE-CONVENTION themes quickly became subject to an "us against them" mentality, and the Monday action showed who had the votes. Indeed, this year's debate may have died so quickly because so many people—including former party chairman Robert S. Strauss and former delegate selection commission heads Sen. George McGovern and Rep. Barbara Mikulski—were not only present, but taking positions opposite the stands they took in the party's last great pre-convention rules furor in 1972.

Strauss's visits to state party caucuses in which he described his previous positions may have been the most effective instrument in the outcome of this year's vote on the rules, which led to Kennedy's quick departure as a candidate.

Unions Take Central Role In Shaping Economic Planks

(Continued from Page 1)

targeted for a roll call vote by agreement of the presidential campaigns, with Tuesday's two hours of debate also agreed to. The switch to all voice votes came after Kennedy's address.

SUBSTITUTE amendments — and plenty of rumors — were circulated throughout the two-hour debate. Sec. of Transportation Neal Goldschmidt told the convention a new version was coming. But the "compromise" never came during the long demonstration for Kennedy, which included chants of "jobs-jobs-jobs" interchanged with "We want Ted."

The Administration's most concerted opposition was reserved for the compulsory wage and price controls, once a key feature in Kennedy's standard campaign speech. The Carter forces won that one, with Communications Workers President Glenn E. Watts one of their speakers. Watts told the convention there must be "no trade-offs between inflation and recession; a healthy economy requires the eradication of both."

Watts also stressed the rest of the platform's firm support for collective bargaining and said the platform as a whole strengthens the National Accord reached between labor and the Administration in September 1979.

MACHINISTS President William W. Winpisinger called the minority report "the Democrats' last chance" to keep faith with American workers who are caught between layoffs and a cost-of-living rate which far outstrips their wage increases.

In his letter to the union delegates, Kirkland noted that federal job creation contrasts sharply with the Republican platform which will "seek to end the recession by creating new across-the-board tax breaks for the nation's corporations and the wealthy."

Thus, for labor the platform effort had the goal of giving the Democrats a platform union members can rally behind in the presidential campaign. To that end, Democratic union members mounted their winning floor operation on the platform.

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Carter Wins Firm Support As 'Clear Choice' for Labor

AFL-CIO News

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ECONOMIC ISSUES are discussed by Labor Sec. Ray Marshall during his meeting with the AFL-CIO Executive Council in Chicago. From left: Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue, Marshall, President Lane Kirkland, and Vice Presidents Lloyd McBride and Sol C. Chaikin.

Council Urges Board To Press Re-Election

By John M. Barry

Chicago—The re-election of President Jimmy Carter and Vice President Walter Mondale drew strong support from the AFL-CIO Executive Council as the "clear choice" for American workers "to assure the continuation of the struggle for progress and social justice."

The council announced that it will urge the federation's General Board, when it meets Sept. 4, to endorse the Democratic ticket and "to plan an aggressive, positive campaign that will bring to union members the facts about the candidates and the issues" in the 1980 election campaign.

"Few elections in memory offer American workers such a stark contrast in candidates and issues, and these contrasts add up to compelling reasons for our recommendation," the council said in a statement on the opening day of its summer meeting here.

IT CITED President Carter's support for key objectives of the labor movement, such as labor law reform, an adequate minimum wage for low-income workers, and effective administration of the Occupational Safety & Health Act. Each of these measures, the council pointed out, is opposed by the Republican candidate, Ronald Reagan.

In terms of basic philosophies, the council said that Carter and his Administration "recognize the legitimate role of the labor movement in American society," whereas "Ronald Reagan does not."

On the platforms of the two parties, the Republican version was described as "doctrinaire conservative throughout, reactionary at times . . . a retreat into the past," while the Democratic platform "prescribes specific programs to meet specific problems" confronting the nation and its workers.

One vote was cast against the council statement, by Vice President William W. Winpisinger, and there were two abstentions, by Vice Presidents J. J. O'Donnell and Fred J. Kroll. In addition, Vice President Jerry Wurf, who was attending a funeral in Memphis and was among eight members absent from the opening session, had advised the council that he would have abstained from the vote pending a meeting of the executive board of his union, the State, County & Municipal Employees, set for Sept. 3.

IN OTHER actions on the first day of the meeting, the council expressed the solidarity of American trade unionists in support of the striking workers in Poland and paid a memorial tribute to the late Paul Hall, who was senior vice president of the federation at the time of his recent death.

Three new vice presidents were elected to fill vacancies, including the first woman to be named to the Executive Council.

(Continued on Page 3)

Food Paces Wholesale Price Surge

Wholesale prices moved up sharply in July, paced by a weather-related surge in food prices that is already being reflected at supermarket checkout counters.

The producer price index for finished goods, which is closest to the marketplace of the wholesale measurements taken each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, shot up 1.7 percent in July. That was the largest single-month increase since November 1974.

This summer's killing heat wave and drought in many parts of the country was the chief culprit in a 3.8 percent rise in wholesale prices of consumer foods—a rate more than triple the 1.1 percent increase in producer prices for non-food items.

Thus, poultry prices jumped 23.5 percent over the month because millions of chickens were killed by the intense heat.

DOWN THE LINE is still another wave of farm-related price increases. The "crude goods" wholesale index, which reflects prices of raw materials and unprocessed products, soared 9 percent over the month in the category labelled "foodstuffs and feedstuffs."

Even with seasonal adjustments, however, food prices are by far the most volatile ingredient of the wholesale price measurements. In the first six months of 1980, for example, the consumer food component of the finished goods index decreased as often as it went up.

The non-food items generally take

(Continued on Page 8)

'Just and Brave Struggle'

AFL-CIO Asks Solidarity With Poland's Workers

Chicago—The AFL-CIO hailed the "just and brave struggle" of Poland's workers and urged free trade unions throughout the world to demonstrate "solidarity with their Polish brothers and sisters."

"Poland is on strike," AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said at a news conference, and the American trade union movement will do everything feasible to support the strikers.

Kirkland asked unions in other countries to refuse to handle goods going to and from Poland in order to bring pressure on the Polish authorities "to meet the just demands of the strikers."

He urged both the International Transport Workers Federation and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to encourage their affiliates to join in an international boycott.

In the United States, Kirkland notified them, the Longshoremen have already announced they will not handle Polish cargo "and I am confident that other American unions will take similar action."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has called on the United States government to use its influence to protect strikers and their leaders against "repressive measures" that have been used to put down previous worker protests in Poland and other Soviet bloc countries.

THE NEWEST and biggest wave of strikes began in the Baltic seaport of Gdansk as a protest against higher meat prices and spread like brushfire into a nationwide worker demand for basic freedom and trade union rights.

Kirkland told reporters he has telephoned the director-general of the International Labor Organization, Francis Blanchard, to urge that he seek to enter Poland, talk to the workers, "and represent the role of the ILO as forcefully as possible" since Poland is a signer of the ILO convention guaranteeing "freedom of association" to workers.

The AFL-CIO will also "strongly support" any action taken by its affiliates or by international trade union federations to support the Polish workers, Kirkland said. This could include boycotts or not working on cargoes or flights, he said in response to a question.

The Executive Council statement noted the breadth of the worker protests, with strikes by shipyard workers and taxi drivers, bakers and sanitation workers, bus

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'Sunset' Branded Peril to Nation

A "sunset" bill that has been approved by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee would "tie Congress in knots" and threaten nearly every federal program, the AFL-CIO testified.

Associate Legislative Director Howard Marlowe urged the Senate Rules Committee to shape an alternative that would assure periodic reviews of major programs without a risky self-destruct mechanism.

THE LABOR-OPPOSED sunset concept approved by the Governmental Affairs Committee would, with a few exceptions, limit the duration of a federal program to 10 years unless Congress voted to reauthorize it. Because of overlapping jurisdiction, the Rules Committee has an opportunity to consider the legislation before the bill is put on the Senate calendar.

Marlowe said the AFLCIO opposes the Governmental Affairs Committee bill because it would imperil "essential social and economic programs."

It it were enacted, he warned, major legislation that took years to develop and enact would be vulnerable to the pressures of single-interest lobbies concerned with fringe issues rather than the program as a whole.

As for the burden such legislation would impose on Congress, Marlowe said the hundreds of reauthorizations that would have to be acted on each year would force committees to put aside current needs in order to review past actions.

Congress already has a procedure for reviewing programs through the annual budget and appropriations process, Marlowe noted. And the one area in which an obligatory review could be most justified—tax expenditures—would be exempt from the sunset provision under the Governmental Affairs Committee bill. Tax expenditures are special benefits or loopholes that enable individuals or business enterprises to claim special deductions or tax credits.

"IF ANYTHING needs sunset or oversight, it is tax expenditures which escape all of the current review mechanisms in the authorizing, budget and appropriations processes," Marlowe testified.

Marlowe urged the Rules Committee to present the Senate with an alternative bill that would achieve the goal of congressional oversight without the disadvantages of the rigid sunset mechanism.

He suggested a mechanism that would

(Continued on Page 3)



STRIKING ACTORS turn out for picketing at 20th Century Fox studios in Los Angeles in a demonstration of union solidarity. The strike against film makers is being conducted jointly by the Screen Actors Guild and the Television & Radio Artists. While renewed negotiations failed to break the impasse in the month-long strike, the unions are offering individual producers contracts that include payments to actors when films are sold for pay television and home video-disc uses.

Three New Vice Presidents Elected by Executive Council

Chicago—The AFL-CIO Executive Council elected three new members at its summer meeting, including its first woman, Joyce D. Miller of the Clothing & Textile Workers.

The new council members are William Konyha, president of the Carpenters; Miller, who is president of the Coalition of Labor Union Women as well as a vice president of ACTWU; and John J. Sweeney, president of the Service Employees.

Konyha, 65, became president of the Carpenters on Jan. 1, 1980, succeeding William Sidell, whom he also replaces on the council.

Miller, 52, fills the vacancy created by the death in June 1980 of Paul Hall, the president of the Seafarers who was the senior member of the council when he died.

Sweeney, 46, was elected president of SEIU at its June 1980 convention and becomes an AFL-CIO vice president to replace his predecessor as SEIU president, George Hardy.

KONYHA WAS first vice president of the Carpenters when Sidell retired and succeeded automatically to the presidency. He had been first vice president for six years, following a decade as president of the Ohio council of the Carpenters.

A native of Cleveland and a member of the Carpenters since he was 17 years old Konyha became an organizer for his local when he was 23. After service in World War II, he was elected president of that local.

Miller is a native of Chicago and a graduate of the University of Chicago, where she received a master's degree in 1951. She served ACTWU as education and social services director of the joint boards in Pittsburgh and Chicago before becoming a vice president at the merger convention of the Clothing Workers and Textile Workers in 1976.

She was elected president of CLWU in 1977.

Sweeney became president of SEIU after 19 years with its Local 32B-32J, one of the nation's largest local unions with 55,000 members in New York. He was elected president of that local in 1973 and became an SEIU vice president the following year.

Sweeney began his trade union career as a research assistant with the Ladies' Garment Workers in 1958, immediately after graduation from Iona College. Three years later he became contracts director of Local 32B and was subsequently assistant to the president before his 1973 election as president. He became president of Local 32B-32J when the two merged in 1977.

IN ORDER for Miller to be elected, the council had to waive its traditional understanding that AFL-CIO Executive Council members would be the general officer of their union and thus no union could have more than one representative. ACTWU President Murray Finley, from Miller's union, is also an AFL-CIO vice president.

The necessary action came in February 1980 when the council said that for two seats, it would waive the general officer requirement, in order to pave the way for representation of women and minorities.

That council action came after a report by a committee comprised of its 15 most senior members, appointed after the 1979 convention "to explore ways and means by which the contribution of women and minorities could be better reflected in the highest levels of the trade union movement."



JOHN J. SWEENEY



JOYCE D. MILLER



WILLIAM KONYHA

Life or Death Issue

Fire Fighters Demand Better Safety Equipment

Toronto—An urgent call for improvement and advances in the technical equipment and clothing used by the fire services held center stage at the biennial convention of the Fire Fighters here.

With deaths and accidents continuing at a high level, and making their work the most hazardous in the nation, the 1,400 delegates called for improved research about the toxic nature of burning materials, better collection of facts and studies about health and safety matters, and development of more efficient equipment and clothing.

A MAJOR DEMAND was for development of breathing apparatus that would let fire fighters know when the supply of oxygen has reached a low level in the tanks they carry. At least four fire fighters have died in the past year when their air supply was exhausted and the men were trapped in rooms filled with dense smoke.

President William H. McClennan told the convention—the largest in the union's 62-year history—that "a nation that could put a man on the moon ought to be able to find a way to make a bell ring on a almost empty oxygen tank."

McClennan, who announced his intention to retire several months ago and will turn over the presidency to his successor 30 days after the election, received a series of tributes for his leadership of the union since 1968.

A PRIME MOVER in bringing about the creation of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., McClennan reported to the convention that the "longterm answer to the fiscal problems of the cities"—and thus the wellbeing of fire fighters and other public employees—lies in two factors: a healthy private sector economy and a tax structure with loopholes closed and based on ability to pay.

In a first order of business, the delegates by a rising vote amended the constitution to give McClennan the title of president emeritus in recognition of his "long and faithful service of inestimable value" to the IAFF.

Two candidates were in the election contest to succeed McClennan: Sec.-Treas. Frank Palumbo of Washington and Vice President Jack Gannon of Cleveland. There were three candidates for the secretary-treasurer's post, and contests were scheduled for a majority of the 16 vice presidencies, several of which were open because incumbents were seeking national office or because of retirements.

The delegates voted, after some debate, for a per capita increase of 50 cents a month on top of the existing $2.06. In addition, the convention at the half-way point had added another four cents to the per capita payment through the passage of various "price-tag" resolutions, under a system in which the cost of implementing the action automatically goes into the per capita.

THE CONVENTION reaffirmed its support for national legislation to regulate representation elections in the public sector, provide legal bases for collective bargaining and set up a system of unfair labor practices similar to the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

The IAFF also voted to continue its efforts for passage of state laws providing for "fair, final and binding" arbitration in impasse situations. Well over a dozen states have such laws now in effect and they function well, McClennan reported to the convention.

Recent strikes by fire fighters in a number of states have been "actions of last resort when no other course was available to achieve a measure of economic justice," he said.

THE DELEGATES roared endorsement of a statement read by Vice President Jack Bostick of Fort Worth, Tex., who called for "strong support for the striking workers of Poland."

"All of us hope very strongly," Bostick declared, "that the Communist Party regimes of Poland and the Soviet Union will refrain from any repressive police action against the strikers. The strikers' demands for economic justice and for freedom of trade union action conform to the basic human rights of mankind," Bostick stressed.

33 Percent Wage Package Settles S.F. Hotel Dispute

San Francisco — Hotel workers overwhelmingly ratified a new three-year agreement providing wage improvements ranging up to 33.5 percent to end a 27-day strike and lockout—the first shutdown of San Francisco hotels in more than 40 years.

Some 6,000 members of Hotel & Restaurant Employees Local 2 are covered by the agreement, which was approved in a secret membership ballot by a vote of 1,823 to 523.

AFTER LOCAL 2 members struck 12 luxury hotels on July 17, workers at 24 other hotels were locked out by management. The old contract expired July 1.

A resumption of the walkout was prevented when workers were assured the contract is retroactive to July 1 and management agreed to give amnesty to all strikers.

Under terms of the new agreement, the lowest-paid hotel workers — including maids, diswashers and porters — will get wage increases of 33.5 percent over the three years, starting with a 13 percent hike this year to $5.35 an hour.

Higher paid employees who also receive tips—including bartenders, waiters and bellhops—will get a 26.5 percent raise over the life of the contract with 11 percent of the increase coming in the first year.

Local 2 President Charles Lamb said the agreement will allow members to return to work "with dignity and respect."

ALTHOUGH not all of the union's bargaining goals were achieved in the negotiations, Lamb said that a longer strike would not have produced a better contract. He noted, however, that the agreement makes San Francisco's hotel workers the best paid in the country.

In addition to wage improvements, the contract provides for increasing the number of paid holidays, from four to nine, three days for funeral leave and up to 10 days for pay during jury duty. It also calls for improved seniority rights on new job openings and a reduced quota on room-cleaning for maids.

Carter Termed Labor's 'Clear Choice'

(Continued from Page 1)

The new members are Carpenters President William Konyha, Service Employees President John J. Sweeney, and Joyce D. Miller, vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers and president of the Coalition of Labor Union Women. **(Story, Page 2)**

The council heard a report from Labor Sec. Ray Marshall on the progress of the Labor Dept. in dealing with a number of matters of concern to organized labor.

Responding to questions at a news conference between council sessions, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland elaborated on the statement recommending endorsement of Carter and Mondale. He stressed that the decision was reached solely on the basis of the records and positions of the candidates and the platforms of their parties. Rather than make a direct endorsement, as it did in 1976 when there was a lengthy gap between the council's summer meeting and the General Board meeting, Kirkland said this year the council reverted to its usual practice of seeking a formal endorsement by the board, which consists of the chief executive officers of affiliated unions.

"I ALSO believe," he said, "that inasmuch as we're going to be calling on all of our affiliates to play a forceful and aggressive and active role in this campaign, the officers of the unions that are not represented on the Executive Council should not be simply rubber stamps, but should participate in the actual endorsement."

As for whether the council's action represents the views of union members, Kirkland pointed out that union members like all citizens are subject to a variety of influences, "but we are speaking to their concerns as workers and as trade unionists" within a structure that affords a free interchange of views at all levels.

"We have good and open sources of contact with membership at every level, and this has a profound influence on the positions taken by the members of the Executive Council," he said.

"My view is reinforced by the absolute conviction that our members and our workers in this country are highly intelligent. They are gifted with a high degree of common sense. They can tell nonsense from sincerity or reality, and I think they can perceive and will perceive where their interests lie, both directly and in the larger sense as citizens of this country," Kirkland said. "I think they're concerned with moving this country forward and not turning back to the path of retreat and regression."

ASKED ABOUT labor's past criticism of the Carter Administration, Kirkland pointed out that the federation has had differences with every Administration as well as the current one. But, he stressed, "there have been strong points of agreement and many, many areas where we have worked closely and cooperatively together."

The council statement pointed particularly to the historic National Accord with organized labor which commits the Administration to "a policy of full employment and balanced growth with priority concern for the problems of the poor, the jobless and the underprivileged." It cited also the President's actions placing his office and his Administration "on the line in the fight for civil rights at home and human rights abroad," his support for adequate funding for education, and his "unsurpassed" record in appointing women and minorities to federal posts.

Reagan's record, on the other hand, demonstrates his "antipathy toward workers and the plight of minorities and the poor," the council statement observed. It listed Reagan's actions as governor of California opposing collective bargaining for farm workers and teachers, cutting back job safety inspections, seeking to exclude teenagers from unemployment and workers' compensation protection, supporting a subminimum wage for youth and vetoing construction job safety bills, disability benefits for women with pregnancy complications, and extension of jobless benefits to farm workers.

REAGAN ALSO pushed through the largest tax increase in California's history, "greatly increasing the tax burden of working families," the council pointed out.

On the overriding issues facing the nation today, the council statement said there are "clear differences" between the two candidates:

"President Carter initiated a variety of programs to create jobs for the unemployed which brought the nation out of the disastrous 1975 recession, while Ronald Reagan holds out the false hope that 'trickle-down' economics will somehow result in a better future for the unemployed after the appetite of the rich and the big corporations has been satisfied by unjustified tax cuts.

"President Carter supports a specific program of substantive tax reform, while Ronald Reagan offers a massive tax cut for the wealthy and big business as an alternative to the kinds of programs we believe are necessary to meet the real problems faced by the American people. President Carter supports ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment; Ronald Reagan opposes it."

EVEN THEIR choice of vice presidential running mates reflects the differences between the philosophies of Carter and Reagan, the council observed. Mondale, it said, "has a proven record of active support for issues of concern to working people" with a COPE record of 108 "right" votes and only 8 "wrong" votes during his years in Congress, while George Bush was recorded as voting "right" only once out of 22 issues of concern to workers.

In its rejection of the Republican platform—which Kirkland called "one of the worst" the party has ever produced—the council said:

"We remember the excesses that necessitated government regulation of business in the first place, and we do not want to relearn why regulations were necessary. We know that the solution to the nation's problems of poverty and unemployment is not to increase the gap between those who have much and those who have little."

THE COUNCIL statement listed these specific contrasts between the two party platforms:

- "The Democrats specify programs to produce alternate sources of energy; the Republicans would turn over the nation's energy program to the will of the oil companies and specifically support higher profits for the energy companies through unrestrained price increases.
- "The Democrats support assistance to low-income families and individuals to help them pay high energy bills; the Republicans oppose such aid.
- "The Democratic platform outlines specific consumer protection programs, while the Republicans endorse the principle of 'let the buyer beware.'
- "The Democrats support effective food safety laws; the Republicans say such laws should be weakened.
- "The Democratic platform would prohibit the major oil companies from gaining monopolistic control of alternative energy sources; the Republicans are silent on the issue of the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of corporations.
- "The Democrats propose a comprehensive program of national health insurance, with strict cost and quality controls. The Republicans oppose such a program."

Summing up, the council statement said:

"The re-election of President Carter would assure the continuation of the struggle for progress and social justice. The election of Ronald Reagan would turn America and its government away from solving the pressing problems this nation faces."

Solidarity, Support Pledged Poland's Striking Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

drivers and railroad workers, among others.

It gives the lie, the council said, to the attempt by Communist rulers to portray dissent from totalitarianism as the concern only of a handful of intellectuals.

"What we see in Poland is a whole people rising up to demand basic democratic liberties," the AFL-CIO stressed.

Thus, it noted, the demands of the Polish workers included "the right to strike, an end to censorship, the release of political prisoners, objective coverage of worker demands in the press, and worker control of their own trade unions."

A specific demand was adherence to the International Labor Organization conventions, which include the right to establish free trade unions.

The Executive Council said the Polish government should be reminded that many of the rights demanded by the strikers are guaranteed by the Helsinki accords, which Poland signed. Compliance with the accords are subject to review at the forthcoming conference in Madrid, the statement noted.

More than 100,000 workers were out on strike and the Polish government reportedly moved in to arrest leaders of a strike committee formed by coal miners in Silesia to hold down the spread of the protest movement.

IN A MANEUVER reminiscent of the resistance by U.S. employers to union organization in basic industries in an earlier era, the Polish government indicated it would be willing to negotiate with individual strike committees but not with the unified strike committee set up by the workers.

The Executive Council termed the worker protest movement "a profoundly important development for human rights, free trade unionism and democracy."

Urging declarations of solidarity from free trade unionists everywhere, the council statement concluded: "It is the support of those who have already achieved democracy that sustains and nourishes those who now take up the struggle for freedom."

Kirkland told reporters that the issues involved in the demands of the Polish workers are not "internal matters" of no concern to outsiders.

They involve international human rights commitments and obligations, he stressed. And both the ILO and the U.S. government have the obligation to express concern "in terms of the international undertakings the government of Poland has committed itself to."



POLAND'S STRIKING WORKERS have the full support of American union members—"they are our brothers," AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland tells reporters covering the Executive Council meeting in Chicago.

Msgr. Higgins to Retire From Conference Post

Msgr. George G. Higgins, secretary for special concerns of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops and the U.S. Catholic Conference, will retire Sept. 1.

Noted for his strong support of the collective bargaining process and the rights of workers, Msgr. Higgins, 64, will continue as a consultant to the conferences for one year.

Msgr. Higgins has served the Catholic Church at the national level since 1944 when he joined the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, precedessor of the NCCB and USCC. He was director of that department from 1954 to 1972 when he became the conferences' secretary for research. Msgr. Higgins was named to his present post in 1979.

A native of Chicago, Msgr. Higgins was ordained in 1940. His activities have included service as a consultant to the Bishops' Commitee on Farm Labor and on the executive committee of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

'Sunset' Bill Called Peril To Key Social Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

enable legislative committees to set their own agenda of programs in need of review and evaluation, subject to concurrence by Congress when it provides funds for committee activities. Tax expenditures would be considered along with other programs.

If the committee concludes that a program undergoing sunset evaluation should be modified or terminated, it would then propose legislation to accomplish that recommendation, Marlowe urged.

MARLOWE TOLD the committee that the experience of states that have adopted various forms of sunset laws demonstrates that the hoped for savings have not materialized.

He cited a recent report by the National Conference of State Legislatures that the sunset process has had "little impact on the budget" of states that have enacted such laws.

A few minor boards and commissions have been eliminated, Marlowe said, but state sunset laws have proved "a costly process which consumes an excessive amount of legislative time."

Milwaukee Nurses Choose AFT Health Care Division

Staff nurses at the Milwaukee Veterans Hospital voted 101-16 for representation by the Federation of Nurses & Health Professionals, a division of the Teachers. The election is the first victory for the AFT's health professionals branch in a federal hospital and its sixth win in Wisconsin.

The new unit will represent some 240 staff nurses at the 1,000-bed hospital.

The Utmost in Courage

THE WAVE OF STRIKES and worker protest currently sweeping Poland is a profoundly important development for human rights, free trade unionism, and democracy in the communist world.

The strikes have been undertaken at great personal risk to the workers involved. Previous strikes in Poland, the Soviet Union, and other East European communist countries have been brought to an end only after the deaths of workers at the hand of the military.

Previous strike leaders have been imprisoned, dismissed from their jobs, and sent into exile. Indeed, earlier this year several leaders of the Polish workers' struggle were given harsh sentences on charges that were clearly fabricated by the authorities. Those now involved in the strike movement are well aware of this tragic history; their actions today reflect the utmost in physical and moral courage.

THE POLISH WORKERS have demolished, once again, the myth that genuine workers rights can exist in societies where trade unions are controlled by an all powerful government or political party. Their valiant actions also stand as a powerful refutation of the official communist view that human rights and democratic freedom are of concern only to a small group of intellectuals, and are of no concern to working people. Indeed, what we see in Poland is a whole people rising up to demand basic democratic liberties from an illegitimate leadership imposed on them from the outside.

The demands of the Polish strike movement include the right to strike, an end to censorship, the release of political prisoners, objective coverage of worker demands in the press, and worker control of their own trade unions. We especially note that the Polish workers specifically demand, "Respect for the International Labor Organization conventions, which include the right to establish free trade unions."

Significantly, the workers enjoy the support of broad segments of Polish society, and have benefited particularly from the encouragement and help of intellectuals and human rights activists who are active in the Committee for Social Self-Defense (KOR).

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL strongly supports the Polish workers in their just and brave struggle. We urge the American government to make known to Polish authorities its concern for developments in that country, and its strong disapproval of any repressive measures against the workers.

The Polish government must be reminded that certain rights demanded by the striking workers in Gdansk—freedom of expression in word and print, abolition of censorship, and access by all religious groups to the mass media—are guaranteed by the Helsinki accords signed by Poland, whose compliance with the accords is a proper subject for review at the Madrid conference.

We also call on free trade unionists around the world to declare their solidarity with their Polish brothers and sisters. It is the support of those who have already achieved democracy that sustains and nourishes those who now take up the struggle for freedom.

—From a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20, 1980.

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'That's What the Plans Called For!'



The 46 Percent Fable

Vanik Retiring as Watchdog Over Corporate Tax-Shuffle

By Gus Tyler

CHARLES VANIK, the Democrat from Ohio, took the floor of the House of Representatives for 30 minutes to detail for the eighth and final time the story of how "the U.S. Congress has catered to the desires of corporate taxpayers at the expense of the general taxpayers."

This was Vanik's "final" philippic because he will be retiring after many years of superb service in the House. His departure will leave a vacuum —an informational vacuum—that some other dedicated spirit might well wish to fill.

EVER SINCE 1972, Vanik has been disclosing the facts on how American corporations do not pay taxes. He has, each year, called upon the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation with the assistance of accountants from the General Accounting Office to come up with a report on how much the biggest companies contribute in taxes.

Over the years, two conclusions emerge consistently: first, corporations do not pay the statutory rate; second, corporations are paying an ever smaller portion of the total tax bill.

According to a common myth, corporations turn over about half their profits to Uncle Sam. That fable rests on the statute that imposes a federal tax of about 46 percent on profits. "The federal government owns 46 percent of every corporation," writes Milton Friedman in his best selling "Free To Choose."

BUT THIS COMPLAINT that corporations are over-taxed is fanciful fiction, according to the facts in the Vanik findings. The effective tax rate for the 145 top companies in the Vanik study is a measly 18.6 percent—not 46 percent. "This rate of 18.6 percent is about the same an average family of four would pay if they earned $30,951 a year today."

Fourteen of these companies with earnings of more than $3.5 billion in 1978 did not pay a penny in federal income taxes.

Thirty companies with an income of almost $14.5 billion paid a tax of only 10 percent or less.

America's banks proved to be the most adept at paying the least. The ten largest banks, with an income of almost $20 billion, paid taxes at the rate of 6.3 percent.

When Vanik started his study, corporations were picking up 17 percent of the nation's tax bill. Now they are paying for only 14 percent. By 1983, the projection is that they will be paying only 11 percent. Unless we turn this around, says Vanik, they'll be paying "a nominal 5 to 6 percent."

This generosity to the big corporations was supposed to provide them with money to invest—to make more jobs and to improve productivity. But, says Vanik, "across-the-board corporate tax cuts in the past have not had the desired results and have contributed to deficits and shifting the tax burden to individuals."

With Vanik leaving, who will now provide these hard-to-get facts to the public?

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Free Workers Have A Moral Obligation

I am writing to you on behalf of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, now meeting in Chicago, to inform you of our strong concern and support for the striking workers of Poland, and to urge the International Transport Workers' Federation to respond urgently and effectively to those workers' appeals for assistance from the free international labor movement.

I am enclosing for your information a copy of the Executive Council's statement on this matter. Since it was adopted, the International Longshoremen's Association has announced it will not handle Polish cargo. I am confident that other American unions will take similar action where appropriate to bring pressure on the Polish authorities to meet the just demands of the strikers.

The Executive Council hopes that the International Transport Workers' Federation will mobilize its affiliates to join in a refusal to facilitate commerce with Poland so long as the authorities of that country refuse to recognize and negotiate with the genuine trade union structure established by the striking workers.

Free workers everywhere have an inescapable moral obligation to respond to the appeals of our Polish brothers and sisters.

—Letter from AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland to Howard Lewis, secretary-general of the International Transport Workers' Federation.

For Carter, Mondale

Presidential Candidates, Issues Add Up to Compelling Reasons

Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the 1980 presidential election, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20, 1980.

THE CHOICE in the 1980 presidential election is clear. That is why this Executive Council will recommend the endorsement of President Jimmy Carter and Vice President Walter Mondale to the federation's General Board when it meets Sept. 4 in Washington to decide whom the AFL-CIO will support in this election.

Few elections in memory offer American workers such a stark contrast in candidates and issues, and these contrasts add up to compelling reasons for our recommendation.

ON LABOR ISSUES there is a significant contrast between the candidates. President Carter proposed and fought for the labor law reform bill; Ronald Reagan opposed it. President Carter signed the highest increase in the minimum wage in history; Ronald Reagan opposed it, and, in speeches, has implied support for cutting the minimum wage paid to the lowest-paid workers in our society. President Carter vigorously opposed the blatantly discriminatory youth subminimum wage; Ronald Reagan supports it. President Carter directed his Administration to effectively administer the Occupational Safety & Health Act; Ronald Reagan denigrates OSHA and would deny job safety and health protection to millions of workers.

President Carter and his Administration recognize the legitimate role of the labor movement in American society. Ronald Reagan does not. He and his principal backers—Senators Thurmond, Hatch and Helms, to name but three—are longtime, fervent opponents of the labor movement and what we stand for. Ronald Reagan has been —and is today—a leading supporter of so-called "right-to-work" laws, which are nothing more than devices to reduce wages and to weaken and destroy America's free labor movement. Indeed, the Reagan candidacy is synonymous with those who promote a "union-free environment" in the United States.

The platforms of the two parties provide an exceptional insight into the governing philosophies of the parties and their nominees. The Republican platform is doctrinaire conservative throughout, reactionary at times. It holds out the false hope that the answer to America's complex problem lies in the simplistic solution of tax cuts for the wealthy and big business and less government. Big business can solve America's problems, at least according to the Republican platform, if it is unshackled from government regulation.

WE REJECT the Republican platform for what it is: a retreat into America's past. We remember the excesses that necessitated government regulation of business in the first place, and we do not want to relearn why regulations were necessary. We know that the solution to the nation's problems of poverty and unemployment is not to increase the gap between those who have much and those who have little.

The Democratic platform, on the other hand, prescribes specific programs to meet specific problems. Where the Republicans offer anti-government rhetoric, the Democrats present substance. On the issues of concern to us, there is an unmistakable difference:

- The Democrats specify programs to produce alternate sources of energy; the Republicans would turn over the nation's energy program to the will of the oil companies and specifically support even higher profits for the energy companies through unrestrained price increases. The Democrats support assistance to low-income families and individuals to help them pay high energy bills; the Republicans oppose such aid.

- The Democratic platform outlines specific consumer protection programs, while the Republicans endorse the principle of "let the buyer beware." The Democrats support effective food safety laws; the Republicans say such laws should be weakened. The Democratic platform would prohibit the major oil companies from gaining monopolistic control of alternative energy sources; the Republicans are silent on the issue of the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of corporations.

- The Democrats propose a comprehensive program of national health insurance, with strict cost and quality controls. The Republicans oppose such a program.

On their records and their stands on the issues, the two candidates also offer a clear choice.

AS PRESIDENT, Jimmy Carter has directly confronted some of the most difficult problems in our nation's history. He has, by and large, proposed progressive programs to meet these problems. He has been accessible, open and sympathetic to the problems faced by particular groups in this society, including workers. President Carter initiated the historic National Accord which commits the administration to a policy of full employment and balanced growth with priority concern for the problems of the poor, the jobless and the underprivileged. He has placed his office and his administration on the line in the fight for civil rights at home and human rights abroad. The record of the Carter Administration in its funding of education and the appointment of women and minorities to federal posts is unsurpassed.

Ronald Reagan's record as governor of California demonstrated his antipathy toward workers and the plight of minorities and the poor. The facts of his record as governor do not match his glowing rhetoric or recollections about it.

On worker issues, as governor Mr. Reagan opposed collective bargaining for teachers and farm workers, cut back on job safety inspections, tried to exclude teenaged workers from unemployment and workers' compensation protection, supported a youth subminimum wage and vetoed construction job safety bills, disability benefits for women suffering pregnancy complications and extending jobless benefits to farm workers. He also pushed through the largest tax increase in the state's history, greatly increasing the tax burden of working families.

There are also clear differences between President Carter and Ronald Reagan on the issues. On jobs, President Carter initiated a variety of programs to create jobs for the unemployed which brought the nation out of the disastrous 1975 recession, while Ronald Reagan holds out the false hope that "trickle-down" economics will somehow result in a better future for the unemployed after the appetite of the rich and the big corporations has been satisfied by unjustified tax cuts. President Carter supports a specific program of substantive tax reform, while Ronald Reagan offers a massive tax cut for the wealthy and big business as an alternative to the kinds of programs we believe are necessary to meet the real problems faced by the American people. President Carter supports ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment; Ronald Reagan opposes it.

On the basis of their past record, the platform of their respective parties and their stand on the issues, we find much to support in the record of President Carter and much to oppose in Ronald Reagan's record.

THEIR CHOICE of vice presidential nominees also reflects a clear difference between the candidates. Vice President Mondale has a proven record of active support for issues of concern to working people. George Bush, on the other hand, offers little in the way of background or record to demonstrate concern for the problems faced by American workers. The congressional voting records of the two candidates exemplify the contrast: George Bush had but one "right" vote out of 22 issues of concern to workers; Vice President Mondale had 108 "right" votes and only 8 "wrong."

The re-election of President Carter would assure the continuation of the struggle for progress and social justice. The election of Ronald Reagan would turn America and its government away from solving the pressing problems this nation faces. We believe that the government has an inescapable responsibility to lead the fight against poverty, privation and discrimination. Ronald Reagan would abandon that responsibility of government and entrust solution of those problems to big business.

We will urge the AFL-CIO General Board to endorse President Carter and Vice President Mondale and to plan an aggressive, positive campaign that will bring to union members the facts about the candidates and the issues.



By Press Associates, Inc.

TO SOME PEOPLE, the word retirement conjures up notions of palm trees, sun and sand. But others envision an empty refrigerator and mounting stacks of unpaid bills.

Our attitudes about retirement depend largely on financial resources, according to a recent national survey. That is, those who expect to be financially secure are more likely to feel positively about retirement.

A prominent consideration is confidence in the social security system. This is because nine out of ten non-retired Americans expect to receive social security in retirement, and 60 percent expect it to be a major source of retirement income.

AMONG THOSE already retired, 75 percent find it to be a major source of income. Only among non-retirees with family incomes over $25,000 is social security overshadowed by other sources of expected retirement income.

The National Commission on Social Security recently issued the results of a national survey of attitudes toward social security. The report, prepared for the commission by Peter D. Hart Research Associates, examined retirement expectations, overall perceptions of the social security programs and social security taxes now and in the future.

The researchers found that most Americans understand the main features of the system and its underlying philosophy. Thus their opinions are based on a good working knowledge of the system.

Most know there is a relationship between the amount of social security benefits and the amounts of previous wages and salaries, a deliberately built-in incentive which reflects the American worker's desire to get ahead on the job.

Most Americans realize funds for social security benefits come from taxes paid by employees and, when asked directly, about two out of three know that such taxes also are paid by employers. Three of four Americans know there is no needs-test for benefits.

YET IN SPITE of this general understanding of the principles and workings of the social security system, there is a significant gap which may contribute to fears about the ability of the system to help provide a secure retirement. The researchers found that most Americans are not aware that social security benefits increase automatically with the cost of living.

Queried about their satisfaction with the system, respondents were able to volunteer more advantages than disadvantages and they tended to express a low level of objection to social security taxes in comparison with other taxes.

Those polled complained mainly about benefit levels being too low not only for retirement, but also for disability and survivor benefits. Although most Americans recognize the benefits can be supplemented by other income, they indicated they would like to see social security alone provide enough income to meet retirees' basic needs.

Many Americans are concerned about the ability of the program to deliver future benefits at the levels now authorized, the researchers found. Some 61 percent of the non-retired have little confidence that funds will be available to pay their retirement benefits. These doubts were expressed by almost 75 percent of those between the ages of 25 and 44.

However, the report also stressed that the vast majority of Americans expressed basic support for the system, with only 19 percent saying that, given the choice, they would leave the program. Fully 76 percent oppose ending the program and 67 percent strongly oppose doing so.

Based on the survey results, it appears that, though some Americans have reservations about the system, the great majority want to see it continue.

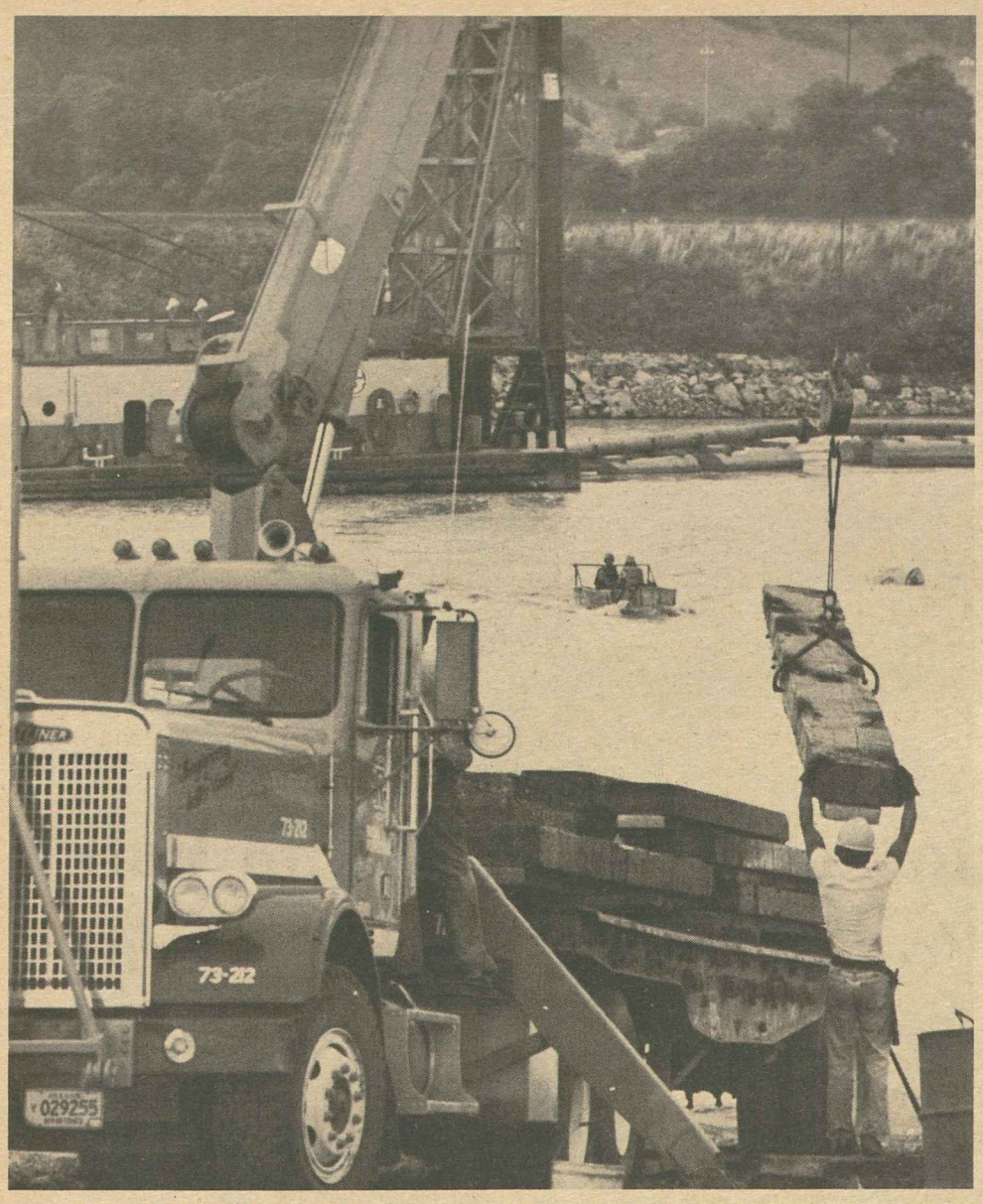
Paul Hall Memorialized For Leadership Standard

Chicago—The AFL-CIO Executive Council paid tribute to its senior member, Paul Hall, who died June 22 of a brain tumor at the age of 65.

"Paul Hall's career in the labor movement reflected the highest standards of integrity, honesty, and commitment to improving the lot of all workers. His dedication to trade union principles and fervent beliefs in free trade unionism inspired his union, this federation and all who came in contact with him," the council statement said.

Hall, a merchant seaman since the early 1930s, had been a founding member of the Seafarers and served as SIU president from 1957 until shortly before his death. He also served as president of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. for the same period and as a vice president of the AFL-CIO since 1962.

"His wisdom counseled us and his friendship enriched us," the Executive Council said. "His leadership within this council . . . was reflected in our decisions and our commitment to social and economic justice."



DEBRIS, MUD AND SILT that clogged rivers in Washington and Oregon following Mount St. Helens eruptions created major obstacles to shipping. Workers from many union crafts joined in the massive clean-up and dredging.

In Convention Action

Letter Carriers Approve Increase in Per Capita

Atlanta—Delegates to the Letter Carriers 52nd biennial convention approved a per capita tax increase to $5.50 per month, up from the current level of $3.50 per month plus a $1 assessment. Retirees will pay a per capita of $7 per year.

NALC President Vincent R. Sombrotto praised the delegates' action, calling the increase essential to give the union "adequate resources and organizational stability" particularly in preparation for contract negotiations with the Postal Service in 1981.

The more than 4,600 delegates voted to continue biennial elections of national officers, defeating a proposal to extend officers' terms to four years.

FOR THE NALC national election scheduled for next month, four candidates, including incumbent Sombrotto, were nominated for the office of president. The others are John DiPersio, Reading, Pa.; Arthur Salzillo, Providence, R.I., and Jerry Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Incumbent Tony R. Huerta will be opposed for the office of executive vice president by Robert D. Chetian, Pasadena, Calif., and Sec.-Treas. Gustave J. Johnson will be opposed by Richard P. O'Connell of Bloomfield, N.J.

Of the major national officers, only Vice President Francis J. Conners was unopposed and re-elected by acclamation.

The convention elected six delegates to the 1981 AFL-CIO biennial convention. They are James Worsham, Chicago; Sid Klein, New York; J. C. Taylor, Atlanta; Donald E. Stephens, Tulsa; Anita Guzik, Farmington, Mich., and Ronald Tyeskey, San Francisco. Guzik is the first women to be elected by the union as an AFL-CIO delegate.

IN OTHER convention action, delegates voted to continue to permit NALC members promoted to supervisory positions to maintain their membership for purposes of participation in the union's sick benefit, life insurance, and health benefit plans.

After long debate, the convention also passed a constitutional amendment instructing the NALC president not to issue a general recall to work in the event of a national work stoppage until a full and unconditional amnesty has been declared for all strikers.

The union announced the winners of the 1980 NALC Editors Biennial Competition. The award for the best large branch publication went to the Metro Letter Carrier, Dallas. The Utica, N.Y., Letter Carriers Journal was named the best small branch publication.

Major speakers at the five-day convention included Rep. William Clay (D-Mo.), chairman of the House Postal Operations & Services Subcommittee and Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the NAACP.

St. Helens Fallout Triggers New Job Hazards

Portland, Ore.—The volcanic eruptions of Mount St. Helens in nearby southwest Washington have caused new problems in occupational health and safety and in working conditions.

The jury is still out on the effects of volcanic ash on the lungs of workers. The National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health (NIOSH) is conducting tests on the harmful effects on human beings of silica particles from ash fallout. However, an early report from the federal Center for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta discounts the risk of developing silicosis or industrial bronchitis unless heavy ashfall continues.

WORKERS MOST exposed to the ill effects of the ash and pumice are loggers in the Mount St. Helens area, clean-up crews including fire fighters battling the still-burning slash and debris, forest and farm workers, law enforcement personnel, and building tradesmen engaged in restoring roads and bridges and dredging streams.

Medical authorities have recommended wearing surgical or even industrial-type breathing masks in ashfall-hit areas to lessen the amount of abrasive dust entering the lungs at peak exposure times.

NIOSH, at the instigation of the Woodworkers, is conducting tests among loggers from locals in the Washington cities of Longview, Chehalis, Aberdeen and Raymond. For purposes of comparison, tests of those loggers will be matched with similar tests to be given IWA members well outside the ashfall area in southwestern Oregon along the Pacific Coast. These tests will be made over a period of several years.

Another dimension of volcano-related effects on people has been noted by mental health authorities. People living in many areas affected by Mount St. Helens have experienced stress, anxiety, anger, depression and other responses.

IN YAKIMA, 85 miles east of the volcano, the police report assaults are up 25 percent since the major eruption May 18 which dumped a heavy ashfall on the city and for a while turned day into night. The number of battered wives' cases is up as much as 45 percent in some communities nearest the mountain. Calls on crisis telephone lines run by mental health groups have doubled in some areas.

While people in parts of the country hit by hurricanes and tornadoes can relax when the season for those natural disasters passes, the situation is different in the volcano-affected Pacific Northwest. Scientists have said that Mount St. Helens could continue to periodically erupt for years, even decades. Steam and ash were first seen spewing from the peak of St. Helens on Mar. 27—the first such activity since 1857. Since then there have been numerous eruptions.

IN ADDITION to health and safety concerns, the volcano has caused problems in travel time and working conditions for IWA loggers.

The destruction of forest roads and bridges has meant more travel time for loggers working in the blast area. They now leave their marshalling points in Kelso at 4:45 a.m. to start traveling to jobsites and often don't return to town until 6:30 p.m.

"They were giving half their lives to the company (Weyerhaeuser) before the blast," said Duane Wend, president of IWA Local 3-536 in Longview. "Now they're being asked to give even more. They want to be compensated for that sacrifice."

He said the abrasive volcanic ash, in addition to causing discomfort and inconvenience, is hard on clothing, particularly the heavy boots that loggers wear. "The ash wears boots right out, especially around the eyelets," said Wend. "Those boots cost $200 a pair."

IN MID-JULY about 500 members of the local staged a one-day walkout to discuss the volcano-caused changes in working conditions and travel time.

Estimates by the U.S. Forest Service indicate that about 20,000 acres of forest land was devastated and another 200,000 acres severely damaged by the May 18 major eruption. Also destroyed were 100 miles of streams, 63 miles of roads, 97 miles of trails, 12 bridges, 27 recreation sites and 15 Forest Service buildings. In addition, once pristine Spirit Lake, in the shadow of the mountain, was reduced to a muddy morass, thousands of game animals and fish were killed, many homes destroyed, and rivers jammed with silt and mud.

The bodies of 30 persons have been recovered and 35 others are still missing. Several victims were IWA loggers and members of their families.

FINANCIAL LOSS in Washington and Oregon, including crop losses, has been estimated at more than $3 billion, alleviated somewhat by a $951 million federal aid package.

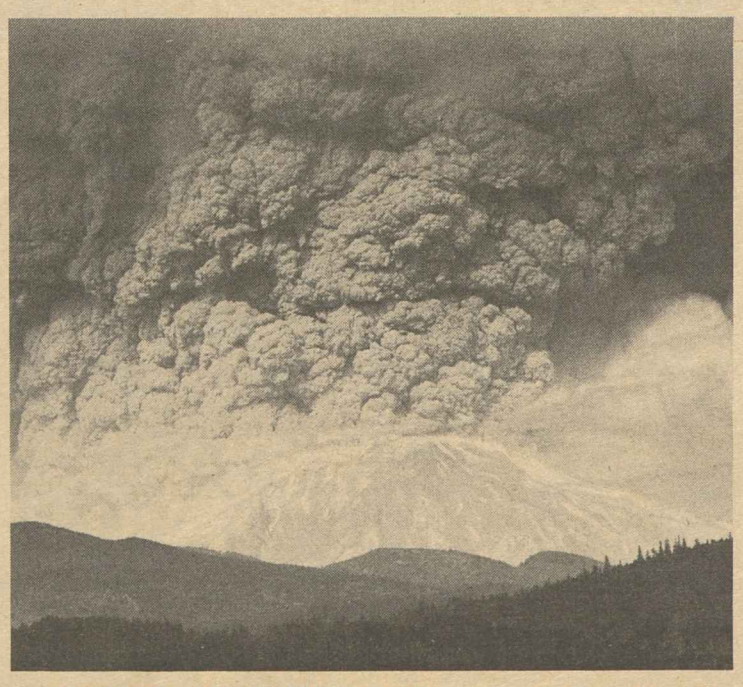
An estimated two billion board feet of timber was downed or seared by the May 18 eruption, enough to build about 175,000 average-sized homes.

Wend, the IWA local president, estimates that 15 years of logging work is on the ground around the mountain and that it will have to be taken out in the next two years or be lost.

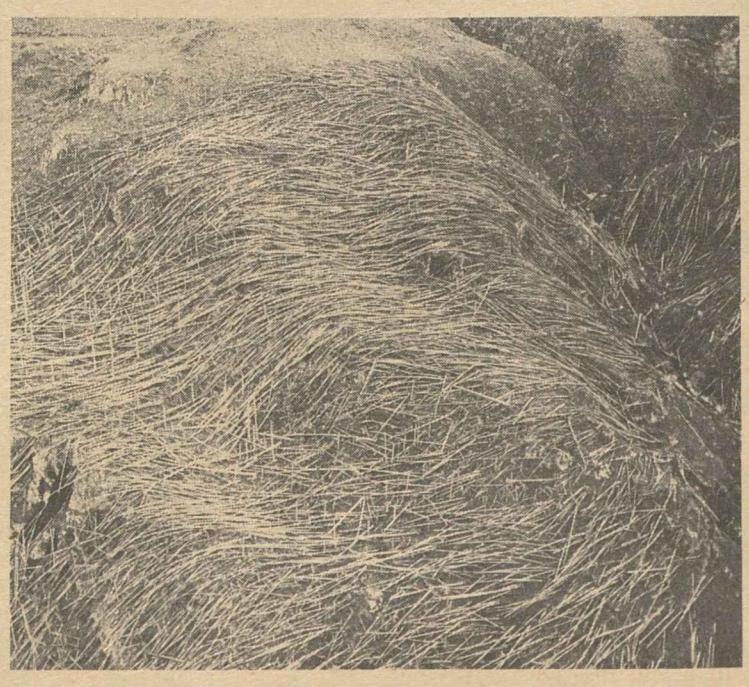
"That means a lot of work under trying conditions," he said. "We are going to log that timber, and we're going to log it as safely as possible just like we always work. But logging isn't for the faint-hearted or the careless; they just don't last very long. Our members will be working under hazardous conditions and they intend to be compensated for it. But we are going to log that timber."

FROM A JOBS standpoint, Washington state officials have estimated that as many as 370,000 persons were put out of work temporarily in the wake of the May 18 eruption and that 10 percent of that total may be jobless for up to a year.

On the Oregon side of the Columbia River, the impact was much less severe. Off-shore and on-shore maritime jobs were affected by a drastic slowdown in ship traffic caused by a partial blockage of the Columbia from volcanic mud and silt.



ABRASIVE VOLCANIC ash, blown for miles after the eruption, is creating new health hazards for workers.



BLASTED TO EARTH by the eruption, felled trees near Mount St. Helens must be salvaged or lost.

Report to Convention

Teachers Gain 50,000 In Organizing Drives

Detroit—The American Federation of Teachers added 50,000 new members during the past year through an expanded organizing campaign, AFT President Albert Shanker told delegates to the union's 64th annual convention.

The new members included nurses and other health professionals, he said, and brought the AFT's total membership to a record 568,000.

Shanker told the 3,000 delegates that the successful battle to strengthen the platform adopted at the Democratic convention "sent a message to every candidate that there are tens of millions of people out there who still care about these issues—and you'd better become more liberal on them if you expect their votes."

ON THE presidential election, Shanker said the AFT's endorsement should not be "automatic" but should be dependent on the strength of President Carter's commitment on education funding, jobs, social welfare issues and aid to the nation's distressed cities."

Schools have not been immune from the recession's impact, Shanker noted, with tax revenues down and students facing added problems at home.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, who addressed the convention shortly before the start of the AFL-CIO Executive Council session, told the delegates that he considered that the labor movement's presidential decision "is made clearer by the nature of the Republican platform."

Kirkland termed the GOP platform "a direct attack on principles and ideals we in the labor movement continue to defend and promote."

The Republican platform is just as anti-education as it is anti-labor, Kirkland said. It makes government "the whipping boy for every problem known to mankind," he declared.

"WE HAVE fought too long and too hard for good schools, decent pay for teachers and education for all to accept the wreckage of the entire system in order to stamp out the evils that lurk only in the minds of those who drafted the Republican platform," Kirkland told the convention.

Shanker's opening address scored Congress for mandating education-related programs without providing the funds needed to carry them out. The result has been that local school districts have had to divert funds from other needed programs to carry out federal directives involving facilities for handicapped students.

He also criticized a Dept. of Education proposal requiring bilingual programs for children whose native language is not English as contrary to the wishes of parents who want their children to be taught by a teacher and "to learn English as quickly as possible by whatever method works."

Shanker made clear his strong disagreement with the Republican program and told the delegates that tuition tax credits, which the AFT sees as destructive of public schools, would almost certainly be adopted under a Reagan Administration.

Before going on to a heavy schedule of convention workshops and action on resolutions, the convention honored Actress Liv Ullmann for her human rights activities on behalf of Cambodian refugees and presented its human rights award to Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the NAACP.



THOUSANDS OF JOBS have already been lost because of increased imports of leather apparel, Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman of the Clothing & Textile Workers testified at Senate hearings on a resolution to implement a temporary rise in tariffs recommended by the International Trade Commission. Arthur Gundersheim, ACTWU international trade affairs director, is at left and economic consultant Stanley Nehmer is at right.

Job Losses Stressed in Call For Leather Apparel Tariffs

The AFL-CIO and unions representing workers whose jobs are being wiped out by rising imports urged Congress to overturn a presidential decision and insist on tariff relief for the leather garment industry.

Higher duties on leather coats and jackets had been unanimously recommended early this year by the International Trade Commission, which ruled that domestic manufacturers had been "seriously injured."

President Carter disapproved the recommendation as inflationary, however, and the next move is up to Congress. It can put the higher tariff recommendations into effect by adopting a resolution voiding the President's action.

AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison urged a Senate subcommittee to approve such a resolution.

"THE INJURY is so severe, the case for action so overwhelming," he stressed, "that failure to act could undermine confidence in U.S. trade laws and international trade agreements."

Jacob Sheinkman, secretary-treasurer of the Clothing & Textile Workers, appeared with industry leaders to urge the subcommittee to act and to stress the job impact. He testified on behalf of the Ladies' Garment Workers and the Food & Commercial Workers, as well as his own union.

"We are talking of 6,000 leather apparel workers who have already lost their jobs and the remaining 5,500 who face unemployment if no action is taken," Sheinkman told the panel.

WORKERS WHO depend on the leather apparel industry for their livelihood are from inner-city neighborhoods of New York, Chicago and Newark, Sheinkman said. They are also "from small towns in Missouri and Wisconsin, and from rural New England, where the supplying tanneries are located."

An industry spokesman told the Senate panel that the job loss had taken place between 1975 and 1979 when imports rose from 4 million units to 6.7 million, while domestic production dropped from 2.5 million to 1.9 million units. The rise in imports came from the Far East, principally Korea and Taiwan.

There is currently a 6 percent tariff on imported leather apparel. The Tariff Commission proposed a three-year program of relief, with an additional duty of 25 percent the first year, 20 percent the second year and 15 percent the third year on imports of leather coats and jackets valued at not over $150.

Pattern Accord Near Full Sweep Of Timber Firms

Portland, Ore.—Most of the 75,000 members of two major AFL-CIO timber industry unions in the Pacific Northwest are now working under new contracts that provide $2.25 an hour in wage increases over a three-year period.

The pattern for the contracts was set in bargaining by the Woodworkers and the Lumber, Production & Industrial Workers—a division of the Carpenters—with the industry's Big 10 employers. Most other employer groups and independents, with a few exceptions, have followed suit. In a few instances, strikes have occurred or have been authorized as the unions seek to wrapup this year's round of negotiations.

IN ADDITION to wage increases of 80 cents an hour this year, 75 cents next year and 70 cents the third year, the pattern calls for improvements in health and welfare coverage, travel time and pensions plus a third floating holiday and other benefits. There is also provision for a 12-cent-an-hour increase for skilled craftsmen such as saw filers and maintenance workers.

Vernon (Red) Russell, president of the IWA's Western Regional Council 3, said a key feature of the new agreement is protective language to ease the effects on workers of plant closures and layoffs.

Strike at Holdout Firm Settled by Oil Workers

New Orleans—Members of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 4-447 have voted 135 to 41 to accept the terms of a contract with Chevron Chemical Corp., winding up the industry-wide strike against the petroleum industry that started last January.

The agreement, which covers workers at Chevron's suburban Belle Chasse, La., plant, follows the wage and benefit pattern of OCAW's national agreement first signed by Gulf Oil Corp. in March. While all other companies had signed similar agreements shortly after that time, OCAW said final settlement at the Bell Chasse plant had been delayed by disputes over a number of local issues.

The contract provides for an immediate wage increase of 5 percent plus 52 cents an hour and an additional 10.5 percent increase in January 1981. It also specifies increased employer contributions to health insurance premiums, sets up a dental plan and improves vacation benefits for senior employees.

Molders Adopt Dues Restructuring

Cincinnati — In action designed to strengthen and streamline their union, the delegates to the Molders 37th convention voted a two-step dues increase and the restructuring of the executive board.

Dues will rise to $12 per month next January from the current level of $10.50, and in January 1982, dues will become the equivalent of two hours' pay, expected to average $13-$15. One-third of dues income is retained by the local unions.

The executive board restructuring provides for reducing the number of board members from 15 to 13. To accomplish this, the responsibilities of the editor, formerly an elected position, were transferred to the president, and the offices of secretary and treasurer were combined into a single post.

Carl W. Studenroth was re-elected unanimously to his second four-year term as president and Sec. William F. Cates was unanimously elected to the new post of secretary-treasurer. In other elections, all incumbent vice presidents were returned to office.

DELEGATES GAVE a warm reception to Allied Industrial Workers' President Dominic D'Ambrosio, who urged renewal of merger talks between the two unions.

Studenroth, whose keynote address to the convention stressed the union's readiness to do whatever is necessary to meet the challenges of the 1980s, said merger talks with AIW will probably resume within the next several months. Studenroth characterized the convention's response to the merger discussions as "strongly favoring action."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue called on delegates to examine closely the party platforms proposed by Democrats and Republicans for presidential election campaigns.

"Such an examination," Donahue said, "reveals the Republican platform as a blueprint for handing government over to business. If we don't want to see this happen, we are going to have to unite behind Carter and Mondale to see them elected.

"THE FACT that the labor movement's influence is important was made clear at the Democratic convention," Donahue said. "It was the influence of the AFL-CIO," Donahue declared, "which was instrumental in getting the $12 billion job-creating plank in the Democratic platform. We must launch a massive education program to help our members understand what is really at stake in this election and to know what the issues are."

The convention responded by endorsing President Carter and Vice President Walter F. Mondale for re-election.

In other major action, the convention voted to make the union's Human Affairs committee a permanent body, and to broaden the responsibilities of its human rights representative. The Human Affairs committee recommended to the union's executive board that studies be undertaken to lead to increased minority representation on the board.

Convention resolutions were adopted calling for legislation to enact a fair trade policy for the United States, and deploring the influx of unfair imports, particularly in cast metals, which have destroyed American jobs.

Other speakers included Shirley Carr, vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress; Sec.-Treas. Earl D. McDavid of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; President Paul Burnsky of the Metal Trades Dept.; Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham; and John Froines, deputy director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health.

Alvin Warren Dies at 58, AIFLD's Guatemala Official

Tegucigalpa, Honduras—Alvin J. Warren, county program director in Guatemala for the American Institute for Free Labor Development, died after a heart attack Aug. 16 during a visit to Tegucigalpa. He was 58.

Before joining AIFLD in 1967, Warren served as business agent and organizer of Laborers Local 16 in Albuquerque, N.M., for eight years and held a similar post with Hotel & Restaurant Employees Local 436, also in Albuquerque, from 1956 to 1967.

Women Workers Gain Pay, Seniority, Pensions Through IUE's Lawsuit

Pittsburgh—A lawsuit brought by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers six years ago has resulted in a settlement that will provide more than $300,000 in back pay awards, along with seniority and retirement credits, to present and former Westinghouse workers who had been discriminated against because of pregnancy.

Legislation that the IUE and the labor movement as a whole helped enact in 1978 outlawed discrimination in benefits on the basis of pregnancy. But the IUE settlement filled in some of the gaps for women workers who earlier had been penalized by company policies that treated pregnancy different from other temporary disabilities.

AS PART OF the settlement, Westinghouse agreed to make payments totaling $305,000 to women workers who suffered pay losses after 1971, and to provide seniority credits to employees who had to take leaves of absence for reasons related to pregnancy and childbirth since July 1, 1965, the effective date of the equal opportunity requirements of the federal Civil Rights Act. The settlement was filed in federal district court here.

The White-Westinghouse Corp., which purchased five major appliance plants from Westinghouse in 1975, joined in the settlement agreement, which will benefit directly some 400 persons. Of those getting cash awards, amounts are estimated to range from $500 to $3,350.

Employees who were terminated because of pregnancy will also be entitled to reinstatement.

IUE President David J. Fitzmaurice said the settlement "demonstrates just what can be accomplished through aggressive and good-faith union efforts to achieve Title VII compliance and affirmative action."

The suit, first filed in 1974, by IUE, two of its local unions and 22 IUE members, charged Westinghouse with violating the sex discrimination provisions of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 through a series of policies which discriminated against pregnant employees.

THESE PRACTICES included denial of seniority during maternity leave and other discriminatory rules governing the use of maternity leave; denial of certain health benefits; and forced, unpaid maternity leave after a certain time limit regardless of the employee's desire and physical capacity to work.

Other discriminatory policies cited in the lawsuit included rules which forced women to give the company written notice of pregnancy within the first five months. Failure to give such notice was grounds for dismissal.

Although the case against Westinghouse had been dismissed earlier by the U.S. District Court, IUE succeeded in having it reinstated by the 3rd Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals in 1978. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission joined the suit on the side of the union in late 1978, following passage of the Pregnancy Discrimination Act which prohibits all pregnancy-related discrimination including denial of coverage in disability plans.

UNDER KEY provisions of the settlement, Westinghouse Electric and White-Westinghouse have agreed to:

- Restore appropriate seniority credits, pension plan credits and other benefit credits to affected employees.
- Treat pregnancy-related disabilities in the same manner as all other disabilities, and to advise all plant managers of this policy.
- Cease requiring advance notification of pregnancy in any manner that is different from notice of all other disabilities and compensate workers who were fired for failure to give special notice.
- Treat pregnancy in the same way as other disabilities for purposes of coverage of conditions pre-dating hire, and compensate workers who were previously fired because they did not have nine months continuous service prior to a maternity leave of absence.
- Eliminate limitations on insurance coverage of certain medical procedures for pregnant workers, such as X-rays and laboratory exams.
- Provide insurance coverage for pregnancies which exist on the effective date of the employee's insurance coverage.
- Treat pregnancy in the same manner as other disabilities for purposes of determining return to the same or similar position at the end of the leave of absence. Workers will be compensated if they were not given back the same or a better job after a maternity leave, and forced maternity leave will be discontinued, the agreement provides.



MERGER AGREEMENT bringing the Railway Supervisors into the Railway & Airline Clerks is signed by BRAC President Fred J. Kroll, right, and Supervisors President Frank Ferlin, Jr. The Supervisors Association, which represents some 8,000 technical and supervisory personnel in the transportation industry, will become a division of BRAC. Ferlin will be division president.

Pattern Agreement Ratified For 11,000 Shipyard Workers

Oakland—Members of unions affiliated with the Pacific Coast Metal Trades District Council have ratified a three-year contract covering 11,000 shipyard workers employed by 170 companies of the Pacific Coast Shipbuilders Association.

The agreement provides hourly wage increases of 90 cents retroactive to July 1, as well as 40 cents next July 1 and 40 cents on July 1, 1982. An additional 25 cents an hour will be paid into health and welfare and pension funds from July 1, with increases of 20 cents in 1981 and 1982.

The new contract, ratified by a vote of 4,241 to 3,520, is expected to set the pattern for some 11,000 more workers employed by other boat builders in the area as well as in other parts of the country, the council said.

Clarence E. Briggs, executive secretary of the council, said cost-of-living provisions will remain the same as the previous contract. Over the past three years, the COL escalator has added $1.51 to hourly rates, Briggs said.

Other improvements in the agreement, which covers workers in major shipyards in San Francisco, Oakland, Portland and Seattle, include two additional holidays, improved mileage and tool allowances.

The contract covers members of ten AFL-CIO unions—the Machinists, Boilermakers, Carpenters, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, Sheet Metal Workers, Painters, Operating Engineers, Laborers and Molders—and the unaffiliated Teamsters.

Machinists Vice President Stanley Jensen headed the council's bargaining committee in negotiations with the employers association.

Food Paces Sharp Increase In Wholesale Price Index

(Continued from Page 1)

longer to work their way into the retail price index, but the trend is steadily up although there are some product fluctuations.

Finished goods other than consumer foods began the year with sharp rises of 2.4 and 2 percent for January and February, eased off to 1.5 and 1.4 percent the next two months, dropped sharply to three-tenths of 1 percent in April, and moved up to eight-tenths of 1 percent in June and July's 1.1 percent.

For the second month in a row, wholesale energy prices were down. Gasoline prices fell 1.2 percent in July and home heating oil prices were virtually unchanged. But wholesale gasoline prices were still 60 percent above a year ago and the energy category as a whole was 54.5 percent higher than in July 1979.

The smallest rise in the wholesale measurements came in the producer price for intermediate goods that have already undergone initial processing but have not been transformed into finished goods. An example would be fabric that has been made from raw cotton but not yet made into wearing apparel.

Public Sector Raises Average 6.8%

Major collective bargaining agreements negotiated last year for state and local government employees averaged 6.8 percent in first-year wage increases, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The BLS survey, which is the first in a new series dealing with public employment, covered only contract settlements involving 5,000 or more workers. About three-fourths of all state and local workers covered by union agreements are in smaller units.

WAGE PATTERNS and contract duration differed substantially in contracts that had cost-of-living adjustments, the BLS survey found. Its analysis of major 1979 agreements included 36 contracts covering 343,000 employees that did not have COLA provisions and nine contracts covering 225,000 workers that did have COLA clauses.

In duration, contracts with COLA averaged 33.4 months while those without such clauses averaged 19.8 months.

First-year pay adjustments averaged 6.1 percent in contracts with COLA clauses and 7.2 percent in contracts without COLA. Over the life of the agreement, the negotiated wage increases averaged 7.1 percent without COLA and 5 percent in contracts with escalator clauses that will also provide periodic adjustments tied to the consumer price index.

About 25 percent of workers, covered by the survey are teachers; the remainder are in a variety of occupational categories. Nearly half of the contracts were in the Northeast and only 9 percent in the South.

Two-year agreements covered about 43 percent of the workers. Another 34 percent were under three-year contracts and 23 percent under one-year contracts.

When fringe improvements are included with wages, the compensation adjustments for all major contracts averaged 7 percent in the first year and 6.3 percent over the life of the agreement.

During 1979, the BLS reported, some 884,000 workers in 69 major public sector bargaining units received pay increases averaging 6.2 percent—either in new contracts or in deferred increases or cost-of-living adjustments in contracts previously negotiated. But some 73,000 workers in major bargaining units did not get an increase so their inclusion in the count would bring the effective wage adjustment average down to 5.8 percent.

A total of 309,000 workers under major contracts were covered by COLA provisions in 1979, the BLS reported. But since most agreements negotiated in 1979 deferred escalator adjustments until 1980 or later, cost-of-living clauses were triggered in only seven agreements, covering 76,000 workers. Of these, 71,000 workers were employed by local governments and 43,000 of them were transit workers.

Thousands Line Up For Handful of Jobs

Detroit—More than 3,500 people lined up to apply for a handful of jobs when word got out that the city was planning to hire a few bus and garage truck drivers sometime this winter.

Lines of men and women, many with small children in tow, had already formed in the hallways when the city's personnel office opened Aug. 18 at 7:45 a.m., and job-seekers were still arriving when the office closed at 4:30 p.m. Most of the applicants were black, and most said they had been out of work for over one year.

Unemployment in Detroit reached 18.4 percent in May, more than double the national jobless rate.

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Council Calls for Program To Revive Industrial Base



THREE NEW VICE PRESIDENTS are welcomed to the Executive Council. From left: Vice President John Sweeney, president of the Service Employees; Federation President Lane Kirkland; Vice President Joyce D. Miller, who is president of the Coalition of Labor Union Women as well as vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers; Vice President William Konyha, president of the Carpenters, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue.

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'Partnership' With Industry, Government

By John M. Barry

Chicago—The AFL-CIO called on the government to take the lead in developing a "new partnership" with labor and industry for a program of reindustrialization to assure the nation's future economic health.

A statement by the federation's Executive Council at its summer meeting here warned that the United States is slipping closer to a service-dominated economy and that the creation of new or modernized production capacity is critically needed in many industries.

The council statement acknowledged that creation of a three-way partnership involving government, labor and business "may be difficult to achieve because of recent and continuing business hostility to basic aspirations of workers and their unions." But the effort must be made, the council stressed.

"THIS WILL require the combined efforts of labor, business and government to design and implement a comprehensive reindustrialization program," the council said. "The effort must include a broad spectrum of industrial activities, so that America will have a diversified industrial capacity to meet its basic needs and to protect the security of the nation. To plan such a program will require the cooperation of the major economic forces in the country, and to implement it will require large amounts of capital."

At the center of the program, the council said, should be a national reindustrialization board made up of representatives of the public, labor and industry.

This board would develop and recommend priorities for the revitalization of specific industries and geographic regions based on studies and proposals of appropriate subcommittees. It would target programs particularly into areas of high unemployment and seek to "restore and revive" the urban economic base.

OTHER OBJECTIVES would be to encourage the use of American-built equipment in the board's development strategies, the promotion of national energy policy by favoring investments in areas served by mass transit facilities, and the avoidance of shortages or bottlenecks that

(Continued on Page 3)

Pension Funds Policy Linked to Labor's Goals

Chicago — The creation of jobs and employment opportunities for American workers should be a major objective in the investment of union-negotiated pension funds, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council outlined a multi-faceted program aimed at channelling the millions of dollars of workers' money now held by pension funds into socially desirable projects while preventing their use to benefit anti-union companies.

And it pledged to follow through with a training program to give union members serving as pension plan trustees and on joint pension committees the background and knowledge they need in reaching decisions on pension investment policies.

ADOPTING THE recommendations of its Committee on Investment of Union Pension Funds, the council set forth four policy objectives of union participation in pension fund management:

- "To increase employment through reindustrialization, including manufacturing, construction, transportation, maritime and other sectors necessary to revitalize the economy.
- "To advance social purposes such as worker housing and health centers.
- "To improve the ability of workers to exercise their rights in a coordinated fashion.
- "To exclude from union pension plan investment portfolios companies whose policies are hostile to workers' rights."

ON THE reindustrialization program, the council expanded on the proposal in a separate statement calling for a joint effort by government, labor and industry to restore the nation's industrial base, with specific provisions to permit the investment of pension funds on a guaranteed basis.

In approving the report of its pension committee, headed by Vice President John H. Lyons, the council said pension fund investments offer an effective way to meet the capital needs of such industries as construction, transportation, maritime and manufacturing.

At the same time, their use would promote expanded employment for American workers, the report stressed.

The council also urged greater participation by union-negotiated pension funds in the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust which channels these funds into government guaranteed mortgages. This serves to increase the supply of housing for workers and underwrites other socially desirable projects, such as health care facilities, while guaranteeing the investment

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Unions Spur Support for Polish Strike

By James M. Shevis

Poland's workers pressed their demand for completely free trade unions independent of Communist Party control as the international labor movement responded to their plight with assistance and expressions of support.

In New York, Longshoremen's President Thomas W. Gleason announced that ILA members would not handle cargo destined for Poland or entering the United States from Poland, effective Aug. 27.

OTHER AFL-CIO affiliates voiced their support of the striking workers in Poland in their fight for basic trade union rights.

Some 1,400 delegates to the Fire Fighters' convention in Toronto adopted a resolution backing the work stoppages and expressing hope that the Polish and Soviet authorities would not resort to force against the strikers.

In Detroit, the 3,000 delegates to the Teachers' convention also voted a resolution expressing solidarity with the Polish strikers.

The 16,000 shipyard workers at Newport News, Va., members of Steelworkers Local 8888, wired their wishes for success

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor to Cooperate on Carter Plan

By David L. Perlman

President Carter's new economic program moves "in the right direction" and he will have labor's support in achieving its goals, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said.

Some of the Administration proposals are "more modest" than the AFL-CIO has urged, Kirkland noted. But "on balance," Carter's program "would begin the task of bringing the economy out of the recession and of rebuilding our nation's industrial base."

CARTER'S PLAN for establishment of an Economic Revitalization Board is similar to the program proposed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, and Kirkland termed it the "most innovative" part of the President's program.

It would make labor and management "partners with their government in the important economic revitalization program," Kirkland stressed. The board would also draw up plans for a financial authority to fund needed programs, which also has been urged by the AFL-CIO.

Kirkland welcomed the key ingredients of the President's prescription for economic recovery, including more help for the unemployed, tax relief for those who have suffered most from inflation, and targeted assistance to "industries that America must rebuild in order to maintain its productive economic base."

To cope with the prolonged unemployment that accompanies a recession, Carter proposed an additional 13 weeks of federally-funded unemployment insurance benefits. That would bring the present 39-week maximum when unemployment is high up to 52 weeks—although still less than the 65 weeks provided at the height of the last recession.

The President outlined a job stimulus program that he said would add 500,000 jobs in 1981 and an equal number the following year—in addition to jobs that would be generated by economic recovery.

Kirkland noted that the steps to achieve this include funds for economic and industrial development, improvement of transportation facilities, retraining of workers, weatherization of public buildings and countercyclical revenue sharing. But the job creation goal "needs to be increased," he said.

CARTER ENDORSED a proposal advocated by the AFL-CIO to offset the impact of next year's scheduled rise in the social security payroll tax by giving both workers and their employers an income tax credit. Such a tax credit, Kirkland said, "will cushion the effect on the economy from a drop in purchasing power."

The other tax changes for individuals advocated by Carter are needed steps,

(Continued on Page 19)



REGIONAL DIRECTOR Daniel J. Healy, who is stepping down as head of the AFL-CIO field staff in six midwestern states, gets a warm greeting from Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue during the Executive Council meeting. Healy's service with the AFL-CIO and the former AFL dates from 1943.

Employment Action Pressed As Antidote to Recession

Chicago—Congress and the Administration must do everything in their power to turn the recession around, and put the nation firmly on a course of balanced economic growth and full employment, the AFL-CIO declared.

"The lost production and investment resulting from the current recession are inflationary factors for the future," the federation's Executive Council said in a statement at its summer meeting here.

UNEMPLOYMENT, at 7.8 percent nationally in July, must be fought through targeted job-creation programs that can simultaneously stimulate the economy and ease inflationary pressures, the council said.

It pointed out that job stimulation programs can be undertaken through a variety of specific programs such as public service jobs, accelerated public works, energy and transportation programs, and housing construction.

"It is time for a massive undertaking to put people back to work and alleviate their suffering," the council declared. "Rather than diverting funds and risking further inflation through massive tax cuts for the corporations and the wealthy, a direct job-creating program should be enacted and funds provided to help the unemployed."

The AFL-CIO's recommendations to counter the recession also include countercyclical federal aid to states and localities suffering high joblessness, extended unemployment insurance benefits for the long-term jobless, and a health care benefit program for the unemployed.

THE COUNCIL reiterated its opposition to tax cuts that waste needed revenue, assist those who need no assistance, and contribute to speculative excesses and imbalances that add to inflation. It specifically rejected Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan's tax proposals as a raid on the federal treasury and as a boon for the wealthy.

"While we oppose the inequitable Reagan proposal," the council added, "we believe that Congress should consider some income tax reductions to offset the 1981 increase in the social security tax burden.

"The 1981 social security tax increase is necessary to maintain the financial integrity of the social security system, but income tax credits would preclude the loss of $15 billion in worker and business purchasing power."

IN AN ANALYSIS of the double-digit inflation that continues to ravage workers' real earnings, the council renewed its call for economic policies to attack directly the basic causes of today's skyrocketing prices.

The chief sources of inflation, it pointed out, are the exorbitant price increases for the basic necessities of life—food, shelter, transportation, and medical care.

"The price rises for these basic necessities do not stem from the level or types of federal budget expenditures," the AFL-CIO said. "The myth that big government is the main cause of inflation is used as an excuse to cut back on education, unemployment insurance, food stamps and assisted housing for the poor, medical care, and other vital programs."

AMONG ITS recommendations to lower the inflation rate, the AFL-CIO reiterated its proposals for:

- Government takeover of all oil import purchases and regulation of oil and gas prices.
- Selective credit regulation at appropriate times to hold down interest rates, rather than the tight-money, high-interest rate policies of the Federal Reserve Board, which have led to high unemployment.
- Support for assisted low- and moderate-income housing to overcome the current short supply.
- An increase in food production and government management of exports of major foodstuffs.
- National health insurance to permit national budgeting for medical care services and control of costs.

Council Backs Pilots

Passenger Safety Linked To Size of Cockpit Crew

Chicago—The reduction of cockpit crew size from three to two in the next generation of jet airliners could jeopardize passenger safety for decades, the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned in a statement issued at its meeting here.

The council expressed concern about the effectiveness of the Federal Aviation Administration's handling of safety issues when it certifies the airworthiness of new, high technology aircraft expected to be in service from the 1980s well into the early part of the next century.

NO VALID evidence exists, the council said, to justify the removal of professional flight engineers from the cockpit, as has been proposed for several new types of aircraft. These include the McDonnell Douglas Super 80, certificated Aug. 26 by the FAA, and the B-757 and B-767 soon to be introduced by Boeing.

"We firmly believe that the FAA would not deviate from the fail-safe crew complement that has prevailed in the industry since 1968," the council declared, "unless sufficient test evidence is presented" to show a higher level of safety with a two-member crew.

The statement cited statistics revealing that more than 520 passengers and crew members have been killed over the past 18 years as a direct result of the incapacitation of cockpit crew members.

TO SETTLE airline safety questions, including the dispute over the crew complement, the Executive Council called for appointment of a presidential commission to conduct a study of airline safety, including the option of shifting airline safety responsibilities from the FAA to a separate, independent agency.

Until such a study is completed, the council said, no new jet transport aircraft should be permitted to be used in regular commercial service with less than a three-member crew.

The council statement supports the Air Line Pilots' recommendation that the FAA should make valid, scientific studies of crew complement in relation to safety a part of the certification process for new craft.

THE ALPA FILED suit Aug. 25 against the FAA, charging that the agency has improperly conducted its testing of new aircraft and has failed to determine whether aircraft undergoing certification could meet safety standards for regular airline flying under both current and future operating conditions over the 18-20 year life of the aircraft.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, also seeks to restrain the FAA from issuing the Super 80's certificate of airworthiness until all questions of safety and proper certification have been resolved.

ALPA President John J. O'Donnell, announcing the lawsuit at a news conference in Washington, stressed that while crew complement is a major concern, the union also is concerned with the whole question of the FAA's proper exercise of its function to assure air passenger safety.

THE SUIT charges the FAA with allowing aircraft manufacturers to improperly influence the certification process.

Further clarification is also needed, O'Donnell said of technical matters involving the Super 80 directly. He said the union is not satisfied with the resolution of two serious accidents that occurred during landings of test aircraft.

"That in itself," O'Donnell declared, "would cause us to sustain this legal action even if the FAA were to rule tomorrow that the aircraft must be flown with a three-member crew."

O'Donnell made it clear, however, that his union's policy obligates him to call a meeting of its 300-member executive board to discuss a possible work stoppage should the FAA certify new aircraft for a two-member crew. He told reporters that the 33,000-member union had received indications of support from a number of airline pilots associations in other countries.

O'DONNELL STRESSED that ALPA had attempted to approach the issue of safety and FAA responsibility through other means, including testimony before Congress as well as direct contacts with the FAA.

In defending the use of the three-member crew, O'Donnell pointed to statistics regarding pilot incapacitation, increased physical and mental workload for crews in high technology aircraft, and the growing demands on air traffic controllers and their equipment.

The third crew member provides redundancy, O'Donnell explained. "It means there is a back-up, an alternate if something goes wrong. In the absence of any conclusive evidence that a two-member crew is actually safer, we see no reason to discard this 30-year old policy of proven value."

Polish Strikers Draw Mounting Support

(Continued from Page 1)

to the Polish workers and noted that they themselves had recently engaged in a similar struggle. After voting for USWA representation over 18 months ago, the Newport News workers finally achieved a contract last March.

"We call upon the government of Poland to recognize and to encourage the development of unions which are independent of both government and industry," Local 8888 President Eddie Coppedge said.

THE POLISH strikes began in the shipyards of Gdansk and spread to other industries throughout the country. About 250,000 workers are involved.

UAW President Douglas Fraser called on the Polish government to show as much courage as its people, "and negotiate with the strikers instead of jailing them."

Sec. Herman Rebhan of the International Metalworkers' Federation appealed to the Polish government to permit a solidarity visit of Western shipyard workers to the Baltic Coast cities most affected by the work stoppages. And, in a message to the shipyard workers in the Gdansk-Gdynia area, he pledged the trade secretariat's full support.

"The Polish workers' demand for independent trade unions is of historic importance," Rebhan said. "If there is any practical solidarity or financial help that we can provide, please let us know."

Polish and Soviet Communist Party leaders have attempted to portray the worker unrest solely as an "internal" matter. But AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland vehemently rejected that stand.

"This is not an internal affair of Poland, or a domestic matter," Kirkland told reporters at a news conference during the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Chicago. "It is a test of whether this country will, in fact, live up to its international obligations that it undertook in concert with the rest of the world, in which it expressly committed itself to the proposition that human rights and certain basic freedoms are not domestic or internal matters but are, in fact, matters of international and universal concern."

IN EXPRESSING his support of the ILA boycott, Kirkland explained why American trade unionists could not find it possible to bring themselves to handle cargo to or from Poland.

"Under the present circumstances, when the workers of that country are on strike and seeking the most basic and fundamental rights of workers, to do so would constitute strikebreaking," he said.

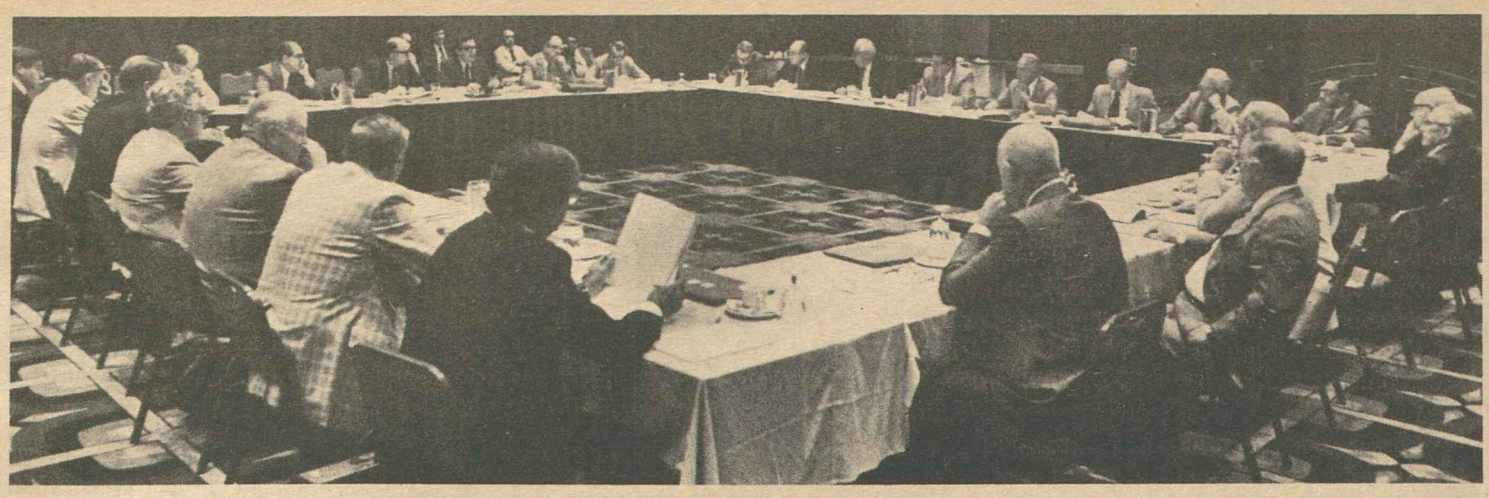
He also stressed that the Polish workers' "survival and inspiration depend very heavily on support and attention, publicity from the free world."

"THEY ARE our brothers and our sisters, and we owe them that support," he said. "It's a natural, logical response by the trade-union movement. We would think a little bit like dogs if we failed to do it out of some apprehension as to what the Soviet government might do."

In Gdansk, during a second round of formal talks with government negotiators, strike leaders rejected a proposal to revamp the existing, "official" trade unions, and called instead for a complete change in their structure and relationship to the Communist Party.

Lech Walesa, the top leader of the workers, said his group wants "free, independent, self-managing unions. This crisis came about because the workers did not have real representation."

The existing, state-controlled union network in Poland, as in all communist countries, is dominated by the Communist Party. The unions serve as little more than government agencies to deal with workers. They organize holidays, special shopping, medical care and sporting tournaments but rarely get involved in bread-and-butter issues against management.



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the AFL-CIO acted on issues ranging from revitalization of the U.S. economy to practical support for striking Polish workers during its summer session in Chicago. It recommended endorsement of the Carter-Mondale presidential slate by the federation's General Board, made up of all 104 affiliated unions.

Council Calls for New Partnership To Rebuild Nation's Industrial Base

(Continued from Page 1)

stall the production process and can contribute to inflation.

The board would have authority to direct the activities of a Reindustrialization Finance Corp. (RFC) that would be set up to provide or guarantee loans to finance projects approved by the board. It would have access to both public and private funds, with provisions made to permit pension funds to invest part of their assets in the RFC.

The role of pension funds in helping to finance reindustrialization projects also was addressed in a committee report on the investment of union pension funds approved by the council. **(Story, Page 1.)**

IT SAID the express purpose of the reindustrialization program would be "to provide the capital necessary to stimulate the development of new job-creating industries and/or to support modernization of existing industries, both with a view toward maintaining the ability to compete in world markets and, at the same time, to increase productivity."

Among the industrial sectors cited as in particular need of revitalization were manufacturing, construction, transportation and maritime.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, in response to questions at a news conference, pointed out that there are numerous precedents for the tripartite approach envisioned in the proposed reindustrialization program. He cited particularly the existing tripartite committees in the automotive, steel, food service and construction industries, which he said have demonstrated their value.

"I SIMPLY believe," he said, "that in our current situation—facing the kinds of problems we have—there is great merit and a great opportunity in pursuing what might be loosely called the micro-economic approach, industry by industry and circumstance by circumstance, in dealing with the problems of inflation, growth, productivity and so forth, as opposed to the so-called macro-economic approach which undertakes to resolve all of these problems by some magic formula of money supply or broad fiscal tax measures."

He said the program is not aimed at reviving any particular section of the country.

"It aims to deal, certainly, with regional revival," he said. "It aims to prevent the growth of regional poverty ghettoes in this country made up of states and regions, but also industries that I think are vital to maintaining the kind of economic base this country needs, irrespective of the regional aspects of those industries."

AS TO THE suggestion that troubled industries that cannot attract private capital might not be worth saving, Kirkland declared that "you just cannot write off industries" in certain areas of the country. He added:

"If we undertake all of the work that needs to be done in this country—to rebuild the cities and make them livable again, to meet our energy needs by developing alternate energy sources, to rebuild our transportation system into something approximating what this country needs and deserves and which other countries seem to be able to manage quite well—the demands for steel, for example, over the coming years ought to severely tax whatever capacity the industry has.

"Who is there so arrogant as to say that because this year it is in difficulties you can draw some long-range conclusion that the United States can prosper and be secure without a steel industry, or without a textile industry? Where does that list stop and what's left? What are we going to do—put all our kids to work at Burger Kings? Or taking in each other's washing?

"I DON'T THINK that's a very wholesome prospect for this country, and I don't think it's something that we ought to take blandly and blindly because of some abstract notion that certain industries ought to be selected to grow and prosper and others ought to be assigned to perdition."

In its statement on reindustrialization, the council called for vesting the national board with power to use tax policy to achieve precise and planned goals by making tax incentives more flexible and selective rather than across the board.

THE COUNCIL also stressed that the reindustrialization policy must take into account the problem of plant closings and the "devastating effects" they have on workers and their communities. It called for legislation to ease this impact through advance notification and protection of workers' rights.

"A reindustrialization program," the council said, "will require the cooperation and participation of everyone in society: taxpayers, through the government, would bear the burden of direct and indirect financial outlays; business would invest capital in needed expansion and modernization, and the pension funds of workers would be used to invest in future economic health for the nation.

"Only through true cooperative action, reflecting a balance of the interests of the public, labor and industry, can the reindustrialization program objectives be achieved. The success of the program is vital for each of the interests and for the nation as a whole."

IN OTHER statements, the council reviewed the deteriorating state of the U.S. economy and repeated the AFL-CIO's call for specific steps to deal with both the recession and inflation. It also called for prompt congressional action to rescue emergency legislation to bolster and protect multi-employer pension plans, steps to shore up the unemployment compensation system, a special commission to explore the airline safety issues in the dispute over crew size, and protection of U.S. fishing boats from harassment by Mexico pending negotiation of a fair and equitable agreement on fishing rights in the Pacific.

On labor matters, the council endorsed boycotts instituted by the Woodworkers against charcoal briquettes made by Husky Oil and by the Ladies' Garment Workers against academic gowns and church vestments produced by Cotrell & Leonard of Albany, N.Y. At the request of the Rubber Workers, it placed Michelin Tire Corp. on the unfair list on the basis of its "unrelenting anti-labor policies."

In the area of international affairs, the council heard a report from International Rep. Irving Brown on the June conference of the International Labor Organization and issued a statement deploring the failure of the recent Venice summit meeting of heads of state to address the growing worldwide recession. In another statement, the council called on U.S. representatives to "focus full attention" on human rights issues at the coming Madrid conference to review compliance with the Helsinki Accord.

REPORTS ALSO were given by Legislative Director Ray Denison on the status of the federation's legislative program in Congress and by Alan Kistler, director of the Dept. of Organization & Field Services, on recent membership gains by affiliates and the broad outlook for organizing.

At its opening session, the council adopted statements recommending the endorsement by the General Board of the re-election of President Carter and Vice President Walter Mondale and expressing the American labor movement's solidarity with striking Polish workers.

The council paid tribute in a resolution to the late Paul Hall, who was the senior AFL-CIO vice president at the time of his death last June. It also expressed its gratitude and best wishes to two retiring vice presidents, George Hardy of the Service Employees and William Sidell of the Carpenters.

ELECTED TO FILL the three council vacancies were President William Konyha of the Carpenters, Vice President Joyce D. Miller of the Clothing & Textile Workers, and President John J. Sweeney of the Service Employees.

Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue gave a detailed report of the AFL-CIO's financial operations, including the status of various special funds, and the council heard interim reports from committees dealing with the Cambodian relief effort, the memorial to George Meany, the observance of the federation's 100th anniversary next year, the use of cable television, the campaign for negotiation of voluntary check-off clauses for COPE contributions, and repressive state legislation.

Vice President William W. Winpisinger reviewed the Machinists' television monitoring project, and the council discussed the implications of its findings on the treatment of workers and their unions by that communications medium. It agreed to give the matter continuing attention and to consider broadening the effort.

THE COUNCIL accepted a recommendation by Kirkland that the executive officers of the federation's constitutional departments be invited to attend council sessions, and several of them were on hand for the meeting.

The council voted financial contributions to the following organizations: Institute for Marine & Coastal Studies, Democratic Trade Unions of Chile, Economic Foundation of the Clergy, United Negro College Fund, Jewish Labor Committee, Institute for Civil Justice, League for Industrial Democracy, Citizen/Labor Energy Coalition, National Planning Organization, Frontlash, Urban Environment Corp., Citizens for Tax Justice, and Asian-American Free Labor Institute.

Free World Urged to Put Focus on Jobs

Chicago—The AFL-CIO called on the governments represented at the recent Venice summit meeting to reverse their decision to give highest priority to fighting inflation at the expense of creating jobs.

The AFL-CIO, along with other members of the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development, had urged the chiefs of state attending the Venice conference to work out a blueprint to achieve full employment in the industrialized free world by adopting integrated policies on employment, inflation control, and growth. Instead, the heads of government focused on inflation, adopting restrictive monetary and fiscal policies to do the job.

"AS A RESULT, the free world is confronted with alarming prospects of yet higher unemployment in industrialized nations, combined with the hundreds of millions of unemployed and underemployed in the developing nations," the Executive Council said.

"A renewed effort by the trade unions to gain support for full employment as the direct goal of economic policy must now be made," the council stressed. "Unemployment must not grow any further."

The fight against inflation need not contradict the fight against unemployment, the council observed. But a deliberate contraction of economic activity as recommended at the Venice meeting will worsen the already disastrous employment situation and exacerbate inflation as well, it warned.

INSTEAD OF the contractionary policies recommended at the summit meeting, selective approaches that directly address the excessive cost increases in problem sectors like energy are required, the AFL-CIO said.

It condemned the Venice conferees' "reliance on price increases to save energy" as placing "an unfair burden upon the least advantaged members of society."

The Venice summit also ignored TUAC's recommendation to control the operations of multinational corporations in accordance with international codes of conduct and to enforce minimum labor standards, the council pointed out.

TUAC members will meet soon to highlight the concerns of the trade union movements within OECD countries and to present new policy proposals to the 24-member organization.

Labor Presses Negotiations to End Tuna War

Chicago—The jobs of American tuna fishermen and cannery workers in the $2 billion tuna industry are being endangered by a dispute over fishing rights between the United States and Mexico, the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned.

The disagreement over fishing rights in the eastern Pacific escalated when an international fishing pact expired, and since July the Mexican navy has seized six U.S. fishing vessels, all crewed by members of the Seafarers.

The council's statement urged the U.S. government to take the lead in demanding the resumption of high level negotiations to renew the pact. Those talks, which included the United States, Mexico and other Latin American nations, stalled when Mexico refused to schedule negotiations at the policy-making level and would agree only to lower-echelon discussions.

THE COUNCIL pointed out in its statement that in the past 20 years over 100 U.S. fishing vessels have been seized in the same waters, tuna cargoes and nets confiscated and over $1 million in fines levied against U.S. fishermen.

New Tier of Benefits Urged for Jobless

Chicago — The AFL-CIO Executive Council and a blue-ribbon national commission established by Congress urged a third tier of unemployment benefits for recession victims who have little hope of returning to work until the nation's economy turns up.

Both the Executive Council and the 12-member National Commission on Unemployment Compensation said benefits should be paid for up to 65 weeks during periods of abnormally high unemployment —as was done in the last recession. The present limit is 39 weeks, which includes 13 weeks of extended benefits that is triggered nationally when the insured jobless rate is 4.5 percent or higher over a 13-week period, or on a state-by-state basis under a different trigger formula.

"GIVEN THE increasing numbers of unemployed workers who are exhausting both regular and extended benefits, there is a clear need for a permanent third tier benefit program of not less than 65 weeks, funded by general revenues," the AFL-CIO said.

The national commission, which is headed by former Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen, will submit the full report on its two-year study later this year. But with the recession adding urgency, the commission made public its major recommendations for strengthening the federal-state unemployment compensation and employment service system.

AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman is a member of the commission. Others from labor are Wilbur Daniels, executive vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Edward T. Sullivan, executive board member of the Service Employees, and Auto Workers Regional Director Ken Morris.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL statement noted that a number of the commission's recommendations "would not fully attain the goals we have long supported." But overall, the council said, "implementation of most of the commission's recommendations would significantly improve unemployment insurance protections."

A major focus of the council statement was the legislative attacks on the unemployment compensation system that have been launched in this Congress, often through amendments to unrelated bills.

The AFL-CIO statement called for rejection of a Senate-passed provision that would reduce the number of workers eligible for extended benefits, require recipients to take any job paying at least the minimum wage without regard to suitability, and require all states to impose a waiting period before payment of benefits.

The Executive Council also called for broadening the Trade Adjustment Assistance program by extending eligibility to workers from supplier firms who lose their jobs because imports have destroyed large segments of U.S. industry.

BOTH THE AFL-CIO statement and the commission report called for:

- Repeal of the requirement that states reduce benefits by the amount of any pension payment from some previous employment that is received by recipients of unemployment compensation.
- Reimbursement to states for their share of extended benefits costs during the 1975-78 period. The council said that the reimbursement should also include "the excess costs of regular benefits attributable to that recession" and the comparable costs in the current recsssion.
- Rejection of legislation that would deny federal funds for unemployment benefits to persons who had been employed in CETA-funded jobs.
- Repeal of the requirement that unemployment compensation payments be subject to federal income tax for persons above certain income levels.

THE NATIONAL Commission on Unemployment Compensation shaped its recommendations to the existing state-federal "hybrid" system that the AFL-CIO has urged by replaced with a uniform federal system. But within that framework, its major recommendations included:

- Removal of the unemployment compensation trust funds and benefit payments from the federal budget. Their inclusion, the commission said, has resulted in congressional actions keyed to budget ceilings without consideration of their impact on state unemployment compensation programs.
- Raising the wage base on which employers pay the unemployment insurance payroll tax by linking it to a percentage of the national average wage in covered employment. It would rise by steps to 65 percent of average wages by 1989. The tax is now applied only on the first $6,000 of annual wages.
- Creation of a reinsurance system that would divert one-tenth of 1 percent of the unemployment tax into a fund that could be tapped by states with abnormally high unemployment.
- A federal minimum standard for benefits that would compensate workers for 50 percent of lost wages up to a maximum that would rise in steps to reach two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage by 1986. The AFL-CIO is on record for a benefit standard of two-thirds of lost wages up to a ceiling of 75 percent of the state's average wage.
- A lower trigger than is now required for extended benefits. The proposed trigger is 4 percent insured unemployment.
- Regardless of the unemployment trigger, workers 60 and over would be entitled to up to 52 weeks of benefits in recognition of the greater difficulty they have in finding a new job.
- Extension of unemployment benefits to nearly all agricultural workers and household workers, ending exclusions under present law.

IN ADDITION to its recommendations for permanent improvements in the unemployment compensation system, the commission urged more direct federal job creation through the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act.

"In the absence of any other federal programs to provide job opportunities to those who have exhausted unemployment compensation benefits," the commission said, "the total number of CETA job slots should be doubled from 450,000 to 900,000."



LABOR PROGRAM for strengthening the economy is discussed by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland at the Executive Council meeting. From left, Vice President Murray H. Finley and Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue; at right, Vice President Lloyd McBride.

Human Rights Emphasis Asked for Madrid Meeting

Chicago — The AFL-CIO Executive Council urged the U.S. delegation to the forthcoming Helsinki Agreement review conference in Madrid to focus its full attention on human rights issues.

The meeting, which is set to open on Nov. 11, will review compliance with the agreement by the 35 nations that signed the accord five years ago. An initial review was held in Belgrade last year.

THE EFFECT of the Helsinki agreement was to emphasize that a signatory nation's human rights record is an international—not merely an internal—affair, and to link that record to progress in the economic, cultural, and military fields.

"The Soviet Union has not only blatantly violated the human rights provisions of the Final Act (the Helsinki agreement) but has acted as if they were not intrinsically tied to the others," the Executive Council said in a statement.

"It has sought to enjoy the benefits of commerce and of scientific and cultural exchanges with the West while flouting its human rights obligations."

The internal exiling of Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov is but the most dramatic example of the campaign of repression launched by Soviet authorities against their own citizens who have formed Helsinki monitor groups, the AFL-CIO pointed out. At present, 43 members of such groups are in prison or exile for attempting to exercise their rights under the Helsinki agreement. The number does not include others in Eastern Europe.

THIS YEAR'S reduction in the rate of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union also points to Soviet contempt for the free movement of people and ideas mandated by the Helsinki accord, the council said.

It urged the U.S. delegation to continue the practice begun in Belgrade of naming names, and said that it stands prepared to cooperate with trade unions in the free world to establish an international labor presence in Madrid that will draw attention to violations of workers' rights.

"Madrid represents a challenge and an opportunity to which the international free labor movement must respond," the council declared.

Extended Benefits Triggered, Court Victory Becomes Final

Continued high joblessness has "triggered on" a national program of up to 13 weeks of extended unemployment benefits, and a court victory won by the AFL-CIO and the UAW assures that the program won't be prematurely terminated.

The immediate beneficiaries are an estimated 300,000 jobless workers who have exhausted their state benefits and have not been able to find a job. Because of the national trigger, they will be entitled to extended benefits.

SOME 360,000 long-term unemployed in 19 states and Puerto Rico have already been drawing extended benefits because very high unemployment in their states triggered on the program earlier in the recession. Under both the state and national triggers, the total of state and extended benefits cannot exceed 39 weeks.

The triggering of the national program was announced by the Labor Dept. on the basis of the controversial rules change that it adopted last January under Administration pressure to hold down program costs. The change affected the count of "insured unemployed"—persons who became unemployed after working in jobs covered by unemployment insurance.

Under the regulations previously in effect, the national trigger for extended unemployment benefits would have been reached some five weeks earlier.

The change in rules, which had been adopted over the AFL-CIO's strong objections, reduced the count of insured unemployed by excluding persons who had exhausted their regular state benefits.

THE FEDERAL court suit brought by the AFL-CIO and the UAW challenged the legality of an administrative change that deprives large groups of workers of protections Congress intended them to have. In effect, it made "non-persons" out of the long-term unemployed, the unions contended. Thus, the longer workers were jobless, the fewer would be counted towards the trigger point and the sooner a program would be triggered off.

Earlier this month, U.S. District Judge Louis Oberdorfer upheld the union position and ordered the Labor Dept. to return to its former regulations. As is customary, however, he stayed his order to give the government a chance to appeal.

But on the last day of the stay, just two days after the national trigger had been reached under the challenged regulations, government attorneys notified the AFL-CIO that they would let the decision become final, without seeking a reversal in a higher court.

THUS, PERSONS who now go onto the extended benefits rolls will continue to be counted towards the insured unemployment rate (IUR). Under the law, once the trigger is reached, the national program continues for at least 13 weeks. Thereafter, it will be phased out if the insured rate drops below the trigger point over a 13-week period.

There is no direct link between the IUR and the unemployment rate calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as a percentage of the total workforce, including persons seeking jobs who are entering or re-entering the labor force and are not eligible for unemployment compensation. But normally the unemployment rate is over 7 percent when the IUR is 4.5 percent. The jobless rate has hovered around the 7.8 percent mark during the period in which the IUR averaged 4.5 percent under the now abandoned method of calculation.

AFGE Pact to Cover 28,000 in Defense Unit

Expedited arbitration of grievances and an "upward mobility" program are among the provisions negotiated by the Government Employees in a first nationwide contract with the Defense Logistics Agency.

The agency's 28,000 civilian employees had previously been covered only by local agreements. The council of AFGE locals representing the agency's workers had sought a national accord.

The union represents professionals, blue-collar workers and clerical employees. A provision of the contract calls for the designation of some 700 "threshold" positions that will enable clerical workers to make the transition to professional levels.

In Convention Ballot

Gannon Wins Close Race To Lead Fire Fighters

Toronto,—The Fire Fighters elected new international officers and six new vice presidents as the union wound up its biennial convention here.

John A. Gannon of Cleveland, who has been a vice president of the union, emerged as victor in a race for the IAFF presidency succeeding William H. McClennan. McClennan had announced his decision several months ago to retire at the end of his sixth two-year term.

GANNON WON the presidency by a narrow margin over Frank Palumbo, the union's incumbent secretary-treasurer. The vote, reflecting membership strength of the locals, was 73,668 for Gannon to 73,448 for Palumbo.

Martin E. Pierce of Boston, a vice president of the union since 1968, was elected secretary-treasurer to succeed Palumbo. The union's constitution limits a person to running for only one international office. Pierce defeated Vice President Michael McNeill of Denver and Al Whitehead of Los Angeles. In a runoff, Pierce was elected with the majority of about 23,000 votes.

Ten vice presidents were re-elected and six new ones were elected by the delegates. Five of the latter six seats were vacated by candidates for international office or by retirement.

IN THE FINAL actions of the convention, which attracted a record-breaking 1,400 delegates representing nearly 180,000 members in the United States and Canada, the delegates voted to postpone until their 1982 convention in Chicago the discussion of a proposed restructuring of the union.

After hearing from W. Duncan and D. Titterston of the Western Australian Fire Fighters Union, the delegates voted unanimously for a resolution of support in the Australians' uphill battle to win wage advances and improved annual leave, as well as to support their opposition to recent anti-union legislation in Western Australia. Most of the union's 720 members work in the city of Perth on the continent's west coast.

Retiring President McClennan, who had served the international union for two decades as a vice president from its New England district and as president since 1968, received numerous tributes from the delegates in the course of the sessions. He was unanimously named president emeritus.

GANNON, WHO takes office 30 days after his election, is a 56-year-old native of Cleveland. He has served as president of Local 93 for ten years and been an international vice president for four years.

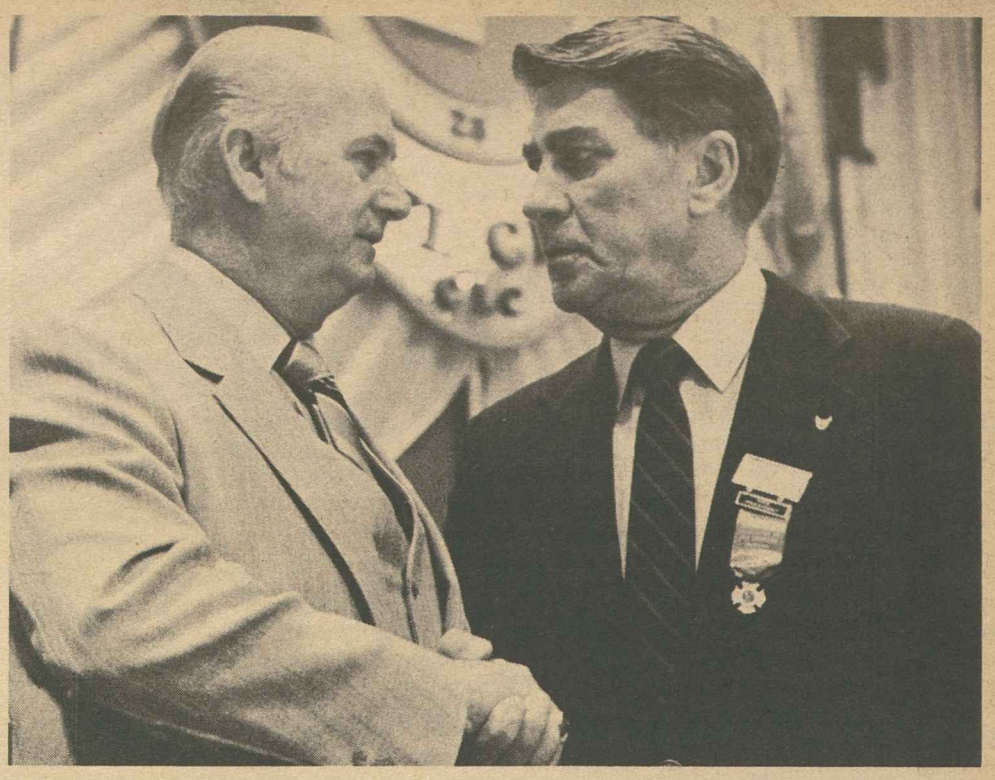
In Cleveland, Gannon played a strong role in city and state AFL-CIO activities, and was active in a number of public agencies and commissions.

A graduate of Miami University in Ohio, Gannon was a physical education teacher for fourteen years before entering the fire service.

PIERCE, THE IAFF's new secretary-treasurer, is 59 and has been a member of the Boston Fire Dept. for thirty-seven years. He was president of Boston Local 718 for seven terms and has served as president of the Associated Fire Fighters of Massachusetts.

Educated at Tampa University, Northeastern and Villanova, Pierce is a captain in the Boston Fire Dept.

The convention voted to hold its 1984 convention in Cincinnati.



FIRE FIGHTERS new officers, who take office in September, are President John A. Gannon of Cleveland, left, and Sec.-Treas. Martin E. Pierce of Boston. Both are former vice presidents of the union and were elected to their new leadership posts at the IAFF convention in Toronto.

Consumer Costs Of Oil Decontrol Exceed Estimates

Decontrol of U.S. oil prices is costing consumers substantially more than the Administration originally estimated and will bring in less additional production than had been predicted, a congressional study found.

Rep. Bob Eckhardt (D-Tex.), who is chairman of the House Commerce subcommittee which made the study, said decontrol will end up costing consumers $53.1 billion in higher prices for the period between June 1979, when President Carter announced his decision to phase out controls, and October 1981, when all controls expire. The AFL-CIO had strongly protested the decontrol decision.

This compares to the original estimate of $16 billion in higher prices, Eckhardt said, and the Administration's more recent revised figure of $47.4 billion.

Decontrol allows oil produced in the United States to be sold at the higher world prices set by the oil-exporting OPEC countries.

The intent of decontrol was to encourage greater U.S. production. But Eckhardt said his subcommittee's study estimated that decontrol will only add $516,000 barrels a day to U.S. energy resources by 1985, down from the original Administration estimate of 740,000 barrels.

"Thus, while the estimated cost has increased 190 percent, the estimated production response has declined 30 percent," Eckhardt said.

Pension Funds Seen Vehicle To Advance Labor's Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

and promoting employment opportunities.

ANOTHER recommendation calls on union pension fund trustees to exercise the shareholder rights of their plans on issues arising within corporations in which they hold stock.

Currently, few pension plans do exercise their rights as shareholders to vote on resolutions at corporation meetings or to elect corporate directors, the report noted. It urged the AFL-CIO to explore establishment of a program to alert unions on major issues coming before corporate shareholder meetings and to take the initiative on such issues where that is appropriate.

The AFL-CIO also was urged to set up an information system to keep member unions informed as to which companies should be considered "unworthy" of investment.

"IT IS IMPORTANT that trade unions not be put in a position where their pension funds support, or even appear to support, companies which operate in a manner consistently and flagrantly contrary to their employees' rights," the report said.

The council endorsed the recommendations of the Industrial Union Dept. that unions seek a direct voice in the management and direction of pension funds that cover their members or, short of that, to gain commitments from management concerning investment policies and administration.

"Without representation in the management and direction of pension funds," the report said, "it is difficult if not impossible for unions to influence the investment decision process. Unfortunately, there are many collectively bargained plans in which the union has no say in management. This is true particularly in the large industrial unions, operating in industries characterized by concentration among a limited number of large employers.

"HOWEVER, since pension funds represent deferred compensation of workers, a strong case for participation of trade unions in pension fund management can be made."

The report approved by the council calls for a special training program to be set up at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies to give union representatives on pension plans the knowledge and expertise they need to help develop pension fund investment policies. This program would also be open to representatives of unions that so far are not directly involved in pension fund management.

Commenting on the report at a news conference, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said it grew out of a growing concern over the use by pension plan managers of "very large amounts of what is workers' money produced through their deferral of wages, either through the collective bargaining process or by unilateral action of management."

HE CITED the positive example of the housing and other projects supported by investments from the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust as well as the negative example of what is happening to pension funds at the hands of corporate trustees.

"It is a rather dismal record of performance by those people," Kirkland said. "They seem to move with ways of financial fashion, exercising their discretion to put these funds into stock markets in search of what always seemed to me an inappropriate source of gain for pension funds—the so-called capital gains, which are really of primary interest to people who want to dodge taxes. . . .

"We see these funds under the control of perhaps 20 or 30 large banks in this country going overseas, going into ventures that have no bearing and are, in fact, contradictory and hostile to the objectives of the trade union movement—anti-union companies, runaway plants, runaway undertakings. . . ."

Kirkland said the council committee will continue in existence to follow through on the "evolution and pursuit" of its recommendations.

Boycotts Set Against Union-Busting Firms

Chicago—Strong support for two groups of striking workers was voiced by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as it endorsed boycotts of academic caps and gowns and church vestments and robes produced by Cotrell & Leonard of Albany, N.Y., and charcoal briquettes made by Husky Oil, Ltd., at its Pachuta, Miss., plant.

In addition, the council placed the Michelin Tire Corp. on labor's "unfair" list on the basis of the Rubber Workers' reports on the company's "unrelenting anti-labor policies."

The Cotrell & Leonard boycott was launched by the Ladies' Garment Workers to counter the union-busting tactics of the firm. These began when its workers started an organizational drive to join the ILGWU in the summer of 1979. They struck on Aug. 8, 1979, in the midst of a company campaign of intimidation.

THE NATIONAL Labor Relations Board has charged Cotrell & Leonard with more than 50 labor law violations and unfair practices and has ordered the company to bargain with the union. Nevertheless, the union-busting campaign continues, the council noted.

In endorsing the ILGWU boycott, the council called the tactics of Cotrell & Leonard "an outrageous affront to the rights of its employees." It urged the academic community, churches and judges not to buy the company's products "so long as it continues to flout the nation's labor laws."

In the Husky Oil case, the council said "few actions in labor-management relations are as callous and unfair as those taken" by the huge conglomerate. It noted that Husky has attempted to destroy the contract of IWA Local 5-443 from the time it purchased the Pachuta factory from Masonite Corp.

IT REFUSED to recognize the seniority clause, sought to reduce the number of paid holidays and to eliminate overtime pay for work on Sundays and holidays, gut the health insurance coverage, and eliminate the pension plan and other long-held benefits.

The 80 union members at the plant struck on Nov. 8, 1978, and the strike has been maintained in the face of armed guards hired to escort scabs across the picket line.

The council called on all union members to support the Husky strikers by refusing to purchase charcoal briquettes produced at the plant under the brand names Royal Oak, Charketts, Grill Time and Sparky.

AS FOR Michelin Tire Corp., the council noted that the company has announced that at its plants in Canada and the United States "it intends to operate nonunion and is pursuing labor relations policies long ago abandoned by responsible North American businesses." The statement observed that American consumers are generally unaware of "this other side" of Michelin and are buying its products without knowledge of the company's intention to operate outside established labor law.

"Through the labor press," the council said, "we will seek to inform union members and other consumers that Michelin tires and radial tires sold under the Sears Allstate label are not union made."

If that doesn't cause Michelin to change its strategy, the council said the next step would be consideration of an all-out consumer product boycott of the firm.

Workers are the Victims

THE ECONOMY IS in the grip of a severe recession. There are over eight million unemployed and the outlook is for a worsening of the situation in the months ahead.

Millions of workers have become victims as they are placed on layoff—losing income, health care benefits, pension credits, as well as their dignity and self-esteem.

Inflation also continues to ravage real earnings. During the past year, workers' after-tax real earnings fell by 7.7 percent, as wage increases trailed far behind price rises. The major inflationary factors in the past year's 14.2 percent increase in the consumer price index were: energy, up 34.1 percent; shelter, including home-ownership costs and rent, up 21.4 percent; and medical care, up 11.6 percent.

WHILE FOOD PRICES have risen a modest 7.5 percent during the past year, the recent 3.8 percent wholesale price increase for food and the long summer drought are harbingers of future retail food price increases. Those problem areas still require specific policies to increase supplies and preclude excessive price increases.

Unemployment must be fought through targeted job creation programs that can simultaneously stimulate the economy and ease inflationary pressures. Direct job creation programs are more effective in reducing unemployment and curbing inflation than across-the-board business or personal tax cuts. Each dollar of federal funds used on direct government employment programs has two to four times more job-creating potential than each dollar of general tax cuts, and such programs can be focused on the areas and the individuals where the need is greatest.

Job stimulation programs can be undertaken through a variety of specific programs such as public service jobs, accelerated public works, energy and transportation programs and housing construction.

IT IS IMPERATIVE that the Congress and the Administration do everything in their power to turn the recession around and put the nation firmly on a course of balanced economic growth and full employment.

The lost production and investment resulting from the current recession are inflationary factors for the future. Interest rates, the money supply, and tax and spending policies should be geared to healthy and balanced growth, rather than recession, joblessness and stagnation.

The fiscal actions of the government should be directed to countering the recession and softening the economic crunch felt by the unemployed and the poor. It is time for a massive undertaking to put people back to work and to alleviate their suffering. Rather than diverting funds and risking further inflation through massive tax cuts for the corporations and the wealthy, a direct job-creating program should be enacted and funds provided to help the unemployed.

—From a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Aug. 20, 1980, Chicago, Ill.

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Mounting Stresses

Dollar Figures Can't Measure Cost of Unemployment's Misery

By Gus Tyler

A MAN LOSES a job. How badly was he hurt? The answer, for a new breed of cool economists is easy. Take the man's wage or salary, multiply it by the number of weeks out of work, subtract benefits like unemployment insurance, and you know exactly how badly the person was hit.

This kind of cold calculus is very faddish right now and is used over and over again in "cost-benefit" analysis, usually to prove that there are so many pluses for the society derived from joblessness that they outweigh the minuses in the lives of the jobless.

Since just about all these analyses are run through a computer, it is universally claimed that the conclusions are scientific, since the adding machine is obviously an agent without any socio-political prejudices.

WHAT IS ALMOST invariably wrong with these conclusions is the failure to feed a mass of highly relevant material into the maw of the machine. For instance:

When the unemployment rate in this country goes up by one percentage point, admissions to psychiatric institutions rise by 3.4 percent.

This is the conclusion of the National Council on Economic Opportunity in its 11th report, dated June 1979. The startling study digs out all the side-effects of unemployment—its ravages on the spirit, the body, the family and the fabric of the community, the poisonous by-products of forced idleness that go uncounted by those cool cats with their cold calculators.

People go out of their mind under the stress of no job, notes the report. But that is only one of many disastrous effects.

"RESEARCH PREPARED for the Joint Economic Committee concluded that a rise in the unemployment rate of 1 percent would raise suicide rates by about 4 percent and that the 1.4-percentage-point increase in the jobless rate in 1970 could be held responsible for roughly 1,500 suicides across the country."

More facts: 1 percent unemployment means a 2 percent rise in deaths from cardiovascular and renal diseases and cirrhosis of the liver. In 1970, that meant 25,000 dead.

Infant mortality rises—what with mothers under stress, underfed, turning to booze and tranquilizers for relief. "Deaths of infants less than a day old showed the most striking rise within a year of the economic downturn; deaths of older infants peaked within three to five years later."

Unemployment multiplies crime. "A 1-percentage-point increase in the unemployment rate tended to increase state prison admissions by about 4 percent."

A FAIRLY recent study (1977) shows that "a one-point rise in unemployment in 1970 accounted for 3.8 percent of all homicides, 5.7 percent of robberies, 2.8 percent of larcenies and 8.7 percent of narcotics arrests in that year."

So, my enlightened econometricians, next time you feed your computers, throw in all these costs of crime and delinquency, disease and death, broken families and broken hearts and broken minds, and see whether there are any benefits that come anywhere near to balancing these incalculable costs.

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Carter Has Proved An Ally of Workers

We have had the support of President Carter on a number of issues of central concern to the trade union movement and working people.

Certainly, we had his support in our effort to secure labor law reform in Congress. We had his support on the improvement in the minimum wage—the largest increase ever undertaken.

We have had his support in the improvement in administration of the Occupational Safety & Health Act, and in the defense of that Act against attacks on it from the right.

We have, through the National Accord, continuing opportunities to discuss matters of basic economic policy.

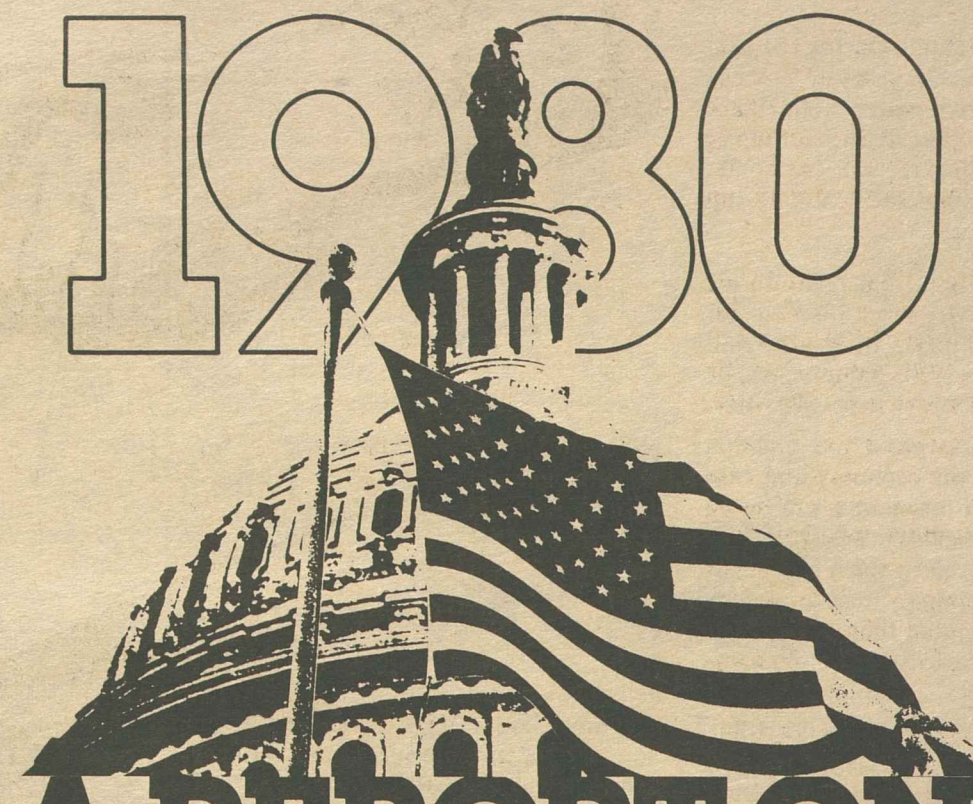
We have not always agreed, but I'm quite satisfied that our positions have been given a full hearing, full consideration, and have had some impact and been reflected in many of the positions that the Administration has taken.

—AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, responding to a question at a news conference during the Executive Council meeting.

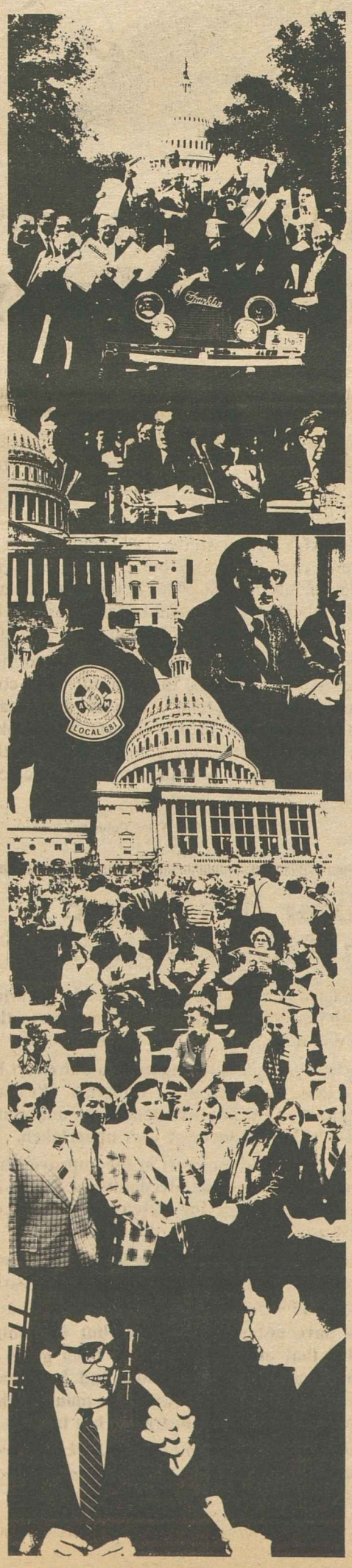
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A REPORT ON CONGRESS





By Lane Kirkland

IF WE HAD ONLY their own speeches and press releases by which to judge the men and women who seek our votes, every election contest would seem a choice between saints.

Fortunately, we have a better, more accurate gauge—voting records. What did Sen. Jones or Rep. Smith do when the chips were down on important issues? What is their *real* record (as opposed to their self-rating)? How did they vote?

The following pages tell you. They tell you how 100 U.S. senators and 435 representatives—your own among them—cast their votes when issues that count for working people and their unions came before the Congress.

BUT THE RECORD inside divulges more than the "right" and "wrong" votes printed by the name of each member of Congress. It provides insight into the temper of an entire session of the Congress and records a large part of its history.

Reading the descriptions of the issues tells you that labor and other progressive groups were forced to fight numbers of defensive struggles to protect laws such as OSHA, Davis-Bacon, the mine safety act, even the eight-hour day.

Nevertheless, there were significant labor victories. Two labor-supported nominees for National Labor Relations Board positions were approved by the Senate after breaking conservative-led filibusters. Notwithstanding the all-out efforts of the rightists to torpedo them, OSHA and Davis-Bacon are still intact.

FINALLY, the record inside illustrates a valuable lesson in practical politics. In November we need to re-elect every single congressional friend we have and, if possible, strengthen their ranks.

The mathematics are clear: a measure concerning aid to disabled workers, described inside, was defeated by a 47-47 tie vote in the Senate. Three right-wing senators elected for the first time in 1978—Jepsen (Iowa), Armstrong (Colo.), Humphrey (N.H.)—voted against the AFL-CIO position. Had the senators they defeated two years ago still been in the Senate, three more votes would have been tallied for disabled workers, three fewer against.

AGAIN THIS year, ultra-conservatives are challenging large numbers of pro-worker incumbents. Corporate, trade group and right-wing political action committees will out-spend labor PACs by more than 5-1 and are lavishing tremendous sums on these challengers. Money is their strongest weapon. Ours is people.

Only with our votes can we beat back the right wing. If all union members vote —if *you* vote—for COPE-endorsed candidates who have earned our support, when the AFL-CIO publishes a voting record next year there will be no cause to explain that unions had gone through a "defensive" session in the Congress. And there will be no need—better yet, no examples—to illustrate the high cost of losing friends.

This special section carries labor's 1980 report card on Congress. This voting analysis includes votes from October 1979 through Aug. 6, 1980. Congressmen and Senators have been judged on 19 key issues—"R-right" or "W-wrong" on the basis of the position the AFL-CIO took on the legislation. The tables also include the cumulative voting record and cumulative "right" percentage of each member since election to the House or Senate. With the voting records are brief descriptions of the issues—what the vote was about and its importance to the labor movement and the nation. Issues of prime importance to the labor movement are the first 7 votes in the House and the first 13 votes in the Senate. In the tabulations they are the votes listed to the left of the rules.

Labor's Stand on Major Issues in the House

1. Protection of Prevailing Wages

Despite two lopsided defeats in 1979, House conservatives continued their unrelenting attack on the Davis-Bacon Act in 1980. The 48-year-old law requires payment of prevailing wages to workers on federally financed construction projects. That gives local contractors who uphold the labor standards of the community a fair chance to compete for government projects, rather than being undercut by outside firms bringing in cut-rate labor.

The Davis-Bacon Act also assures stability in a notoriously unstable industry, guarantees adequate wage rates to allow for the recruitment, training and maintenance of a skilled construction labor force within the local area, and helps protect the government against fly-by-night operators seeking to win government contracts by paying wages too low to attract competent craftsmen.

During House debate on legislation providing federal financial assistance to economically distressed states and cities, Rep. Robert Walker (R-Pa.) tried to strike the Davis-Bacon protections from the bill. Again this anti-worker amendment was overwhelmingly defeated by a 130-266 vote on Jan. 31, 1980.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

2. Collective Bargaining Rights for Hospital Workers

In 1976 the National Labor Relations Board ruled that hospital interns and residents are "students" and therefore not entitled to the protections of federal labor law. These employees now routinely work 80 to 100 hour workweeks at low rates of pay. Yet, these workers are denied any voice in improving their oppressive working conditions. Such long hours can undermine adequate hospital health care and unnecessarily jeopardize the medical condition of patients.

In 1980, Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.) sponsored legislation to restore labor law protections for these workers. However, the House, less than two weeks after shooting down a labor-backed bill to help fight inflation by controlling hospital costs, handed the medical lobbies still another success by rejecting this worker-rights bill by a 167-227 vote on Nov. 28, 1979.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

3. Workers' Pension Rights

To protect worker pension benefits, the 1974 pension protection law set up a reinsurance system funded by premiums from participating pension plans to pay benefits to retirees if a plan terminated. Although they have been required all along to pay nominal premiums, multi-employer plans were temporarily excluded from full pension benefit guarantee coverage in order to develop adequate experience on which to base the rates for the cost of reinsurance for such plans. The deadline for full inclusion of these plans in the reinsurance system was extended until 1978. However, by mid-1977, it had become clear that the 1974 law would require substantial change before full reinsurance coverage could be extended to the multi-employer plans.

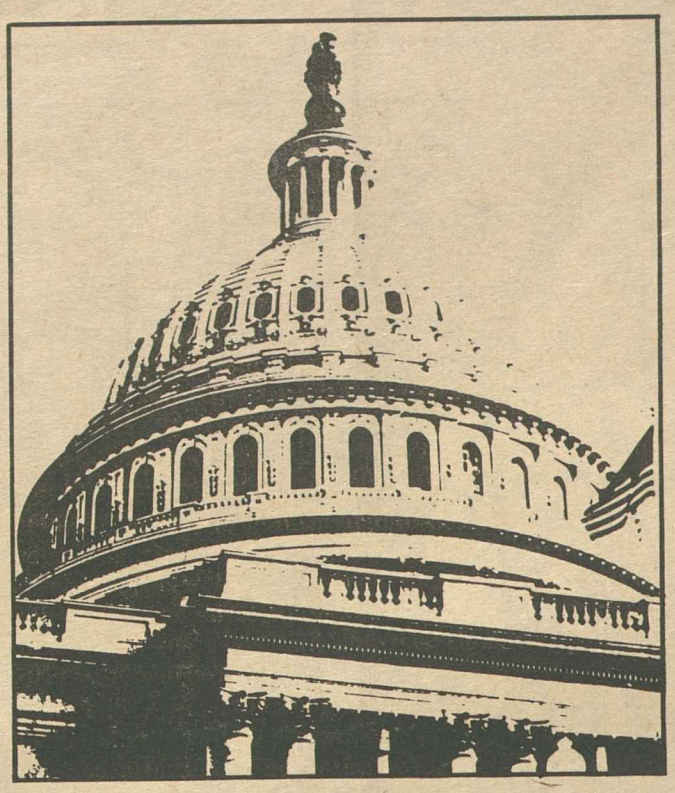
In 1980, the AFL-CIO backed legislation to accomplish this objective, including provisions establishing a graduated premium rate schedule for multi-employer plans. During debate on the bill, Rep. John Erlenborn (R-Ill.) tried to weaken the bill by conditioning slightly higher pension benefit guarantees on reducing from 30 to 20 years the period for which pension plans must have on account enough funds to pay retiree benefits. This amendment would have generated confusion and uncertainty within the administration of pension plans while doing nothing to strengthen their financial stability. By a 160-218 vote on May 22, 1980, the amendment was defeated.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

4. Unemployment Benefits

A 1976 congressionally-approved revision, effective in 1980, cut unemployment benefits for retirees who also receive pensions. This anti-worker provision allows states to offset, dollar for dollar, the unemployment compensation benefit payable to an individual receiving social security, pension, retirement pay, annuity or any other similar payment that is based on the individual's previous work. The result: thousands of pensioners who had taken jobs to augment their pensions but were laid off in the current recession now found their unemployment compensation reduced by the amount of their pension benefits.

The AFL-CIO has backed repeal of the pension offset. In the meantime, the federation in 1980 supported legislation by Rep. James Corman (D-Calif.) limiting the offset to cases in which a worker's pension and unemployment benefits are attributable to the same employer. Further, the bill limited the offset only to the



amount of the employer contribution to the pension while postponing until Jan. 1, 1982, the effective date of the 1976 change and the Corman modifier. Conservative Rep. John Rousselot (R-Calif.) attempted to undermine the measure by sending it back to committee with instructions to make the effective implementation date one year earlier. His motion to recommit was defeated 188-215 on Feb. 16, 1980.

For recommittal—Wrong. Against recommittal—Right.

5. Auto Industry Jobs

Massive retooling needs and the flood of imported cars helped put the nation's third largest auto manufacturer—Chrysler—on the brink of economic collapse in late 1979. The jobs of nearly a half-million workers in steel, glass, rubber, metal, leather and other supplier industries as well as Chrysler auto workers hung in the balance. Several states and many communities were also threatened with economic disaster if Chrysler closed its doors.

To prevent that from happening, the AFL-CIO-backed legislation providing a $1.5-billion federal loan guarantee to Chrysler. The loan was dependent upon the company finding $2 billion in matching funds from workers, dealers and creditors. The House version demanded $400 million in wage concessions from Chrysler union workers. By a 271-136 vote, on Dec. 18, 1979, the House approved the loan package.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

6. Public Works Jobs

In 1979 the House approved labor-backed legislation expanding funding for the Economic Development Administration, which was created in 1965 to offer financial aid to hard-hit communities to help them attract new investment or revive failing businesses. A key part of the new legislation was a standby $2-billion public works jobs program providing funds for local construction or improvement of such facilities as water and sewer systems, schools, fire stations and court houses. The funds would become available when national unemployment exceeded 6.5 percent. An attempt by Rep. Gene Snyder (R-Ky.) to send this standby public works program back to committee was overwhelmingly defeated by a 148-250 vote on Nov. 14, 1979.

For recommittal—Wrong. Against recommittal—Right.

7. Food Stamps for Jobless Workers

Jobless workers trying to feed their families with food stamps became another target of the callous congressional drive to balance the federal budget and cut spending.

At a time when the recession was taking jobs from millions of Americans permanently and temporarily, House conservatives tried to force jobless workers to pay back the value of food stamps they received to help them get by. An amendment by Rep. James Jeffords (R-Vt.) would have required "payback" if a worker earned more than 175 percent of the poverty-level income—or about $13,000 for a family of four. Thus, a lower middle-income worker who had been temporarily laid off would be forced, just at a time of recovery from the shock of unemployment, to reimburse the government the costs of his or her food stamps. By a 241-147 vote on May 8, 1980, this provision was adopted.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

8. Balanced Budget I

In a political panic to balance the federal budget, Congress in 1980 slashed $16 billion in spending for such programs as education, health, transportation, jobs and energy development. An estimated half-million workers would lose their jobs as a direct result of thes symbolic cuts. Particularly hard-hit as the current recession deepened, were the very federal jobs programs used in the past to ease the shock of economic downturns. Ironically, no sooner had Congress balanced the budget than higher unemployment and continuing inflation unbalanced it once again.

The AFL-CIO had strongly opposed balancing the federal ledger at a time of economic decline, terming it an empty political gesture that would do nothing to address the root causes of inflation—skyrocketing energy costs, exorbitant interest rates and rising food and medical care costs. The AFL-CIO warned that the meat-axing of essential federal programs required by a balanced budget would increase unmployment while deepening the recession.

During House consideration of the 1981 budget resolution, which sets spending targets for the upcoming fiscal year, Rep. Richard Ottinger (D-N.Y.) led a labor-backed effort to restore the $16 billion in spending cuts. The Ottinger amendment would have balanced the budget instead through various tax reforms and other revenue-raising devices. His package proposal was rejected by a 70-336 vote on Apr. 30, 1980.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

9. Balanced Budget II

The rigid spending ceilings of the balanced budget enabled conservatives to put the House in the untenable position of having to slash funds for one national priority—fighting the recession—in order to increase monies for another—assuring a strong national defense.

Conservatives, sensing an opportunity to further mangle labor-backed domestic programs, joined ranks behind Rep. Majorie Holt (R-Md.) in an effort to cut $5 billion more from domestic spending and transfer those funds to the defense budget. The Holt amendment demanded a 20-percent across-the-board cutback in all federal regulatory agencies such as the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, the Federal Trade Commission and the Environmental Protection Agency.

The Holt amendment, a clear-cut conservative assault on the federal government, was rejected by the House on a 164-246 vote on May 1, 1980.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

10. Balanced Budget III

Despite opposition from labor, civil rights, education, environmental, consumer and other public-interest groups, the House passed the first budget resolution by a 225-193 vote on May 7, 1980. The bill cut $16 billion in spending from key domestic programs and could throw over a half-million American workers onto the unemployment lines.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

11. Aid to Cities and States

In early 1980, the House cleared a $1-billion bill to provide anti-recession financial help to economically distressed cities and states. The legislation was designed to help these jurisdictions maintain public services and thus avoid massive layoffs during the current recession. Leading the conservative effort to weaken the bill, Rep. Thomas Kindness (R-Ohio) tried to send the measure back to committee with instructions to slash funding nearly in half. His motion to recommit was beaten by a 178-215 vote on Jan. 31, 1980.

For recommittal—Wrong. Against recommittal—Right.

12. Energy I—Oil Industry Profits

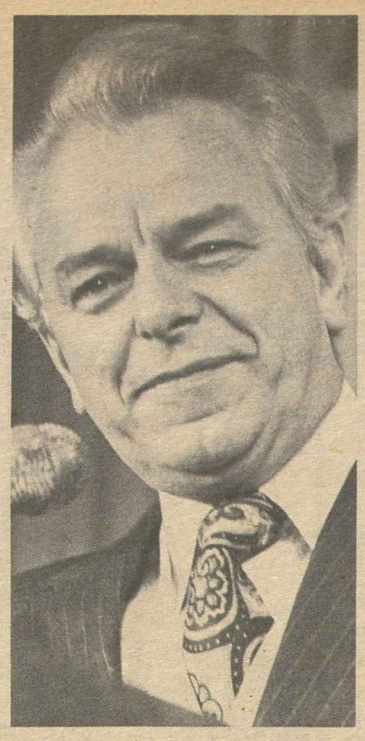
Early in 1979, President Carter decontrolled the price of domestically produced crude oil, an action that the Treasury Dept. acknowledges will cost American consumers $1.1 trillion over the next ten years. This action is already having a catastrophic inflationary effect on the economy and the pocketbook of American workers.

To recover billions of dollars in excess oil company profits for development of alternative energy sources, the President proposed a windfall profits tax. The AFL-CIO found the propsal inadequate and, facing a Congress unwilling to reinstate price controls, urged a tougher windfall tax.

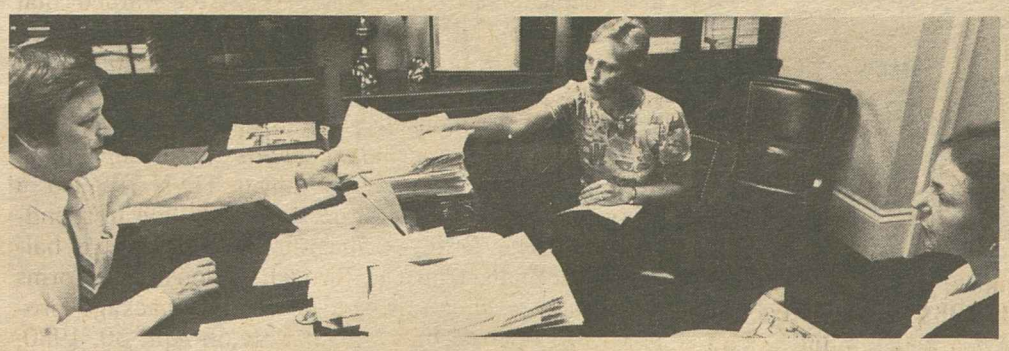
The windfall profits tax bill that emerged from conference taxed away less than 25 percent of the $1.1 trillion in excess oil industry profits over the next dec-















ade. While this conference agreement fell far short of the AFL-CIO's proposals, it was a significant improvement over the Senate bill and the best package that was politically achievable. A last-ditch maneuver by oil state representatives to weaken the bill failed as a motion by Rep. Bill Archer (R-Tex.) to return the bill to conference to add more tax exemptions for the oil industry was beaten by a 185-227 vote on Mar. 13, 1980.

For recommittal—Wrong. Against recommittal—Right.

13. Energy II—Gas Price Regulation

Amid soaring oil industry profits resulting primarily from President Carter's decision to remove federal price conrols on domestic oil, the oil lobby sought to gouge consumers even more by eliminating federal price controls on gasoline. Under current controls, the pump price can only be increased to reflect inflation and higher crude oil costs. Federal regulation also provides for an allocation system to assure an even distribution of supply throughout the country.

Despite price increases of some 52 percent over the prior twelve months, the House at first voted for an amendment by Rep. James Courter (R-N.J.) to scrap price controls as well as the allocation system. Then on a second vote on Oct. 24, 1979, the House rejected the Courter amendment 189-225.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

14. Energy III—Energy Development

A key element in the drive for energy independence was legislation to establish a five-member Energy Mobilization Board with broad powers to expedite the decision-making process for national priority energy projects.

The bill was designed to eliminate delays, duplication and frivolous challenges to energy projects while preserving environmental values as well as state and local responsibilities. The board would be empowered to set project deadlines after consultation with state and local officials. Judicial review of its decisions would be expedited. Any waiver of federal statutes obstructing project development—excluding labor, civil rights and water rights laws—could only be made upon the recommendation of the board with the concurrence of Congress and the President.

During House debate, Rep. Morris Udall (D-Ariz.) tried to weaken the bill by deleting the waiver procedure. His subsitute bill was killed on a 192-215 vote on Nov. 1, 1979.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

15. Energy IV—Energy Development

A last-ditch effort by a coalition of House conservatives and liberals succeeded in recommitting to conference—and possibly killing—the labor-backed Energy Mobilization Board bill. This action was approved on June 27, 1980, when the House adopted 232-131 a motion to recommit by Rep. Sam Devine (R-Ohio). The delay resulting from this maneuver may have doomed the legislation in the 96th Congress.

For recommittal—Wrong. Against recommittal—Right.

16. Health Care Costs

In 1979, the average cost of one day's hospital care was an astronomical $226. Rising hospital costs are a leading cause of inflation and a major part of the nation's whopping $184.4 billion 1979 health-care bill. Translated for a family of four, over $3,200 yearly is spent on medical services.

The Carter Administration and labor again pushed legislation in 1979 to hold down these spiraling hospital costs by implementing mandatory controls to go into effect only for those hospitals unable or unwilling to keep increased costs to no more than 11.6 percent. Hospitals in states that already have mandatory cost-containment programs would be exempt. This legislation was strongly opposed by the American Medical Association and the hospital industry. The labor-backed bill was torpedoed when the House on Nov. 15, 1979, voted 234-166 approval of a substitute bill offered by Rep. Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.) creating a commission to further study the problem.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

17. Civil Rights—Housing

The 1968 Fair Housing Act was designed to outlaw discrimination in the sale or rental of housing. However, a weak enforcement mechanism based primarily on conciliation has permitted discrimination to persist.

The key civil rights fight of 1980 occurred over legislation by Rep. Don Edward (D-Calif.) to put teeth into the 1968 law by placing administrative law judges (ALJ) in the Dept. of Justice to hear complaints and impose penalties subject to review by a district court. Rep. James Sensenbrenner (R-Wis.) led the conservative effort to sink the bill by wiping out the ALJ system. His amendment was sidetracked as the House on June 11, 1980, narrowly adopted by a 205-204 vote a substitute proposal by Rep. Mike Synar (D-Okla.) preserving the ALJ system.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

18. Election Financing Reform

In 1974, campaign costs for the average House election were about $53,000. Barely four years later the price tag had jumped to over $90,000. Meanwhile, corporate political action committees (PACs) numbering 89 in 1974 have grown to more than 1,100. In the 1978 congressional elections over 800 business PACs, 500 trade association PACs and several dozen pro-business, right-wing groups spent nearly $25 million—two and one-half times as much as all labor union political contributions. This dollar deluge, coupled with skyrocketing campaign costs, threatens to undermine the integrity of our electoral system and the credibility of the legislative process.

To stem this tide, the AFL-CIO, a long-time proponent of public financing of federal elections, backed legislation to curb the amount of PAC contributions to House elections. The bill, offered as an amendment by Rep. David Obey (D-Wis.) to a funding bill for the Federal Election Commission, would have limited total contributions that a candidate could receive from all PACs to $70,000—$85,000 if a runoff election occurred—and would have limited individual PAC contributions to each candidate to a maximum of $9,000. Backed by strong support from labor and other public-interest groups, the Obey amendment was approved 217-198 on Oct. 17, 1979.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

19. Consumer Protection

On the heels of defeating legislation in the 95th Congress to establish a badly needed Consumer Protection Agency, the lobbies of big business in the 96th Congress aimed their guns at the consumer protection powers of the Federal Trade Commission. The FTC is charged with protecting the public from marketplace monopolies and fraudulent business practices.

During House debate on an FTC funding bill, Rep. Marty Russo (D-Ill.) tried to stop an FTC consumer rulemaking requiring the funeral industry to disclose the prices of its goods and services while prohibiting certain deceptive misrepresentations found to be rampant in the industry. For union members, the high cost of funerals has seriously eroded the survivor's benefit left to next of kin through fringe benefit life insurance or other coverages. The FTC price-disclosure rule was seen as a sure way to stimulate competition and lower funeral costs. But, the House sided with the funeral industry against bereaved consumers and approved the Russo amendment by a 223-147 vote on Nov. 14, 1979.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

How Your Members Voted in t

	1 Prevailing Wage	2 Hospital Workers	3 Pension Rights	4 Unemployment Benefits	5 Auto Industry Jobs	6 Public Works Jobs	7 Food Stamps for Jobless	Total Labor Votes R	Total Labor Votes W	8 Balanced Budget I	9 Balanced Budget II	10 Balanced Budget III	11 Aid to Cities	12 Energy I	13 Energy II	14 Energy III	15 Energy IV	16 Health Care Costs	17 Civil Rights—Housing	18 Election Financing Reform	19 Consumer Protection	Cumulative Voting Record R	Cumulative Voting Record W	Cumulative Right Percentage %
ALABAMA																								
1. Edwards J. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	1	5	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	28	173	14
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	20	183	10
3. Nichols (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	6	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	52	136	28
4. Bevill (D)	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	3	4	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	A	W	W	R	R	95	94	50
5. Flippo (D)	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	4	3	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	30	42	42
6. Buchanan (R)	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	3	4	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	R	57	146	28
7. Shelby (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	6	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	12	27	31
ALASKA																								
AL Young D. (R)	R	W	R	W	R	A	W	3	3	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	A	W	W	A	53	79	40
ARIZONA																								
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W	W	A	W	A	W	0	5	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	A	A	W	W	A	24	224	10
2. Udall (D)	R	W	W	R	R	R	A	4	2	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	163	30	84
3. Stump (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	A	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	9	71	11
4. Rudd (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	A	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	7	74	9
ARKANSAS																								
1. Alexander (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	5	1	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	95	70	58
2. Bethune (R)	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	1	5	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7	31	18
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	1	6	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	29	162	15
4. Anthony (D)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	3	4	A	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	15	22	41
CALIFORNIA																								
1. Johnson H. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	215	23	90
2. Clausen (R)	R	A	W	W	R	R	W	3	3	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	47	160	23
3. Matsui (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	33	6	85
4. Fazio (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	30	8	79
5. Burton J. (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	6	0	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	111	9	92
6. Burton P. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	190	13	94
7. Miller G. (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	6	0	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	108	12	85
8. Dellums (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	6	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	155	14	92
9. Stark (D)	R	R	A	R	W	R	R	5	1	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	125	13	91
10. Edwards D. (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	6	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	198	16	93
11. Royer (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	5	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	10	27	27
12. McCloskey (R)	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	1	5	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	A	89	83	52
13. Mineta (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	107	19	85
14. Shumway (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	6	W	W	R	A	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	3	32	9
15. Coelho (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	6	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	A	W	R	W	25	12	68
16. Panetta (D)	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	3	4	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	52	28	65
17. Pashayan (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	5	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	11	28	28
18. Thomas (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	R	4	34	11
19. Lagomarsino (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	6	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	20	118	14
20. Goldwater (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	0	6	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	16	153	10
21. Corman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	202	19	91
22. Moorhead C. (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	6	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	16	128	11
23. Beilenson (D)	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	5	2	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	61	18	77
24. Waxman (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	108	14	89
25. Roybal (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	199	14	93
26. Rousselot (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	17	160	10
27. Dornan (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	A	A	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	7	73	9
28. Dixon (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	6	0	W	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	A	R	R	33	3	92
29. Hawkins (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	6	0	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	191	10	95
30. Danielson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	6	0	W	R	A	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	149	15	91
31. Wilson C. H. (D)	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	5	0	A	W	W	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	W	R	162	25	89
32. Anderson G. (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	5	1	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	150	30	83
33. Grisham (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	6	W	A	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4	32	11
34. Lungren (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	4	35	10
35. Lloyd (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	5	2	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	97	29	77
36. Brown G. (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	6	0	A	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	163	19	90
37. Lewis (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	2	5	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	7	32	18
38. Patterson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	6	1	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	A	93	17	85
39. Dannemeyer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	4	35	10
40. Badham (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	10	67	13
41. Wilson B. (R)	A	W	W	W	A	R	A	1	3	W	W	R	A	W	A	A	W	W	A	W	A	45	201	18
42. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R	A	R	A	R	W	4	1	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	189	21	90
43. Burgener (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	22	121	15
COLORADO																								
1. Schroeder (D)	R	R	R	R	W	A	W	4	2	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	A	R	R	A	106	41	72
2. Wirth (D)	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	5	2	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	A	89	33	73
3. Kogovsek (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	6	0	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	29	9	76
4. Johnson J. (R)	W	W	R	W	R	R	A	3	3	A	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	31	106	23
5. Kramer (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	6	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	4	32	14
CONNECTICUT																								
1. Cotter (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	6	1	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	137	26	84
2. Dodd (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	6	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	A	103	14	88
3. Giaimo (D)	R	R	A	R	A	A	W	3	1	W	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	180	38	83
4. McKinney (R)	R	R	A	W	R	R	A	4	1	W	R	A	R	R	W	W	W	A	R	R	A	92	62	60
5. Ratchford (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	6	1	W	R	W	R	A	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	31	7	82
6. Moffett (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	110	13	89
DELAWARE																								
AL Evans T. (R)	W	W	W	A	R	A	A	1	3	W	A	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	16	59	21
FLORIDA																								
1. Hutto (D)	A	W	R	W	R	R	W	3	3	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	16	22	42
2. Fuqua (D)	R	W	A	W	R	R	W	3	3	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	71	134	35
3. Bennett (D)	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	3	4	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	118	156	43
4. Chappell (D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	2	5	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	53	124	30
5. Kelly (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	10	117	8
6. Young C. W. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	30	142	17
7. Gibbons (D)	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	3	4	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	A	R	W	R	122	86	59
8. Ireland (D)	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	1	5	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	14	62	18
9. Nelson (D)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	2	5	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	13	26	33
10. Bafalis (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	24	120	17
11. Mica D)	W	W	A	R	W	R	W	2	4	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	R	R	R	14	23	38
12. Stack (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	33	6	85
13. Lehman (D)	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	5	1	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	124	23	84
14. Pepper (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	195	16	92
15. Fascell (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	6	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	207	48	81
GEORGIA																								
1. Ginn (D)	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	4	3	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	A	W	W	W	W	72	77	48
2. Mathis (D)	A	W	A	A	R	R	W	2	2	W	W	R	A	A	R	R	A	W	A	W	W	43	107	29
3. Brinkley (D)	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	4	3	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	66	127	34
4. Levitas (D)	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	3	4	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	63	64	50
5. Fowler (D)	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	5	1	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	A	46	29	61
6. Gingrich (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	1	6	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2	36	5
7 McDonald (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10	118	8
8. Evans B. (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	5	2	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	28	48	37
9. Jenkins (D)	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	3	4	W	W	W	W	R	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	25	50	33
10. Barnard (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	1	6	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	12	64	16
HAWAII																								
1. Heftel (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	5	1	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	53	25	68
2. Akaka (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	63	19	77
IDAHO																								
1. Symms (R)	R	A	A	W	W	W	W	1	4	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	A	W	W	11	131	8
2. Hansen (R)	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	1	5	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	12	129	9
ILLINOIS																								
1. Stewart (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	6	0	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	32	2	94
2. Murphy M. (D)	A	R	A	A	A	R	R	3	0	A	R	W	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	136	19	88
3. Russo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	6	1	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	96	30	76
4. Derwinski (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	5	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	36	199	15
5. Fary (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	100	13	88
6. Hyde (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	5	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	28	102	29
7. Collins C. (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	6	0	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	W	R	R	R	R	124	9	93
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	6	0	W	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	207	25	89
9. Yates (D)	R	W	R	R	A	R	R	5	1	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	239	21	92
10. Porter (R)	W	*	W	W	*	*	W	0	4	W	W	R	W	R	*	*	W	*	W	*	*	2	9	18
11. Annunzio (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	6	1	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R		189	18	91
12. Crane P. (R)	A	W	W	W	W	A	W	0	5	W	W	R	A	W	W	A	A	A	W	W	A	13	147	8
13. McClory (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	6	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	38	178	18
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	24	172	12
15. Corcoran (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	7	73	9
16. Anderson J. (R)	A	A	A	A	W	A	A	0	1	A	A	A	A	A	A	W	A	A	A	A	A	52	138	27
17. O'Brien (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	5	W	A	R	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	27	117	19
18. Michel (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	32	216	13
19. Railsback (R)	R	W	W	A	R	R	W	3	3	W	A	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	76	109	41
20. Findley (R)	R	A	W	W	W	R	W	2	4	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	43	182	19
21. Madigan (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	5	W	W	R	A	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	44	100	31
22. Crane D. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	3	35	8
23. Price (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	259	10	96
24. Simon (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	A	R	R	R	W	95	25	79
INDIANA																								
1. Benjamin (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	5	2	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	67	15	82
2. Fithian (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	5	2	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	84	39	68
3. Brademas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	222	15	94
4. Quayle (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	1	5	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	95	65	12
5. Hillis (R)	A	W	W	R	R	W	W	2	4	W	R	R	A	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	59	101	37
6. Evans D. (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	5	2	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	75	46	62
7. Myers J. (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	5	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	31	162	16
8. Deckard (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	6	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7	30	19
9. Hamilton (D)	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	4	3	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	138	70	66
10. Sharp (D)	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	4	3	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	88	40	69
11. Jacobs (D)	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	3	4	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	128	59	68
IOWA																								
1. Leach J. (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	6	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	25	57	31
2. Tauke (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	W	8	28	22
3. Grassley (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	6	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	22	105	17
4. Smith N. (D)	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	5	2	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	A	W	R	R	W	187	42	82
5. Harkin (D)	R	W	R	R	W	A	W	3	3	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	A	84	35	71
6. Bedell (D)	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	3	4	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	A	W	R	R	W	78	48	62
KANSAS																								
1. Sebelius (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	0	6	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	23	153	13
2. Jeffries (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	4	34	11
3. Winn (R)	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	1	5	W	W	R	W	W	A	A	W	A	W	W	A	33	150	18
4. Glickman (D)	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	2	5	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	46	36	56
5. Whittaker (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	4	35	10
KENTUCKY																								
1. Hubbard (D)	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	4	3	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	70	54	56
2. Natcher (D)	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	4	3	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	182	82	69
3. Mazzoli (D)	R	W	W	W	R	A	W	2	4	A	A	W	W	R	R	R	A	A	R	W	A	113	52	68
4. Snyder (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	6	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	41	165	20
5. Carter (R)	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	3	4	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	66	135	33
6. Hopkins (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	A	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	8	28	22
7. Perkins (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	6	0	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	239	29	89
LOUISIANA																								
1. Livingston (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	8	58	12
2. Boggs (D)	A	W	A	R	R	R	R	4	1	W	R	W	A	W	A	R	R	W	R	W	W	98	41	71
3. Tauzin (D)	*	*	R	*	*	*	*	1	0	*	*	*	*	*			R		W			2	1	67
4. Leach C. (D)	R	W	A	R	R	R	W	4	2	W	W	W	R	W	A	A	A	W	W	A	W	10	21	32
5. Huckaby (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	6	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	20	60	25
6. Moore (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	12	113	9
7. Breaux (D)	W	W	R	W	R	A	W	2	4	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	54	88	38
8. Long G. (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	6	1	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	111	82	58
MAINE																								
1. Emery (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	52	74	41
2. Snowe (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	A	18	20	47
MARYLAND																								
1. Bauman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	18	127	12
2. Long C. (D)	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	4	3	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	149	66	69
3. Mikulski (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	A	71	9	89
4. Holt (R)	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	1	6	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	23	124	16
5. Spellman (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	6	1	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	99	17	85
6. Byron B. (D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	3	4	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	15	24	38
7. Mitchell P. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	161	10	94
8. Barnes (D)	A	R	R	R	W	R	R	5	1	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	33	4	89
MASSACHUSETTS																								
1. Conte (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	6	1	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	151	90	63
2. Boland (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	5	2	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	236	29	89
3. Early (D)	R	W	R	R	W	R	A	4	2	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	W	98	24	80
4. Drinan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	151	20	88
5. Shannon (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	6	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	34	4	87
6. Mavroleus (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	6	1	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	A	R	W	32	5	86
7. Markey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	69	12	85
8. O'Neill (D)																						173	9	95
9. Moakley (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	6	0	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	W	130	14	90
10. Heckler (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	6	1	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	135	55	71
11. Donnelly (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	5	2	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	A	R	A	R	W	26	10	72
12. Studds (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	135	15	89
MICHIGAN																								
1. Conyers (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	171	17	90
2. Pursell (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	6	1	A	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	A	45	31	59
3. Wolpe (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	33	6	85
4. Stockman (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	0	6	W	W	R	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	11	60	15
5. Sawyer (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	6	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	A	16	60	21
6. Carr (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	6	1	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	111	24	82
7. Kildee (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	74	8	90
8. Traxler (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	107	21	84
9. Vander Jagt (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	6	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	32	153	17
10. Albosta (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	29	10	74
11. Davis (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	6	1	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	A		19	19	50
12. Bonior (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	75	7	91
13. Diggs (D)	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	5	0	R	R	R	A	R	A	R	*	A	*	R	A	211	11	95
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	198	22	90
15. Ford W. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	184	9	95
16. Dingell (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	A	226	20	92
17. Brodhead (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	118	9	93
18. Blanchard (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	115	13	90
19. Broomfield (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	6	A	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	41	141	23
MINNESOTA																								
1. Erdahl (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	1	6	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	7	30	19
2. Hagedorn (R)	A	W	W	R	W	R	W	2	4	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	14	110	11
3. Frenzel (R)	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	1	5	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	33	135	20
4. Vento (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	74	8	90
5. Sabo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	33	6	85
6. Nolan (D)	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	5	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	A	111	9	93
7. Stangeland (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	6

e U.S. House of Representatives

MISSISSIPPI

	1 Prevailing Wage	2 Hospital Workers	3 Pension Rights	4 Unemployment Benefits	5 Auto Industry Jobs	6 Public Works Jobs	7 Food Stamps for Jobless	R	W	8 Balanced Budget I	9 Balanced Budget II	10 Balanced Budget III	11 Aid to Cities	12 Energy I	13 Energy II	14 Energy III	15 Energy IV	16 Health Care Costs	17 Civil Rights—Housing	18 Election Financing Reform	19 Consumer Protection	R	W	%
1. Whitten (D)	W	W	A	W	R	R	W	2	4	A	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	75	190	28
2. Bowen (D)	W	W	A	W	W	R	R	2	4	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	W	47	99	32
3. Montgomery (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	W	W	W	21	169	12
4. Hinson (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	4	34	11
5. Lott (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	6	W	W	R	A	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	25	117	18

MISSOURI

1. Clay (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	A	R	R	155	10	94
2. Young R. (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	5	1	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	60	18	77
3. Gephardt (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	5	1	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	59	22	73
4. Skelton (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	6	1	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	47	29	62
5. Bolling (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	224	14	94
6. Coleman (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	10	71	12
7. Taylor (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	6	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	17	129	12
8. Ichord (D)	R	W	A	W	W	W	A	1	4	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	77	139	36
9. Volkmer (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	5	2	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	50	28	64
10. Burlison (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	5	1	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	138	47	75

MONTANA

1. Williams P. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	6	1	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	A	R	R	28	10	74
2. Marlenee (R)	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	3	4	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	21	57	27

NEBRASKA

1. Bereuter (R)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	2	5	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	11	28	28
2. Cavanaugh (D)	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	3	4	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	54	25	68
3. Smith V. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	A	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	14	112	11

NEVADA

AL Santini (D)	A	R	R	R	W	W	W	3	3	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	R	W	A	R	W	54	67	45

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. D'Amours (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	5	2	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	95	33	74
2. Cleveland (R)	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	1	5	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	45	163	22

New Jersey

1. Florio (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	110	15	88
2. Hughes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	6	1	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	89	37	71
3. Howard (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	181	13	93
4. Thompson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	A	R	R	229	15	94
5. Fenwick (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	6	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	58	68	46
6. Forsythe (R)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	2	5	A	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	42	109	28
7. Maguire (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	A	4	2	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	104	20	84
8. Roe (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	151	19	89
9. Hollenbeck (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	58	22	73
10. Rodino (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	248	12	95
11. Minish (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	A	R	W	R	R	W	R	200	17	92
12. Rinaldo (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	118	28	81
13. Courter (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	6	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	7	31	18
14. Guarini (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	33	6	85
15. Patten (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	A	W	203	16	93

NEW MEXICO

1. Lujan (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	2	5	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	39	125	24
2. Runnels (D)	A	A	A	A	W	W	A	0	2	W	W	W	A	A	W	A	A	W	A	W	A	33	112	23

NEW YORK

1. Carney (R)	A	W	W	W	R	R	W	2	4	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	8	30	21
2. Downey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	108	15	88
3. Ambro (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	6	1	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	97	28	78
4. Lent (R)	R	W	W	R	R	W	A	3	3	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	47	117	29
5. Wydler (R)	R	A	W	W	W	W	W	1	5	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	69	143	33
6. Wolff (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	6	0	W	R	W	A	R	R	A	W	R	R	R	R	175	26	87
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	215	14	94
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	A	R	R	R	A	R	5	0	R	R	R	R	A	R	A	A	R	R	A	A	196	12	94
9. Ferraro (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	33	4	89
10. Biaggi (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	5	1	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	151	27	85
11. Scheuer (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	6	0	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	165	16	91
12. Chisholm (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	163	10	94
13. Solarz (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	110	13	89
14. Richmond (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	6	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	A	114	9	93
15. Zeferetti (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	6	0	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	W	108	13	89
16. Holtzman (D)	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	5	0	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	131	14	90
17. Murphy J. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	A	R	W	172	24	88
18. Green (R)	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	4	3	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	33	24	58
19. Rangel (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	151	12	93
20. Weiss (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	74	7	91
21. Garcia (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	A	R	A	R	R	49	4	92
22. Bingham (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	185	18	91
23. Peyser (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	98	17	85
24. Ottinger (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	144	19	88
25. Fish (R)	R	W	A	W	R	W	W	2	4	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	A	79	98	45
26. Gilman (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	6	0	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	107	39	73
27. McHugh (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	A	W	W	R	R	R	W	100	21	83
28. Stratton (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	5	2	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	182	47	79
29. Solomon (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	A	W	W	A		9	28	24
30. McEwen (R)	A	W	A	W	W	W	A	0	4	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	32	156	17
31. Mitchell D. (R)	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	3	4	W	A	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	63	84	43
32. Hanley (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	5	2	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	A	179	29	86
33. Lee (R)	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	5	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	A	9	27	25
34. Horton (R)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	6	1	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	144	72	66
35. Conable (R)	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	0	6	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	A	35	169	17
36. LaFalce (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	6	1	A	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	98	27	78
37. Nowak (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	115	13	90
38. Kemp (R)	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	1	5	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	32	132	20
39. Lundine (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	6	1	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	76	20	79

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Jones W. (D)	A	W	R	W	R	R	R	4	2	W	R	W	A	R	R	R	W	A	W	W	W	70	121	37
2. Fountain (D)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	0	6	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	42	193	18
3. Whitley (D)	A	W	R	W	R	R	R	4	2	W	R	W	A	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	32	47	41
4. Andrews I. (D)	W	W	R	W	R	W	A	2	4	W	R	A	W	R	A	R	R	W	W	W	W	60	78	43
5. Neal (D)	W	W	R	W	W	A	R	2	4	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	A	W	R	A	53	70	43
6. Preyer (D)	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	4	3	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	98	81	55
7. Rose (D)	W	A	R	W	W	R	W	2	4	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	79	57	58
8. Hefner (D)	W	W	R	W	W	R	A	2	4	W	R	A	W	R	A	R	R	R	W	R	W	53	69	43
9. Martin (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	0	6	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	12	133	8
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	18	198	8
11. Gudger (D)	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	3	4	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	31	50	38

NORTH DAKOTA

AL Andrews M. (R)	R	W	W	A	A	W	W	1	4	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	68	150	29

OHIO

1. Gradison (R)	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	1	5	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	24	100	19
2. Luken (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	6	1	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	69	22	76
3. Hall T. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	32	7	82
4. Guyer (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	6	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	24	120	16
5. Latta (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	6	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	29	212	12
6. Harsha (R)	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	3	4	W	W	R	W	A	R	W	A	W	W	W	W	48	171	22
7. Brown C. (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	6	W	W	R	A	R	W	R	R	A	W	W	A	34	152	18
8. Kindness (R)	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	1	5	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	14	110	11
9. Ashley (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	5	2	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	212	32	87
10. Miller C. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	23	175	12
11. Stanton (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	2	5	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	65	141	32
12. Devine (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	25	215	10
13. Pease (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	6	1	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	64	18	78
14. Seiberling (D)	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	6	1	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	148	19	89
15. Wylie (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	5	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	44	148	23
16. Regula (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	6	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	45	106	30
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	1	6	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	23	203	10
18. Applegate (D)	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	5	2	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	58	24	71
19. Williams L. (R)	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	5	2	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	22	17	56
20. Oakar (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	73	8	90
21. Stokes (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	6	0	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	154	10	94
22. Vanik (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	218	23	90
23. Mottl (D)	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	5	1	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	86	37	70

OKLAHOMA

1. Jones J. (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	4	3	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	59	84	41
2. Synar (D)	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	5	2	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	W		19	19	50
3. Watkins (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	2	5	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	19	69	22
4. Steed (D)	R	W	R	W	R	W	R	4	3	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	162	97	63
5. Edwards M. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	7	73	9
6. English (D)	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	2	5	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	30	96	24

OREGON

1. AuCoin (D)	R	W	A	R	W	R	W	3	3	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	78	44	64
2. Ullman (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	5	1	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	183	58	76
3. Duncan R. (D)	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	5	1	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	97	45	68
4. Weaver (D)	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	5	1	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	102	18	84

PENNSYLVANIA

1. Myers M. (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	6	0	A	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	67	9	88
2. Gray (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	37	1	97
3. Lederer (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	71	9	89
4. Dougherty (R)	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	5	1	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	W	A	21	15	58
5. Schulze (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	1	6	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	22	102	18
6. Yatron (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	5	1	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	R	R	142	35	80
7. Edgar (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	6	1	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	A	R	R	R	R	106	16	87
8. Kostmayer (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	5	2	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	67	13	84
9. Shuster (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	20	127	14
10. McDade (R)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	6	1	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	W	W	144	71	67
11. Musto (D)	*	*	R	*	*	*	R	2	0	W	R	R	*	*	*	*	R	*	R	*	*	6	1	86
12. Murtha (D)	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	6	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	111	22	83
13. Coughlin (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	6	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	58	122	32
14. Moorhead W. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	A	R	W	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	A	212	19	92
15. Ritter (R)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	6	W	W	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	11	28	28
16. Walker (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	15	66	19
17. Ertel (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	6	1	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	54	24	69
18. Walgren (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	6	1	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	66	14	83
19. Goodling (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	6	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	A	W	W	W	30	91	25
20. Gaydos (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	6	0	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	154	16	91
21. Bailey (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	6	1	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	32	7	82
22. Murphy A. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	61	19	76
23. Clinger (R)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	2	5	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	16	20	44
24. Marks (R)	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	3	4	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	49	33	60
25. Atkinson (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	5	2	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	24	15	62

RHODE ISLAND

1. St Germain (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	200	21	90
2. Beard E. (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	6	1	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	112	15	88

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Davis (D)	R	A	A	A	R	R	R	4	0	W	R	W	R	A	W	R	W	R	A	W	W	94	55	63
2. Spence (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	6	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	27	143	16
3. Derrick (D)	W	R	R	R	R	R	A	5	1	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	68	52	57
4. Campbell (R)	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	0	6	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	3	34	8
5. Holland (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	5	0	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	A	W	W	W	A	58	48	55
6. Jenrette (D)	R	A	R	R	R	R	W	5	1	A	R	W	R	A	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	83	36	70

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Daschle (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	32	7	82
2. Abdnor (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	25	117	18

TENNESSEE

1. Quillen (R)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	5	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	29	180	14
2. Duncan J. (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	6	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	35	176	17
3. Bouquard (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	5	2	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	69	57	55
4. Gore (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	6	1	W	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	63	19	77
5. Boner (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	6	1	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	32	7	82
6. Beard R. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	A	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	A	W	A	17	120	12
7. Jones E. (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	6	1	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	101	72	58
8. Ford H. (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	6	1	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	A	112	13	90

TEXAS

1. Hall S. (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	6	A	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	19	67	22
2. Wilson C. (D)	R	W	A	R	R	R	W	4	2	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	90	50	64
3. Collins J. (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	14	170	7
4. Roberts (D)	W	W	R	W	R	W	A	2	4	W	W	A	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	62	146	30
5. Mattox (D)	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	4	3	W	R	W	A	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	48	32	60
6. Gramm (D)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	6	33	15
7. Archer (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	11	161	6
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	6	0	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	175	17	91
9. Brooks (D)	R	W	R	R	A	W	R	4	2	A	A	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	186	69	73
10. Pickle (D)	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	5	2	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	105	103	50
11. Leath (D)	A	W	W	W	R	R	W	2	4	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	8	28	22
12. Wright (D)	A	A	A	R	R	R	A	4	0	W	R	W	A	W	R	R	A	R	R	W	W	176	61	74
13. Hightower (D)	W	W	R	A	R	W	A	2	3	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	40	85	32
14. Wyatt (D)	A	W	W	A	R	W	R	2	3	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	6	30	17
15. de la Garza (D)	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	1	5	W	R	W	R	W	A	R	R	A	R	W	A	101	94	52
16. White (D)	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	2	5	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	79	130	38
17. Stenholm (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	6	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	W	6	32	16
18. Leland (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	34	3	92
19. Hance (D)	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	2	5	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	9	30	23
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	7	0	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	200	21	91
21. Loeffler (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	4	35	10
22. Paul (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	7	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4	52	11
23. Kazen (D)	R	W	A	R	R	R	W	4	2	A	A	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	101	99	51
24. Frost (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	6	1	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	24	15	62

UTAH

1. McKay (D)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	2	5	W	A	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	91	69	57
2. Marriott (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	6	W	W	A	W	W	W	A	W	A	W	W	A	10	63	13

VERMONT

AL Jeffords (R)	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	0	6	W	R	W	A	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	57	66	46

VIRGINIA

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How Your Senators Voted

	1 Lubbers Nomination	2 Zimmerman Nomination	3 Job Safety I	4 Job Safety II	5 Eight-Hour Day	6 Prevailing Wage	7 Migrant Farm Workers	8 Unemployment Benefits I	9 Unemployment Benefits II	10 Unemployment Benefits III	11 Retired Workers	12 Postal Workers	13 Auto Industry Jobs	Total Labor Votes R	Total Labor Votes W	14 Jobs for the Unemployed	15 Balanced Budget	16 Disability Insurance	17 Energy I	18 Energy II	19 Food Stamps	Cumulative Voting Record R	Cumulative Voting Record W	Cumulative Right Percentage %
ALABAMA																									
Heflin (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	9	4	W	W	R	W	R	R	20	14	59
Stewart (D)	R	R	R	W	W	R	A	W	W	R	R	R	R	8	4	W	W	R	R	R	R	23	11	68
ALASKA																									
Gravel (D)	R	R	R	W	R	A	R	R	W	R	R	A	W	8	3	A	A	A	W	A	R	108	25	81
Stevens (R)	W	R	W	W	R	A	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	7	5	W	W	W	W	R	R	84	71	54
ARIZONA																									
DeConcini (D)	R	R	W	R	R	A	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	7	5	W	R	R	R	R	R	42	31	58
Goldwater (R)	W	W	A	W	A	A	W	A	W	A	A	R	A	1	5	W	W	A	W	R	W	18	171	10
ARKANSAS																									
Bumpers (D)	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	6	7	A	W	R	R	R	R	62	49	56
Pryor (D)	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	5	8	W	W	R	R	W	R	19	19	50
CALIFORNIA																									
Cranston (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	11	1	R	R	R	R	W	A	148	16	91
Hayakawa (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	W	3	9	W	W	W	W	R	W	12	61	16
COLORADO																									
Hart (D)	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	8	5	W	W	W	W	W	R	88	28	76
Armstrong (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	1	12	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	35	3
CONNECTICUT																									
Ribicoff (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	A	W	W	7	2	R	W	R	R	A	A	168	25	86
Weicker (R)	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	9	2	R	R	R	R	W	A	93	49	65
DELAWARE																									
Biden (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	W	W	R	10	2	A	W	R	R	W	R	95	30	76
Roth (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	3	10	W	W	W	W	R	W	28	130	18
FLORIDA																									
Chiles (D)	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	7	6	W	W	W	R	R	R	71	87	45
Stone (D)	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	5	8	R	W	R	R	R	R	55	62	32
GEORGIA																									
Nunn (D)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	2	11	W	W	W	R	R	R	49	90	35
Talmadge (D)	R	A	A	A	R	A	A	W	W	A	R	R	R	5	2	W	W	W	R	A	R	83	138	38
HAWAII																									
Inouye (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	W	R	R	W	R	9	3	A	W	R	R	R	A	151	23	87
Matsunaga (D)	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	10	2	W	R	R	R	R	R	63	11	85
IDAHO																									
Church (D)	R	A	A	A	R	A	A	W	W	R	R	R	R	6	2	W	R	R	R	R	W	171	42	80
McClure (R)	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	1	10	W	W	W	W	R	W	14	118	11
ILLINOIS																									
Stevenson (D)	R	R	A	A	R	W	R	W	R	W	A	W	W	5	5	A	R	R	R	R	R	119	35	77
Percy (R)	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	A	R	W	R	6	6	A	W	W	R	W	W	97	62	61
INDIANA																									
Bayh (D)	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	11	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	172	11	94
Lugar (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	R	R	2	10	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	70	8
IOWA																									
Culver (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	12	0	W	R	R	R	W	R	99	10	91
Jepsen (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	1	12	W	W	W	A	R	R	3	33	8
KANSAS																									
Dole (R)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	R	4	8	W	W	W	W	W	R	30	130	19
Kassebaum (R)	W	R	A	A	W	W	W	W	R	A	R	R	W	4	6	W	W	W	W	W	W	8	26	24
KENTUCKY																									
Ford (D)	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	10	3	W	W	R	R	R	R	80	33	71
Huddleston (D)	R	R	W	W	R	A	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	7	4	W	W	R	R	R	R	91	37	71
LOUISIANA																									
Johnston (D)	W	R	A	A	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	6	5	W	W	W	W	R	W	49	76	39
Long (D)	A	A	A	A	R	A	W	W	A	R	A	R	R	4	2	W	W	W	W	R	R	115	113	50
MAINE																									
Mitchell (D)	*	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	*	R	W	*	*	7	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	2	78
Cohen (R)	W	R	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	3	9	W	W	W	R	W	W	11	25	31
MARYLAND																									
Sarbanes (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	13	0	R	R	R	R	W	R	71	2	97
Mathias (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	12	0	R	A	R	R	A	R	128	37	78
MASSACHUSETTS																									
Kennedy (D)	R	R	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	R	3	0	A	A	A	R	A	A	167	15	92
Tsongas (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	11	2	R	R	R	R	W	R	33	1	97
MICHIGAN																									
Levin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	12	1	R	R	R	R	R	R	36	2	95
Riegle (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	13	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	69	4	95
MINNESOTA																									
Boschwitz (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	2	11	W	W	W	W	W	W	6	32	16
Durenberger (R)	W	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	4	8	W	W	W	W	R	R	18	18	50
MISSISSIPPI																									
Stennis (D)	R	R	A	W	R	W	W	A	W	R	W	W	W	4	7	W	W	A	R	R	W	57	185	24
Cochran (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	2	11	A	W	W	W	W	R	6	30	17
MISSOURI																									
Eagleton (D)	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	10	2	R	R	R	R	R	R	137	23	86
Danforth (R)	R	R	W	W	R	A	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	5	7	W	W	W	W	R	R	27	49	36
MONTANA																									
Baucus (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	W	R	A	R	R	10	1	R	R	W	R	W	R	31	5	86
Melcher (D)	R	R	A	A	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	10	1	R	R	R	W	R	R	60	14	81
NEBRASKA																									
Exon (D)	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	4	9	W	W	W	R	R	R	13	22	37
Zorinsky (D)	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	4	9	W	W	W	W	R	R	24	53	31
NEVADA																									
Cannon (D)	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	A	R	R	R	5	7	W	W	W	R	R	A	135	79	63
Laxalt (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	1	12	W	W	W	W	W	W	14	93	13
NEW HAMPSHIRE																									
Durkin (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	13	0	A	W	R	R	R	R	91	11	89
Humphrey (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	1	12	W	W	W	W	W	A	3	34	8
NEW JERSEY																									
Bradley (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	13	0	R	R	R	R	R	A	36	1	97
Williams (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	12	0	R	R	R	R	W	A	212	16	93
NEW MEXICO																									
Domenici (R)	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	2	10	W	W	W	W	R	R	35	97	27
Schmitt (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	R	R	R	3	8	W	W	W	W	W	R	13	58	18
NEW YORK																									
Moynihan (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	13	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	70	5	93
Javits (R)	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	12	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	217	34	86
NORTH CAROLINA																									
Morgan (D)	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	3	10	W	W	R	W	R	R	41	68	38
Helms (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	1	12	W	W	W	W	W	W	14	123	10
NORTH DAKOTA																									
Burdick (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	11	2	W	R	R	R	R	R	183	33	85
Young (R)	W	W	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	R	R	2	8	W	W	A	W	R	W	54	184	23
OHIO																									
Glenn (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	A	W	R	W	R	R	9	3	R	W	R	R	W	R	87	26	77
Metzenbaum (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	12	1	A	R	R	R	R	R	78	8	91
OKLAHOMA																									
Boren (D)	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	6	7	W	W	W	W	R	W	12	26	32
Bellmon (R)	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	A	W	W	A	W	W	1	10	W	W	W	W	R	W	34	128	21
OREGON																									
Hatfield (R)	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	3	10	R	R	R	R	R	R	97	74	57
Packwood (R)	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	A	R	R	A	W	W	6	5	A	W	W	W	W	R	76	85	47
PENNSYLVANIA																									
Heinz (R)	R	R	W	R	R	R	A	R	W	R	R	R	W	9	3	R	W	R	W	W	R	49	24	67
Schweiker (R)	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	5	8	R	W	W	W	R	W	125	47	73
RHODE ISLAND																									
Pell (D)	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	11	1	R	R	R	R	R	A	191	17	92
Chafee (R)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W	8	5	R	R	W	W	R	R	42	31	58
SOUTH CAROLINA																									
Hollings (D)	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	2	10	W	W	W	R	R	W	84	92	48
Thurmond (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	R	W	1	11	W	W	W	W	R	W	29	216	12
SOUTH DAKOTA																									
McGovern (D)	R	R	W	R	R	A	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	9	1	R	R	R	R	W	R	159	20	89
Pressler (R)	W	W	W	W	A	W	W	A	W	R	A	R	W	2	8	W	A	R	W	W	A	11	20	35
TENNESSEE																									
Sasser (D)	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	8	5	W	R	R	R	R	R	52	21	71
Baker (R)	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	A	A	W	W	A	1	9	A	W	A	W	A	W	41	118	26
TEXAS																									
Bentsen (D)	R	R	A	W	R	A	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	6	5	W	W	W	W	R	W	73	82	47
Tower (R)	W	W	A	A	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	2	8	W	W	W	W	W	W	18	182	9
UTAH																									
Garn (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	2	11	W	W	W	W	W	W	13	103	11
Hatch (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	2	11	W	W	W	W	W	W	7	66	10
VERMONT																									
Leahy (D)	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	11	2	R	A	R	R	W	R	93	24	79
Stafford (R)	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	8	5	W	R	R	W	W	R	103	46	69
VIRGINIA																									
Byrd H. (I)	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	4	9	W	W	W	W	W	W	25	167	13
Warner (R)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	2	11	W	W	W	W	R	R	6	32	16
WASHINGTON																									
Jackson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	11	2	R	W	R	R	R	R	234	14	94
Magnuson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	11	2	R	R	R	R	R	R	230	19	92
WEST VIRGINIA																									
Byrd R. (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	8	5	W	W	R	R	W	R	155	87	64
Randolph (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	11	2	R	R	R	R	R	R	173	53	77
WISCONSIN																									
Nelson (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	13	0	R	R	R	R	R	R	177	27	87
Proxmire (D)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	9	4	W	W	W	R	W	W	180	61	75
WYOMING																									
Simpson (R)	W	W	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	1	11	W	W	W	W	W	W	1	36	3
Wallop (R)	A	A	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	1	10	W	W	W	W	W	W	9	66	12

Key to Symbols

R Voted Right or was paired Right.

W Voted Wrong or was paired Wrong.

A Absent and not paired.

* Not in Congress at time.

Votes by senators while members of the House are not included in this record.

Labor's Stand on Major Issues in the Senate

1. Lubbers Nomination

Few positions in the federal government have as far reaching an effect on union organizing and collective bargaining activities as the office of general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board. Under the National Labor Relations Act, the general counsel is charged with setting the agenda of the NLRB by deciding which unfair labor practice complaints should be issued and how the resulting cases should be litigated. The general counsel also is in charge of NLRB regional offices and the board's cases in court. Because of these considerable responsibilities the general counsel is nominated by the President and then must be confirmed by the Senate.

In 1979 President Carter nominated William A. Lubbers, a 27-year veteran of the NLRB, to be its next general counsel. The AFL-CIO strongly backed this well-qualified nominee while businessmen and the right wing attempted to block the nomination by a filibuster led by Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah). The filibuster was short-lived as the Senate by a 62-34 vote on Apr. 22, 1980, obtained the three-fifths vote necessary to invoke cloture and end debate. The nomination was later approved.

For cloture—Right. Against cloture—Wrong.

2. Zimmerman Nomination

The business-conservative alliance in the Senate, stung by its earlier defeat on the nomination of Lubbers as general counsel of the NLRB, sought to even the score by torpedoing Donald A. Zimmerman's nomination to be a member of the board. Again Sen. Hatch led a filibuster to block confirmation. The Chamber of Commerce fell into lockstep with a telephone-telegram campaign against Zimmerman aimed at "swing" Senators. The filibuster was broken on the third try as the Senate by a 63-31 vote on Aug. 5, 1980, obtained the 60-plus vote margin necessary to invoke cloture and end debate. The nomination was later confirmed 68-27.

Zimmerman had been a long-time Republican minority counsel for the Senate Labor Committee and served as a principle adviser to Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.). His nomination had the full support of the AFL-CIO.

For cloture—Right. Against cloture—Wrong.

3. Job Safety I

Since its enactment in 1970, the Occupational Safety & Health Act, which guarantees workers in the private sector a safe working environment, has been significantly weakened as a result of congressional approval of a succession of amendments. One such amendment, added by Sen. Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.) last year to the fiscal year 1980 Labor Dept. appropriations bill, exempts from routine federal job safety inspection businesses with ten or fewer employees which qualify as so-called "non-hazardous" worksites. As a result, 37 percent of all businesses and more than 5.2 million workers are unprotected. Even worse, penalties cannot be assessed for serious, non-serious, or repeated safety violations found as a result of an investigation of a worker's complaint about a safety hazard in an exempted establishment. Based on 1978 data, 120 fatalities and 190,000 injuries occurred at jobsites now exempted by this amendment.

With this provision scheduled to expire at the end of the current appropriation, Sen. David Boren (D-Okla.) led the conservative, big business drive to keep it alive. On July 29, 1980, Boren succeeded as the Senate agreed by a 48-36 vote to add his anti-worker amendment, retaining the Schweiker proviso, to an unrelated pension reform bill.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

4. Job Safety II—Mine Safety

The 1977 Mine Safety & Health Act transferred to the Labor Dept. job safety jurisdiction over the mining industry. Given the hazardous nature of mining operations, MSHA has developed more stringent safety standards and employs tougher enforcement procedures than those for worksites covered by OSHA.

The conservative assault against MSHA came during Senate debate on an unrelated pension reform bill. Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.) proposed to weaken MSHA job safety authority by moving responsibility over stone, sand, gravel and clay from MSHA to OSHA. These classifications of mining account for half of all fatalities in the metal and non-metal mining industry. Despite AFL-CIO opposition, the Wallop amendment was approved by a 52-37 vote on July 29, 1980.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

5. Eight-Hour Day

Even the longstanding guarantee of the eight-hour day did not escape the conservative assault. During debate on a coal-related energy bill, Sen. Henry Bellmon (R-Okla.) tried to eliminate the requirement of the Contract Work Hours Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Act that employers with federal contracts pay overtime rates for work in excess of eight hours per day. Without such overtime pay protections, the eight-hour standard would be seriously undermined by employers demanding a longer workday from their employees without having to pay just compensation. This anti-worker amendment was killed when the Senate approved 58-36 a tabling motion by Sen. Bennett Johnston (D-La.) on June 24, 1980.

For tabling—Right. Against tabling—Wrong.

6. Protection of Prevailing Wages

The unrelenting conservative attack on the nation's basic labor laws continued in 1980 as once again the Davis-Bacon Act became a target for destruction. The 48-year-old law requires the payment of prevailing wages to workers on federally financed construction projects. That gives local contractors who uphold the labor standards of the community a fair chance to compete for government projects, rather than being undercut by outside firms bringing in cut-rate labor.

The Davis-Bacon Act also assures stability in a notoriously unstable industry, guarantees adequate wage rates to allow for the recruitment, training and maintenance of a skilled construction labor force within the local area, and helps protect the government against fly-by-night operators seeking to win government contracts by paying wages too low to attract competent craftsmen.

Leading the attack against Davis-Bacon, Sen. Roger Jepsen (R-Iowa) tried to cripple its application to construction of federal buildings by exempting application of the law to at least ten percent of these construction projects. On a tabling motion by Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.) the Jepsen amendment was defeated by a 48-34 vote on June 20, 1980.

For tabling—Right. Against tabling—Wrong.

7. Protecting Migrant Farm Workers

In 1963, Congress enacted the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act to safeguard migrant farm workers from a well-documented pattern of exploitation and abuse at the hands of contractors who act as hiring agents for these workers. The law also imposes safe housing and transportation requirements on labor contractors.

During debate on an unrelated child nutrition bill, Sen. David Boren (D-Okla.) successfully added an amendment that all but repealed the 1963 law and its protections primarily by exempting all farmers, farm cooperatives, food processers, canners and other agricultural operations. Despite strong AFL-CIO objections, the Boren amendment was approved by a 57-37 vote on July 24, 1980.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

8. Unemployment Compensation I

One of the first programs victimized by the balanced budget panic was extended federal unemployment compensation benefits for jobless American workers. In the panic to cut federal spending the Senate slashed jobless aid funds at the same time the recession was putting more Americans out of work.

The cuts in unemployment benefits came on a "reconciliation" bill forcing a wide range of spending cuts in response to Senate approval of the first "balanced" budget resolution. One of several anti-worker, unemployment compensation reductions would require jobless workers to take any "reasonable" job offered or risk losing their unemployment benefits. In other words, a laid-off, $10 per hour skilled worker could be forced to take a job at the minimum wage or less or risk losing unemployment benefits. An effort by Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) to knock out this regressive provision was defeated by a 27-60 vote on June 30, 1980.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

9. Unemployment Benefits II

A 1976 congressionally-approved revision, effective in 1980, cut unemployment benefits for retirees who also receive pensions. This regressive provision allows states to offset, dollar for dollar, the unemployment compensation benefits payable to an individual receiving social security, pension, retirement pay, annuity or any other similar payment based on the individual's previous work. The result: thousands of pensioners, who had taken jobs to augment their pensions but were laid off in the current recession, now find their unemployment compensation reduced by the amount of their pension benefits.

During debate on a bill that slashed extended federal unemployment benefits for jobless workers, the Senate approved a labor-backed modifier of the 1976 law limiting the pension offset to cases in which a worker's pension and unemployment benefits are attributable to the same employer. Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) tried to improve upon that and further ease the 1976 restriction by requiring states to exclude employees' contributions to their pension in deducting the amount of pension payments from unemployment benefits. His amendment failed by a 23-69 vote on Mar. 4, 1980.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

10. Unemployment Benefits III

A key federal unemployment benefits program is Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA). Created in 1962, the program is specifically designed to assist U.S. workers and firms hurt by foreign trade. Over the last decade these injuries—loss of jobs and loss of business—have occurred at an ever-increasing rate because of explicit

(Continued on next page)



Labor's Stand on Major Issues in the Senate

(Continued from preceding page)

government trade policies adopted in full knowledge that some industrial sectors would suffer import-related economic declines.

With thousands of workers and many firms newly qualifying for TAA benefits in 1980, the AFL-CIO succeeded in adding $1.1 billion in new funds for the program to a supplemental appropriations bill. Sen. Henry Bellmon (R-Okla.) led conservatives with an amendment to cut benefits available to jobless workers. The Bellmon amendment was ruled to be non-germane. His appeal of that ruling was laid aside when the Senate approved 65-24 a tabling motion by Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.) on June 27, 1980.

For tabling—Right. Against tabling—Wrong.

11. Retired Workers

Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.), the leader of the balanced-budget pack, tried to permanently victimize retired federal workers. Under his chairmanship, the Budget Committee had voted to reduce from twice a year to once a year the cost-of-living adjustment for the pensions of federal workers in fiscal year 1981 only. Seeing an opportunity to inflict still more damage on federal retirees, Hollings tried to make this temporary reduction permanent during Senate debate on a "reconciliation" bill forcing a number of spending reductions in response to Senate adoption of the first "balanced" budget resolution. His amendment was rejected by a 30-59 vote on June 30, 1980.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

12. Postal Workers' Jobs

The U.S. mail was one of the major federal programs targeted for huge budget reductions in the congressional stampede to balance the federal budget. The Senate Budget Committee proposed in the first budget resolution, which sets spending targets for the coming fiscal year, a massive $16 billion reduction in federal spending. (See vote #15) This included a $588 million reduction in funds for the Postal Service.

This spending cut alone would have eliminated Saturday mail delivery and cost 40,000 postal workers their jobs. However, elimination of Saturday service would not be cost-efficient because of the logjam of mail weekends would produce. Therefore, termination of one day of mid-week mail delivery was a likely alternative if the postal budget cuts were enacted. During floor debate Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio) successfully restored $300 million to the budget bill to save Saturday service and postal jobs. A tabling motion by Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.) to sidetrack the Glenn amendment was defeated 27-69 on May 12, 1980.

For tabling—Wrong. Against tabling—Right.

13. Auto Industry Jobs

Massive retooling needs and the flood of imported cars helped put the nation's third largest auto manufacturer—Chrysler—on the brink of economic collapse in late 1979. The jobs of nearly a half-million workers in steel, glass, rubber, metal, leather and other supplier industries as well as Chrysler auto workers hung in the balance. Several states and many communities were also threatened with economic disaster if Chrysler closed its doors.

To prevent that from happening, the AFL-CIO backed legislation providing a $1.5 billion federal loan guarantee to Chrysler. The loan was dependent upon the company finding $2 billion in matching funds from workers, dealers and creditors. The Senate version demanded $525 million in wage concessions by Chrysler union workers. By a 53-44 vote on Dec. 19, 1979, the Senate approved the loan package.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

14. Jobs for the Unemployed

During debate on a Defense Dept. appropriations bill, Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.) tried to assist areas experiencing economic distress and high unemployment by setting aside a limited amount of funding for defense supply contracts for these areas. His amendment was backed by the AFL-CIO as a means of targeting federal spending to areas most in need. Although the jobless rate was increasing, the Senate rejected the Moynihan amendment by a 29-59 vote on Nov. 6, 1979.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

15. Balanced Budget

In a political panic to balance the federal budget, Congress in 1980 slashed $16 billion in spending for such programs as education, health, transportation, jobs and energy development. An estimated half-million workers would lose their jobs as a direct result of these symbolic cuts. Particularly hard hit as the recession deepened were the very federal jobs programs used in the past to ease the shock of economic downturns. Ironically, no sooner had Congress balanced the budget, than higher unemployment and continuing inflation unbalanced it once again.

The AFL-CIO had strongly opposed balancing the federal budget at a time of economic decline as an empty political gesture that would do nothing to address the root causes of inflation—skyrocketing energy costs, exorbitant interest rates and rising food and medical care costs. The AFL-CIO warned that the meat-axing of essential federal programs would increase unemployment while deepening the current recession.

During consideration of the 1981 budget resolution, which sets spending targets for the coming fiscal year, the Budget Committee slashed domestic spending, including anti-recession programs, in order to increase defense outlays even beyond the higher level sought by the Administration. Thus, the inflexibility of the balanced budget had resulted in the committee sacrificing one national priority—fighting the recession—for another—increasing national defense. On the floor, Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) tried to cut the defense budget by $2 billion and restore the funds to anti-recession and other domestic programs. On a tabling motion by Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.), the Senate rejected the Nelson motion by a 64-30 vote on May 7, 1980.

For tabling—Wrong. Against tabling—Right.

16. Assisting Disabled Workers

Another victim of the balanced-budget drive was the federal social security system's benefits to permanently disabled workers unable to be re-employed. In 1979, the Carter Administration proposed sharp cutbacks in disability insurance benefits at a time when participation rates were at a 20-year low and the disability fund was running a surplus. In 1980, the Senate Finance Committee reported legislation to lower benefits for future disabled workers by an average of 15 percent and to sharply restrict the right of young disabled workers to exclude low-earnings years in computing benefits. The AFL-CIO strongly opposed these cutbacks.

During Senate debate, labor backed an amendment by Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) to largely restore provisions of existing law that would maintain the present disability benefit formula. The Senate rejected the Metzenbaum amendment by a 47-47 tie vote on Jan. 30, 1980.

For—Right. Against—Wrong.

17. Energy I—Oil Industry Profits

Early in 1979, President Carter decontrolled the price of domestically produced crude oil, an action the Treasury Dept. acknowledges will cost consumers $1.1 trillion over the next 10 years. This action is already having a catastrophic inflationary effect on the economy and the pocketbooks of workers.

To recover billions of dollars in excess oil company profits for development of alternative energy sources, the President proposed a windfall profits tax. The AFL-CIO found the proposal inadequate and, facing a Congress unwilling to reinstate price controls, urged a tougher windfall tax. However, the Senate Finance Committee cut the meager Carter proposal in half, thus allowing a windfall giveaway of over $800 billion to the oil company giants.

During floor debate, the AFL-CIO backed several amendments to increase the windfall profits tax on the big oil companies. One such proposal was offered by Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) and Majority Leader Robert Byrd (D-W. Va.). By taxing certain categories of oil exempted by the Finance Committee bill, it would add $30.8 billion in higher oil company taxes. In a parliamentary maneuver, Sen. Russell Long (D-La.) tried to table the first amendment to which the Bradley-Byrd amendment was offered. That tabling effort failed by a 44-63 vote on Dec. 12, 1979. The Bradley-Byrd amendment was later approved.

For tabling—Wrong. Against tabling—Right.

18. Energy II—Energy Development

One of the major bills of the 96th Congress, designed to secure energy independence for the United States, was a $20-billion proposal to provide financial incentives to private industry to develop synthetic fuels. Once underway this new energy industry would also create thousands of new job opportunities for American workers.

During debate, Sen. Paul Tsongas (D-Mass.) tried to slash in half the funds for this energy program. His amendment also knocked out a key AFL-CIO-backed provision to allow government ownership of synthetic fuel corporations if there proved to be insufficient interest in the private sector. On a tabling motion by Sen. Bennett Johnston (D-La.), the Tsongas proposal was defeated 55-37 on Nov. 7, 1979.

For tabling—Right. Against tabling—Wrong.

19. Food Stamps

Senate conservatives went on a rampage in 1980 in an effort to slash spending for several key federal programs. One such program—food stamps for the poor—provides about $1.05 a day per person to help feed millions of impoverished Americans. Sen. James McClure (R-Ida.) offered an amendment to a food stamp funding bill to reduce benefits for poor families whose children are eligible to receive a meal through the federal school lunch program. That program provides free or reduced-price lunches to hungry school children. His amendment was crushed by a 30-58 vote on May 14, 1980.

For—Wrong. Against—Right.

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Council Statement

Strong Industrial Base Vital To Nation's Economic Health

Following is a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on Reindustrialization, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20, 1980.

THE FUTURE ECONOMIC HEALTH of the nation requires a strong industrial base to produce the goods America needs and wants. What remains of America's industrial base is being buffeted by a variety of forces as the nation continues to slip closer to a service-dominated economy.

It is time for the government to take the lead in developing a new partnership with labor and business to help re-establish a growing, diversified and secure industrial economy. Such a partnership may be difficult to achieve because of recent and continuing business hostility to basic aspirations of workers and their unions. However, such an effort to establish a limited partnership must be made.

THE MODERNIZATION of existing plant and equipment and the creation of new capacity are needed in many industries. This will require the combined efforts of labor, business and government to design and implement a comprehensive reindustrialization program. The effort must include a broad spectrum of industrial activities, so that America will have a diversified industrial capacity to meet its basic needs and to protect the security of the nation. To plan such a program will require the cooperation of the major economic forces in the country, and to implement it will require large amounts of capital.

The AFL-CIO urges the creation of a National Reindustrialization Board, consisting of representatives of the public, labor and industry, which would recommend the priority and magnitude of reindustrialization to be undertaken in various industrial sectors and geographic regions, in light of the national economic and security interests.

The board should have appropriate industrial and regional subcommittees to review the special needs of specific industries, as well as the particular problems faced by geographic regions. The board should review the recommendations of the industrial and regional subcommittees as they relate to industrial development in areas of high unemployment, and should aim to restore and revive the urban economic base.

THE BOARD SHOULD favor investments in areas served by mass transit facilities to further energy savings. The board should encourage the use of American-built equipment in its development strategies. The board should seek to forestall shortages or bottlenecks that might have inflationary repercussions. In the process, the board could also play an important role in reviewing inflationary forces that might be evidenced in the particular industrial sectors.

The board should also be empowered to direct the activities of a Reindustrialization Financing Corporation (RFC), which would make or guarantee loans or participate in loans made by private lenders to finance reindustrialization projects.

The RFC should have access to both public and private funds to enhance its lending capability. Specific provision should be made to qualify pension funds to invest part of their assets in the RFC. Pension investments should be guaranteed.

THE RFC SHOULD invest in private and quasi-public ventures through direct loans, loan guarantees and below market-rate financing, and should supplement and complement existing public investment programs in building and developing facilities that serve as industrial infrastructure and encourage development.

In addition to the funds appropriated by Congress to the RFC, the board should also have the power to use tax policy as a tool for reindustrialization. This will require structuring business tax policy in terms of precise and planned goals by making the tax incentives more flexible and selective rather than across the board.

For example, the board should have the authority to determine and allocate business tax incentives, such as investment tax credits and depreciation allowances, to particular firms on the basis of need and individual certificates of necessity. Those benefits must not simply become devices for multinational corporations and others to use tax breaks to operate plants abroad and import products in competition with U.S.-made goods.

SINCE THE BOARD would target specific tax allotments approved by Congress, the Congress would maintain oversight responsibility. Yet, the expertise of public and private parties would be brought together to solve the nation's economic problems. At the same time, the experience in particular segments of industry could be monitored and evaluated.

While individuals and business will remain unfettered in terms of making their own business decisions, the granting of additional governmental funds and tax reductions will be based upon the general national interests.

Any reindustrialization policy must take account of the problem of plant closings. The devastating effects on workers and their communities from unannounced, sudden plant shutdowns and relocations should be eased by legislation requiring advance notification, financial assistance to workers, and basic employee protections of collective bargaining rights, relocation expenses, severance pay, continuation of pension and health care benefits and job retraining.

A REINDUSTRIALIZATION program will require the cooperation and participation of everyone in society: taxpayers, through the government, would bear the burden of direct and indirect financial outlays; business would invest capital in needed expansion and modernization, and the pension funds of workers would also be used to invest in future economic health for the nation.

Only through true cooperative action, reflecting a balance of the interests of the public, labor and industry can the reindustrialization program objectives be achieved. The success of the program is vital for each of the interests concerned and for the nation as a whole.

Bolstering U.S. Industries

Support for Union Label Seen Holding Back Tide of Imports

PURCHASE OF union label goods and services can be a significant element in fighting the recession and bolstering the nation's industries.

That was the Labor Day theme spelled out by Sec.-Treas. Earl McDavid of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. on Labor News Conference. McDavid termed the union label the best guarantee of top quality products made under decent working conditions in the United States.

He said that because not all union-made items carry a union label, his department, AFL-CIO unions and local central labor councils have mounted a year-round program to identify those items and services for both union families and the public at large by brand names and lists of specific stores or other establishments that provide them.

McDavid said "consumer awareness of the importance of the union label has grown substantially in recent years." He said consumers are sensitive to the adverse impact of unlimited imports and know that a product that is union-made is American-made.

NOTING THAT the department he heads also has a principal responsibility for marshaling support for national boycotts endorsed by the AFL-CIO, McDavid said that contrary to the popular concept that boycotts are widespread, there are currently only 21 such national efforts in progress. He pointed out that AFL-CIO endorsement of a boycott comes only upon the request of an affiliated international union and after careful research and consideration.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

A CONTINUING strength of America lies in the ingenuity and cooperative spirit of its people at the grass roots. A new resource book, "People Power: What Communities Are Doing to Counter Inflation," offers numerous examples of how people have united to meet common needs.

One story is about Helen McManus, who had more than her share of bad luck during the last half of 1979. She was the victim of broken bones and a stroke, and was hospitalized for 100 days. But one thing went right. "I came away with no bills," she said. "Now that really means something!"

McManus, a 40-year resident of Seattle, is one of 275,000 people in the Puget Sound area who belong to Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound, one of the oldest health maintenance organizations in the country.

GHC OFFERS its members comprehensive health care for prepaid fees. McManus's monthly GHC payment of $50 in 1979 entitled her to choose a family practitioner from among 289 GHC doctors and to use the services of 11 community medical clinics and two hospitals. The plan covered lab tests, surgery, ambulance service and unlimited doctor visits.

Most HMOs are created and operated by doctors, other health professionals or private companies. But GHC is run by a board made up of and elected by consumer members, giving consumers a direct say in the quality of their care and in what new services are established.

The description of the Puget Sound HMO and how it operates is included in a discussion of alternative health care that appears in "People Power."

The book was issued by the federal Office of Consumer Affairs, headed by Esther Peterson, President Carter's aide for consumer affairs. "People Power" is a how-to book that uses real success stories as examples of ways citizens can work together with private and public resources to meet their needs and also fight inflation.

THE HEALTH CHAPTER that describes Seattle's GHC includes basic information on HMOs—what they generally cover and do not cover, the different types of plans, names and locations of other HMOs, and where to go for funding.

Sections on food and housing include the following examples:

Greenmarket in New York City, started with the aid of private foundation grants, offers local farmers the opportunity to increase their incomes by selling directly to consumers at prices below those of grocery stores.

Many residents of the low-income, ethnically diverse south side of Minneapolis had been in the clutches of finance companies for years and were plagued with poor credit ratings, bankruptcies, and other problems that result when borrowed cash comes at a premium. Lack of financing and high interest rates were causing area small businesses to fold and housing to deteriorate rapidly.

The residents formed a Community Development Credit Union, a neighborhood-owned and operated financial institution dedicated to boosting the community's economy.

In its appendices, "People Power" describes programs of federal agencies and lists addresses and phone numbers to assist consumers.

With the cost of living putting a strain on family budgets and limited public and private resources, "People Power" can provide useful models for those seeking ways to begin a community project. Single copies of the 411-page book are available free from the Consumer Information Center, Dept. 682-H, Pueblo, Colo. 81009.



UNION LABEL on goods and services is the best guarantee of top quality and a key element in fighting the recession and bolstering the nation's industries, Sec.-Treas. Earl McDavid, center, of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Alan Adams, left, of Employment Relations Report and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO public affairs interview is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

Kirkland on Labor Day:

Democracy Gives Life to American Unions

By Lane Kirkland

TODAY IS THE EIGHTY-SIXTH celebration of Labor Day since Congress voted to set aside the first Monday in September in honor of those whose toil built the greatest nation on earth.

Labor Day traditionally marks a turning point of the year. For children, it means the end of summer vacation and the start of a new school year. For their parents, it marks the last long weekend summer holiday.

For trade unionists, it is a day for taking stock, for looking back at what they have accomplished and for looking forward to what lies ahead for their families, their unions and their country.

This year, as every four years, Labor Day marks the kickoff of the presidential election and that, too, is a matter of deep concern to workers.

FROM ITS beginning, the American labor movement has been as heavily involved in the nation's political life as in its economic life. Workers depend for their progress on the ballot box as well as the bargaining table.

Because labor's political concerns and activities are not as widely understood as they should be, I would like to tell you a little about the past, as well as about the future.

The earliest and longest of the political battles workers have fought was for the right to vote, the most basic of all rights.

Everyone knows that black Americans and women had to fight long and hard for the right to vote, but few know that workers, too, had to struggle for nearly a half-century after the War for Independence for a voice in the nation's political life.

The concepts of the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal" and that government "derives its just powers from the consent of the governed" were not embodied in the Constitution. Voting rights and procedures were left to the state legislatures, which promptly restricted voting rights to property owners. Not until 1790 did the first state—Pennsylvania—break the property barrier and admit taxpaying workers to the election place. It took 30 years more of struggle before other states followed suit.

THE RIGHT to vote gave the American labor movement its first great impetus. Workers and their unions were by no means satisfied with the conditions of life. And armed with the basic tool of citizenship, they set about to make some constructive changes.

The first public-interest campaign of the fledgling labor movement was for a system of free, universal public education for their children. The first breakthrough came in the 1820s, but the struggle is still going on. In every generation, progress has been made toward creating the finest public school system on earth, but there is still a great deal of room for improvement, and we intend to see that improvements are made.

Since the 1820s, the labor movement has fought for a great many other things—for an end to child labor, for the 10-hour workday and then the 8-hour workday; for an end to imprisonment for debt; for workers' compensation for those injured on the job; for a universal social security system to permit those no longer able to work to live in dignity.

On behalf of the aged and the poor, the labor movement led the fight for Medicare and Medicaid, and we intend to continue the struggle on that front until all Americans have full access to the health care they need at a cost that they can afford.

ALMOST a century ago—in organizing the first successful, continuing national labor center that is now the AFL-CIO—American trade unionists announced their intention of advancing their legislative program by helping to elect candidates who share labor's concerns and goals.

In setting that course, labor made a conscious decision to concern itself exclusively with issues, rather than personalities. We chose to support those who stood with us on the issues—without regard to their political party. We chose to be independent to support who we wish, rather than to establish a political labor party or to tie the labor movement to the fortunes of any existing political party.

We have established a strong and effective political machine in our Committee on Political Education—COPE—and we are proud of its record. But we are even prouder of its democratic character, and of the fact that "bossism" plays no part in it. Let me explain.

Later this week, the AFL-CIO General Board will meet in Washington to consider the question of a labor endorsement in this year's presidential election.

To make an endorsement, two-thirds of the General Board members—who are elected leaders of America's unions—must agree on which candidates come closest to sharing labor's goals and which are more likely to advance the interests of workers and their families.

To help make their decision, they will have before them the platforms of the major parties, the voting records, political history and pledges of the candidates and the legislative program of the AFL-CIO itself.

THE RECOMMENDATION they make extends only to candidates for the president and vice president. The national AFL-CIO has no voice in the endorsement of candidates for the Senate or House, let alone for state or local office. Those endorsements can be made only by the delegates to the 50 state labor federations and the 744 local central labor bodies. And they, too, can endorse only when two-thirds of the delegates are in agreement.

It should go without saying that in no case is any union or any union member bound to support any labor-endorsed candidate. Union members are the broadest cross section of the American public that exists. They hold all shades of opinion and cover the entire spectrum of political allegiance. They are under no coercion or discipline of any kind because of their union membership. When they step into the voting booth, union members are free to vote as they wish. And we wouldn't have it any other way.

Indeed, we work so hard to uphold democratic principles because our unions cannot live or function under any other system. Corporations live and do business under various forms of dictatorships, some even thrive. But unions can no more live without democracy than a fish without water.

Freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of association are not just pleasant luxuries that we could live without if the going gets tough. They are indispensable to the survival of free trade unions.

Without each and all of these rights, workers cannot band together, hold meetings, elect officers, establish mutual goals and take action to correct their grievances.

THESE SAME rights are indispensable to political democracy. Without them, opposition political parties cannot be formed: citizens cannot elect or remove or reconstitute their governments. The will of the majority carries no weight; decisions are made behind closed doors and enforced by the power of wealth or arms or both.

And so workers have personal, as well as collective, interests in preserving an open society in which every vote carries equal weight and in which there is a climate of respect for human rights.

All that workers are guaranteed in such a climate is the right to struggle, and that is all they ask. They do not have and do not want any guarantees that they will be victorious.

We are concerned, however, by the imbalances that result from the excessive influence of money in politics. Large campaign contributors have far more than their share of power in the Congress and in the state legislatures. For example, big business, with its political action committees, succeeded in blocking the most modest legislation to help secure the rights of workers under existing law to form or join unions of their own choice. For years, the medical and insurance lobbies, always among the leaders in making campaign contributions, have succeeded in blocking national health insurance.

THE ONLY effective balance to the power of accumulated wealth is the power of accumulated votes.

Because it is the bedrock of democracy, we hold the right to vote as the most precious of all rights. It is the mechanism through which the people decide which parties and which candidates will govern, and which policies and programs that government will pursue.

Why, then, do so many Americans fail to go to the polls and make their opinions heard on what those policies and programs ought to be?

One reason is that a great many are discouraged and, in effect, disenfranchised by confusing and restrictive voter registration laws. Changing those laws to make it easier for voters to qualify is a goal that labor has pursued for a long time. We believe it is vital to the nation's political health to bring down these barriers to maximum participation in elections.

But there are millions of nonvoters who don't have that excuse.

IN THE 1976 presidential election, only a little more than 53 percent of the nation's eligible voters bothered to go to the polls. We are proud of the fact that a far higher percentage of union members voted, but still it was not 100 percent.

Some said voters had been turned off by the Watergate scandals, that they saw no difference between the candidates, and that one vote, after all, would make no difference.

Such excuses make no sense whatever.

Watergate was the best reason in the world to get involved in politics—the best reason to be discriminating about candidates and to vote for persons of integrity who would not turn the power of government to personal advantage. It does matter who sits in the White House.

And one vote matters, too. The 1960 election of John F. Kennedy, the 1968 election of Richard Nixon and the 1976 election of Jimmy Carter were all decided by the narrowest of margins.

EACH OF THOSE elections made an enormous difference, for better or worse, and not only in the kind of legislation those presidents promoted.

It is the President who decides, with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall sit on the Supreme Court and on other federal courts. Those appointments are not just for the term of the Administration in power, but for life.

It is the President who selects the Attorney General and the federal prosecutors who decide how the laws shall be enforced. It is the President who selects the heads of the federal regulatory agencies who administer the acts of Congress. All of these decisions make a difference that continues to be felt for years by every citizen in the land.

Above all, the personal biases of the President, the national goals pursued by the President and the way the President perceives the needs and the future of the American people, make a difference.

In Election Year 1980, the platforms of the major parties and the pledges of the major candidates outline fundamentally different approaches to America's problems.

THE MEMBERS OF the AFL-CIO will carefully study those differences, and they are many and deep. In our view, the one key issue that matters most to American workers and their families is the issue of work itself—the question of jobs, the difference between striving for full employment and settling for mass unemployment.

Unemployment is much more than an economic issue. It is the major social issue in America. Solving the unemployment problem is the key to solving the problems of poverty, civil rights, high taxes and high federal budget deficits. Putting people on payrolls, instead of welfare rolls, is the key to social stability and economic expansion. To us, employment is the cutting edge issue in this campaign.

The voters are offered two very different versions of what America's goals should be and how we are to try to reach them. Every one of us should play an active part in making the choice as to which version will be tried, because our future as a nation with a strong economy is at stake.

We call on every American who is eligible to register now and to go to the polls on Nov. 4.

Democracy works if it is made to work. To make America work and keep it working, we say vote as you please, but please vote.

A Time to Take Stock of Labor's Role

From a Labor Day statement by Robert A. Georgine, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Council.

ON THIS LABOR DAY 1980, it would seem appropriate to contemplate how much organized labor has done for its members and, as a result of these actions, how tremendously the standards of living have been raised for workers who do not even belong to unions.

It is organized labor that establishes the levels of pay and conditions that all workers enjoy and if the organized piece diminishes, the more difficult it will become to raise the standards of living we now have.

THE SOLE VALID voice for the American working person is the labor union. An individual worker himself is almost helpless to bargain with an employer to get enough to keep his head above water. Through collective bargaining and through a collective voice of strength, the union is in position to secure for workers what they cannot individually get for themselves.

It is organized labor which is lobbying the Congress and the Administration to obtain programs which will relieve the unemployment problem. It is organized labor which is demanding a boost in the economy in places where private business is not taking its share of the load. It is organized labor which is urging the Administration to adopt policies that will really reduce inflation, thereby making worker's wages meaningful and job layoffs less frequent and of shorter duration.

It is organized labor that has gone far beyond the pay check to insure that an individual works in an environment safe from accidents causing injuries and death, safe from conditions that create severe health hazards over the long term.

And it is organized labor, which was the driving force in creating private pension funds to supplement social security. Having done that, it is organized labor that continually is lobbying for legislation that will protect the workers so they will actually receive pensions when they are eligible.

ON THIS Labor Day 1980, union members should resolve to devote more time to making their particular unions stronger to defend themselves against those forces which are determined to eliminate organized labor and revert to the one-on-one game of employee having to deal with employer individually.

In order to receive, the union member must realize that he has to give—that he has to give of himself to strengthen his union and himself.

Donahue on Labor Day:

Single-Issue Lobbies a Disruptive Force

By Thomas R. Donahue

LABOR DAY IS THE DAY that celebrates this nation's respect for work and for workers. This attitude is as much a part of our national character as our devotion to democracy.

America is a nation of workers. It does not have a "working class," any more than it has an official aristocracy. Workers in America are not second-class citizens, nor a special faction, they are part of every aspect of American life.

In those circumstances, workers who are organized into unions can't truly be called a "special interest group," as that term is used today. These workers—and their unions—are interested in virtually every issue that affects people. Their unions are an effective voice for their interests—a useful mechanism, part of the system of checks and balances that assures the people the right to the full exercise of democracy, including democracy on the job.

IN THE LAST decade, however, there has been a surge of activity from narrow special interest groups, groups which have only one interest at heart—their own. These single-issue lobbies have little respect for the give-and-take process of democracy.

Factions and minorities have always been a part of American history. As a nation, Americans have gone out of their way to defend everyone's right to freedom of speech and expression.

But while we are protecting the right of free speech, we are also reserving for ourselves the right not to listen.

There have been times when Americans have listened and have been persuaded. The abolitionist movement in the 19th Century would not let America ignore the injustice of slavery, and the people decided it must end.

Well-informed, intelligent factions can play an important role in shaping the national conscience and public policy. They expand our point of view and give us more information with which to make decisions.

BUT TODAY, too many single-issue lobbies have degenerated into selfish, blind fanaticism.

One of the most unsavory aspects of the Nixon Administration was its aggressive use of the divide-and-conquer technique to polarize the American people and manipulate our innate sense of fairness.

Such techniques were used to avoid legitimate questioning of policy and to stamp out dissent by influencing honest difference of opinion into raging distrust and fear.

In that atmosphere, the most divisive single-issue lobbies were encouraged to become even more vocal, and in the process learned how to drown out honest, common sense debate on social and economic issues.

Rather than broadening the political base, they seek to narrow it until the entire spectrum of America's society is confined to their issue and only their issue. As a result, single-issue lobbies are able to wield noisy influence totally out of proportion to the number of adherents attracted to their banner.

A CLASSIC example is the minority which opposes passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. The ERA is favored by the majority of Americans, but it is the target of hysterical opposition which has used the Big Lie technique to distort the issue and confuse the last handful of legislators who must act to ratify this basically fair and simple affirmation of human rights.

A loud, determined single-issue lobby—and this is true of both sides of many such issues—can be difficult to resist, especially when they have perfected the tactic of making distortions or even outright lies sound as if they are engraved in stone. Vehemence and noise are still no substitute for honest debate.

The political muscle these narrow factions are flexing is difficult for legislators to withstand. The new politics of selfishness practiced by the single-issue lobbies includes the threat of the kiss of political death for politicians who do not obey.

It is difficult for any politician to resist the fact that the single-issue lobbies will support—or oppose—them based on their actions on one issue and only one issue.

IN CONTRAST, the labor movement is concerned with scores of issues in Congress in any given year—from tax justice to education, consumer protection to safety and health on the job. Our position on issues is the result of the most extensive democratic process in the nation—beginning in more than 60,000 local unions in every state and virtually every community in the nation.

The labor movement understands that the democratic process and the concept of majority rule do not mean that your side is going to win a 100-percent victory, 100 percent of the time.

What democracy does promise is that every American has the right to try to win every time. You have the right to express your opinion on any issue you choose, and you have the right to join with other Americans to try to influence public policy.

Yet, more and more, many of the single-issue lobbies are learning the disturbing tactics of side-stepping the democratic process, learning to exercise power without a genuine broad base of support.

TO ACCOMPLISH their goals, these single-issue groups have found that stirring up fear is one of the best ways of muddying the clear waters of logic and of obscuring the benefits of fair compromise. A fervent zealot can be very convincing to others who are still in the process of sorting out their feelings.

The passionate and often well-financed activities of single-issue lobbies have served to thwart the will of the majority of Americans on too many important issues. Their single-minded effort to get their own way is subverting the democratic process they pretend to hold so dear.

The do-as-we-say-or-else political action style of single-issue factions is destroying the complex system of cooperation, compromise and coalition that has managed to produce fair and just legislation since the earliest days of our nation.

Two of the finest examples of the benefits of compromise in American politics are the texts of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

DEMOCRACY IS an ancient idea, and Americans can be very proud that this nation—a young nation—has become a successful example of how democracy is supposed to work. Democracy is the mark of a very high civilization, because it has at its root a mutual respect for the rights of others, tolerance for differences and a love of justice.

That is why the labor movement sees such a great danger to democracy in the inflexibility and intolerance of many single-issue lobbies. We think it is no accident that many are funded by right-wing political action committees.

Unable to build a political majority from the general population through their political philosophy, the far right in America now seeks majority status by adding together the small minorities attracted by single issues. Those who are virulently opposed to unions are just one of the single-issue groups the right wing seeks to attract.

In other words, the traditional American political system would be reversed. Instead of majorities being formed through the broadest area of agreement, the right wing seeks a majority in the upcoming election by adding together the narrowest of agreements.

THE SOMETIMES frustrating, but extremely flexible and useful, system of coalition politics is threatened by the single-issue fanatics. One pollster estimates that one out of every four voters will support or oppose a given candidate in the next election in response to a single-issue, special interest campaign.

The reasons for this trend are complex, but clearly it is part of a response of frustration and vexation. A rapidly changing society is frightening to some, yet there are others who are angry because it is not changing fast enough.

This nation's problems are complicated, and the solutions seem beyond the reach of any single individual. There is little doubt that people feel comfortable with smaller issues, issues made to appear simple and clear-cut when in fact they are not at all.

Instead of being a collection of narrow single issues, this election should be decided on the broadest of issues:

- What is the best program to get millions of jobless Americans back to work—tax cuts for the rich or the creation of real jobs to provide public services or build public facilities that will benefit all of the people?
- How should the nation provide health care to its citizens—through a dual system of quality care for those who can afford it and mediocre care for the poor and elderly or a system of high quality health care for all Americans through national health insurance?
- What is the legitimate role of government—not to interfere while the strong exploit the weak or to try and even the odds a little bit?
- Should American foreign policy promote the interests of multinational corporations or the ideals of democracy and freedom?

THESE ARE the questions the American labor movement will concern itself with in the upcoming election. They are issues that concern the greatest number of people, and, after all, union members are just people with a union card in their pocket.

Unlike labor movements in many other countries, the American trade union movement is committed to working as a part of the economic, social and political structure. We see that as the way to make the system work—to accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number of people. We seek the social and economic justice promised by the Constitution.

In the labor movement's efforts to bring democracy to the workplace through collective bargaining, we are simply expanding the full exercise of democracy.

The trade union movement is fully convinced of its rightful place in the American system of politics and government, but we have always stayed away from any form of "labor" party and we will continue to do so.

THE ISSUES and interests of the American people are too intricate, too diversified to be served by such a narrow spectrum.

We are in politics to be a part of the process of government of the people, by the people, for the people—that is the definition of democracy. We see our job as making sure that government does not overlook the issues that are vital to the standard of living and the quality of life of working Americans. We encourage union members to register to vote, to learn where the candidates stand on all of the issues, and to vote on Election Day.

Americans speak very proudly about this nation's representative form of government, and yet fewer and fewer Americans are exercising their right to vote on who those representatives will be. As fewer Americans vote, the more important the votes of those in single-minded factions become. They can become the majority only if the whole of the electorate is made smaller. That must not happen.

This is an important time for Americans to vote with common sense, not their frustrations.

IT ISN'T EASY these days to be heard above the clamoring of the single-issue lobbies. But we in the AFL-CIO will try, because we believe that the interests of all Americans are best served by forcing those who seek our vote to spell out programs and policies that affect everyone, rather than avoiding those issues in order to appeal to narrow single issues.

We in the AFL-CIO believe in the innate common sense of the American people. As this Labor Day also symbolically opens an intense season of political campaigning, that good sense and wisdom is going to be needed more than ever to keep our balance. This election is America's opportunity to show that the sense of compromise, cooperation and tolerance that have made our country the symbol of justice and dignity and freedom for all is still alive.

Unions on Brink of New Renaissance

From a Labor Day statement by Howard D. Samuel, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

DESPITE THE BLACK CLOUDS overhead and a few thunderheads on the horizon, it could fairly be said on this Labor Day that the American labor movement is on the edge of a new renaissance. We have faced serious challenges before, but seldom as well equipped as we are today.

There is a new determination in our commitment to organize the unorganized, and a new willingness to search out new techniques and new concepts to make our organizing more effective.

We have reached a new plateau of awareness of the role of the working woman, on the job and in the trade union structure. We are in the process of educating ourselves about the vast resources of our pension funds, which a few years hence will represent the largest single source of investment capacity in the country, and we are reaching out for ways to make sure those resources are utilized in ways which will help rather than hurt working men and women.

AND NOW we are looking at our economic arrangements with a view to putting in place some basic structural changes.

All these factors, as well as others, signify a future characterized not by weakness but by strength, not by shrinkage but by growth, for the American labor movement. But surely one of the milestones in the course of progress will be the 1980 elections.

No matter how one evaluates the achievements of the Carter Administration, an administration headed by Ronald Reagan and staffed by Reagan appointees holds nothing but trouble for the American worker. Everything he has said and done, everything in the record of the Republican Party, points to a declining share for workers of the fruits of their labors, whether measured in terms of economic security or political influence.

OSHA would become an endangered species in the hands of a Republican Administration, just as it was in the early 1970s. The goal of a full employment economy would recede even further in an Administration manipulated by corporate America, which always feels more comfortable when there is enough unemployment to keep jobseekers scared and worried.

LABOR LAW REFORM, an unmet goal of this Administration, would be replaced by a new goal of labor law retreat. Human rights would go on the back burner. Plant closings would be regarded as a part of the natural law of the economic jungle. International trade would be tilted even further toward the multinationals. In short, a Reagan Administration would be unadulterated bad news for working men and women and for the trade union movement, and it is up to us in the next 60 days to make sure it doesn't happen here.

The Industrial Union Dept., looking back on 25 years of achievement, can be proud of its achievements of the past and encouraged by its programs of the present, and on this 86th Labor Day we are determined to play our full role in assuring the fulfillment of the promise of the future.

September Schedule Set By Labor Studies Center

A workshop on newswriting and editing for union publications and an institute on negotiating techniques highlight activities at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies during September. The programs are open to officers, and staff members of all AFL-CIO affiliates. Seven unions, a directly affiliated local union and the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) will also use the campus during the month. The schedule:

Newswriting and Editing for Union Publications, Sept. 14-19—An opportunity for union editors to sharpen their skills in newswriting, headline writing, makeup and editing for greater readability and credibility. This workshop is cosponsored by the International Labor Press Association.

Negotiating Techniques for Private Sector Bargaining, Sept. 28-Oct. 3—A review of collective bargaining basics, strategy and tactics for negotiators, methods of calculating the cost of escalator clauses and other union benefits.

Unions using the campus for their own leadership training during September are the Boilermakers, Sept. 7-10; Communications Workers, Sept. 7-10; Air Traffic Controllers, Sept. 7-12; Telegraph Workers, Sept. 11-12; Railroad Signalmen, Sept. 21-26; State, County & Municipal Employees, Sept. 28-Oct. 3; Teachers, Sept. 29-Oct. 3. The Brewery Workers DALU will bring its officers to the campus Sept. 14-17.

AIFLD brings 40 Latin American trade union officers to the campus for six weeks beginning Sept. 8. They will study New Concepts in Labor Relations and Advanced Labor Education.

Off campus, the studies center will conduct another training session for union representatives participating in its Urban Mass Transit project, Sept. 21-26, at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.

Information on these and other labor studies programs can be obtained from Fred H. Hoehler, Jr., executive director, George Meany Center, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Telephone 301/431-6400.

Mortgage Rate Drop Offsets July Increase in Food Costs

A large drop in mortgage interest rates offset a hefty increase in retail food and beverage prices last month, leaving the government's consumer price index for July unchanged.

Home financing costs declined 5.6 percent, reflecting a decrease of the same magnitude in interest rates and an increase of five-tenths of 1 percent in house prices, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said. Overall housing costs, including rents and the cost of repairs and maintenance, fell by seven-tenths of 1 percent following a 17-month period of increases of 1 percent or more each month.

EVEN SO, economists warned that last month's CPI decline probably was illusory and that prices can be expected to rise in the coming months.

Prices for food have already started to increase because of the drought that has gripped much of the nation's grain belt this summer. A 3.8 percent increase in the wholesale price of consumer foods, reported earlier this month by BLS, could mean the end of a period of moderation in food prices. Meanwhile, mortgage interest rates have begun to turn upward recently and could push up the housing price category for August and September.

The effect of the lack of change in the rate of inflation last month was to leave workers' buying power practically unchanged in July. Over the past 12 months, however, real spendable earnings—take-home pay adjusted for the impact of inflation—were down 7.4 percent. The average married worker with three dependents had real spendable earnings of $82.78 a week last month, compared to $88.99 a year earlier, BLS reported.

DESPITE THE stall in price increases, the CPI was 13 percent higher than a year earlier, due mainly to rises in housing, transportation, and medical-care costs.

The food and beverage component of the index surged nine-tenths of 1 percent after rising five-tenths of 1 percent in both May and June. Prices for grocery-store foods shot up 1.1 percent, compared with increases of three-tenths of 1 percent in the two previous months.

Prices for beef, pork, and poultry rose sharply following three months of declines, BLS said. Prices for fruits, vegetables, and dairy products also registered substantial increases, while prices for sugar and sweets continued the sharp upward trend that began last January.

At a news briefing on the July food-price rises, Agriculture Dept. chief economist Howard Hjort predicted several months of increasing retail food prices, largely because of tightening supplies of meat. Food prices in August could increase by 1.5 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis, he said.

THE SEVEN-TENTHS of 1 percent decline in housing costs was the first decrease in this category since March 1973. While mortgage interest rates dropped substantially, other related costs continued to rise. Rents rose five-tenths of 1 percent in July, following increases of 1 percent or more in each of the two previous months.

Prices for household fuels also increased, although not as much as in May and June. Charges for natural gas and electricity rose 1 and 1.2 percent, respectively, while fuel oil prices continued the moderate upward trend evident since April.

Anti-OSHA Riders Scrapped

Pension Protection Law Nears Congress Okay

Congress neared final passage of a labor-supported bill to protect workers covered by multiemployer pension plans after agreeing to scrape away a cluster of unrelated amendments that would have seriously weakened job safety protections.

Senate conservatives had seized on the pension bill as a supposedly veto-proof vehicle to attach legislation undercutting safety and civil rights programs.

THE MANEUVER was bitterly denounced by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which termed the Senate amendments "mischievous and dangerous." The council protested use of legislation necessary to prevent disruption of the pension insurance system "as a hostage to blackmail the House of Representatives into agreeing to anti-worker amendments."

In the end, the conservative strategy didn't work. At labor's strong urging, the House refused to go along and the Senate then backed down.

Through intricate parliamentary maneuvering, and a key 217-158 vote, the House was able to vote on a "clear bill," without the controversial amendments. It approved the measure, 363-0.

Labor-opposed amendments dropped from the bill included:

- A permanent ban on normal OSHA safety inspections of workplaces with up to 10 employees, unless the establishment's injury rate was above the national average.
- Exclusion of a large segment of surface mining—sand, gravel, stone, clay and colloidal phosphate—from the jurisdiction of the Mine Safety & Health Administration. Unions representing workers in this area consider the tough safety standards applicable to mining essential in a very hazardous industry.
- Exemption of small government contractors and subcontractors from affirmative action requirements in employment.

THE SENATE accepted the House decision to delete these highly controversial amendments. But it insisted on two less controversial changes that could hold up final passage of the bill until after the Labor Day recess.

Until the pension legislation is enacted, there is a risk that the insolvency of a few shaky multiemployer plans in declining industries could set off a chain reaction that could lead to abandonment of some financially sound plans. Government insurance covering earned benefits of all multiemployer pension plans became mandatory this month.

The legislation to minimize the risks was carefully crafted by four congressional committees sharing jurisdiction, by a committee of unions and employers affected by the legislation, and by the government's Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp.

AS APPROVED by both the House and Senate, the legislation sets funding standards for multiemployer plans and imposes a continuing liability for unfunded obligations on any employer who withdraws from a plan. It holds the rise in insurance premiums to an acceptable level by departing from the 100-percent guarantees for single-employer pension plans. The multiemployer plans will provide 100 percent insurance for only the lower pension levels, with the coverage dropping for higher pension amounts. But the other provisions of the legislation are expected to hold plan terminations to a minimum.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall protested the Senate-added amendments as jeopardizing hard-won rights of America's workers, and the Administration worked with the trade union movement to clean up the bill.

IN THE HOUSE, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) was the floor manager for the bill and urged his colleagues to take it up without the non-germane amendments so that Congress won't have to choose between "the rights of American workers to a safe workplace and equal job opportunities" and "their right to economic security in old age."

Included in both versions of the bill is a labor-supported measure that would modify the pension offset provision of an unemployment compensation law that took effect last April.

At present, a jobless worker's unemployment compensation is reduced dollar for dollar by any pension he might receive related to past employment. The new legislation would require the offset only if the pension came from the worker's last job, on which his unemployment compensation is based. There would be no offset for a pension based on an earlier job.

ONE DIFFERENCE, still to be resolved, is that the Senate, but not the House, would require an offset for the amount of any social security or railroad retirement payment.

The other difference between the two versions involves a Senate amendment that would exclude Hawaii's statewide health insurance program from jurisdiction of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act.

It was uncertain whether the House would go along with the Senate on these issues.

Three Faiths Pay Tribute to Workers

Leaders of three major religious faiths paid tribute to the nation's working men and women in traditional Labor Day messages emphasizing the dignity of all work, the importance of the fair collective bargaining process and the need for responsive economic programs to meet the needs of workers.

Christian theologians and teachers have shown the significance of work as a means of serving God, Rev. M. William Howard, Jr., president of the National Council of Churches of Christ, USA, said.

"WE NEED TO recover today something of that sense of serving God by serving our fellow human beings in the daily work we perform," he said, adding: "The Christian called by God to serve as a plumber should fulfill that calling by being the best plumber he or she can be."

Without jobs, Rev. Howard observed, that calling cannot be fulfilled. "Our society has not found an effective way to put all of its members to work at meaningful and satisfying tasks. Though full employment is a goal proclaimed by Congress, it has not been realized. Let us take a new resolve to press toward realization of that goal of full employment so that every person can have an opportunity to support self and dependents through a stable, meaningful and productive job."

Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld, president of the Synagogue Council of America, described a rabbinic tradition that Adam, after his fall, was told he was to eat the natural produce of the fields. Adam complained saying this would make him no better than the animals until he heard the words, "in the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat bread." Then he was reassured that he was distinguished from other creatures in his ability to create through his own labor.

THE STORY shows, Rabbi Lelyveld said, that "labor is man's very life, and nowhere has this been given greater recognition than through the dignity the American labor movement has brought to working men and women. In this spirit and in fraternal appreciation, the synagogues of our land salute the American labor movement on Labor Day," he added.

Msgr. George G. Higgins of the U.S. Catholic Conference, in his last Labor Day message before retiring after 36 years on the staff of the conference, called organizing for collective bargaining purposes the "most fundamental of all economic rights."

Church leaders and teachings, Msgr. Higgins said, have supported the right of working people to organize "for the purpose of making their voice heard, defending their interests and contributing in a responsible manner to the common good."

Citing the special interest of Pope John Paul II in the rights of agricultural workers, Msgr. Higgins emphasized the importance of guaranteeing farm workers full participation in any decision-making process that affects them.

"THE TASK of building a more just and humane society," he said, "rests not with workers alone but with government officials, employers, men of science, technicians, specialists in communications, indeed with all those who regardless of occupation, are involved in making decisions which directly or indirectly affect the public welfare."

At the present time, we are experiencing a period of change "in the fundamental premises or assumptions that have governed our economic policy for at least the past 30 years," Msgr. Higgins noted.

Reaction to these changes is causing pressures and political disillusionment, a growing spirit of resentment against government and "the tendency to turn inward and ignore the plight of the poor and disadvantaged becomes intense," he observed.

Instead of turning back the clock and ignoring the plight of the disadvantaged, Msgr. Higgins said, our problems "must be met and solved with justice to all."

Conservatives Stall Vote on NLRB Seat

The National Labor Relations Board was left with a bare quorum of three active members to handle a steadily rising workload as the term of John C. Truesdale expired without Senate action on his reappointment.

Employer groups and Senate conservatives are trying to block confirmation of Truesdale—through the threat of an end-of-the-session filibuster if necessary.

THE LABOR BOARD'S newest appointee, Don A. Zimmerman, will take office in early September. But he is not expected to participate immediately in the decision-making process, which includes reviews of administrative law judge's rulings on unfair labor practice charges by a panel of three NLRB members.

With only Chairman John H. Fanning and members Howard Jenkins, Jr., and John A. Penello available, only a single panel can function.

At Senate Labor Committee hearings, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers charged that the NLRB had become "pro-union" and that Truesdale had joined with NLRB Chairman John Fanning and Member Howard Jenkins to constitute an "anti-business majority."

SEN. ORRIN G. Hatch (R-Utah), who earlier this year led unsuccessful filibusters against the confirmation of Zimmerman and of William A. Lubbers as general counsel, asked further hearings to explore the issues raised by the employer groups.

Truesdale's term on the NLRB expired Aug. 27. He could be given a recess appointment when Congress is not in session, but not during a session or a brief recess.

The obvious goal of employer groups and their Senate allies has been to prevent a Senate vote on confirmation in the hope that a Republican presidential victory in November will allow Ronald Reagan to fill the vacancy.

AS WAS the case with the earlier nominations to NLRB posts that were filibustered by Senate conservatives, the attack on Truesdale was ideological and did not dispute his personal integrity.

Truesdale had been a career NLRB official, starting as a field examiner in a regional office in 1948 and rising to become executive secretary of the NLRB during a Republican Administration when a majority of the board members were Republicans.

In 1977, he was appointed to fill out the term of a board member who resigned, and President Carter has nominated him for a full five-year term.

IN AN OPENING statement at confirmation hearings, Truesdale said that when he took office he promised to work hard, to approach each case with an open mind, to be fair and impartial.

"I have kept these promises, and I reaffirm them now," he said.

At the hearings, the employer groups claimed that an increase in appellate court reversals of NLRB decisions from 1976 to 1979 was proof that the agency had departed from "neutrality."

But Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) quickly squelched that argument. He noted that the reversal rate was at an all-time high at a time when all five NLRB members had been appointed by a Republican president.

Another day of committee hearings will be held after the Labor Day recess.

Dina Beaumont Named Aide to CWA President

Communications Workers President Glenn E. Watts has appointed Dina G. Beaumont as his executive assistant and chief of staff. Beaumont has been vice president of CWA District 11 for the past six years, serves on the union's national bargaining committee and presided at the first CWA National Women's Conference.





NEW HEADQUARTERS of the Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers in Kensington, Md., is dedicated with a cake-cutting ceremony. From left are Kensington Mayor Jayne Plank, BCT President John DeConcini, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, BCT Executive Vice President Graydon E. Tetrick, Mrs. DeConcini and BCT Sec.-Treas. Rene Rondou. The new four-story brick and glass structure houses the BCT headquarters staff and offices as well as operations of the union's health benefits and pension fund. Massive photographic murals depicting the work of BCT members are featured in building's lobbies.

Federal Appeals Court Decision Upholds OSHA's Standard on Exposure to Lead

A federal appeals court has upheld the Occupational Safety & Health Administration standard to protect workers from the hazards of lead.

In contrast to an earlier Supreme Court ruling on the agency's benzene standard, the appeals court held that OSHA had clearly presented "voluminous evidence" of the harmful effect of lead at certain blood levels and had correlated the levels with the amount of lead in the air.

The court also upheld the labor-backed medical removal protection provision of the standard.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall said he was "delighted" with the court ruling.

"I BELIEVE this decision is especially important and encouraging for the future of worker protection," he said, "and I'm sure my sentiments are shared by lead workers and their families across the country."

"From the Steelworkers' standpoint, the single most heartening aspect is the acceptance of the medical removal protection provision," said George H. Cohen, who represented the AFL-CIO and the Steelworkers in the case. "This is the most significant aspect of trying to assure health protection."

Cohen added that the effort to persuade the courts that OSHA should set an even lower standard for lead in the blood is "something that will be justified once the research and studies collect enough data to support our case."

ORIGINALLY announced in November 1978, the OSHA lead standard is designed to protect some 835,000 workers exposed to lead on the job. The highly toxic metal can cause irreversible damage to the blood, nervous system, kidneys and reproductive system.

Writing for the court's majority, Chief Judge J. Skelly Wright of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia said OSHA had justified immediate application of its tough standard to industries where exposure to lead is the highest, including primary and secondary lead-smelting operations, battery manufacture, electronics, paint and coatings manufacture.

But the court said the agency will have to reevaluate the feasibility of applying the standards to industries where lead exposure is not as great. These include shipbuilding, textile manufacturing and auto manufacturing.

HOWEVER, before the court ruling came down, General Motors already had agreed to an alternate standard of protection for its workers exposed to lead. In a unique arrangement, the company, OSHA and the Auto Workers cooperated in developing a variance to the federal rule, which at the time was stayed by the court and therefore could not be applied to the industry.

The OSHA standard's medical removal protection provision requires employers to maintain earnings and seniority rights up to 18 months for workers who must be laid off because exposure to lead has impaired their health. When their health is improved, the employees must be returned to the job.

AN ATTORNEY representing the American Iron and Steel Institute and other affected industries in the court case indicated further court review could be pursued.

The lead standard was to have taken effect on Feb. 1, 1979. But the effective date was postponed after industry legal challenges were filed. The regulation provides for a graduated reduction in workplace exposures over a 10-year period from the current level of 200 micrograms of lead per cubic meter of air to 50 micrograms.

Labor Pledges Cooperation On Carter's Economic Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

Kirkland said, that target tax relief for those hardest hit by inflation "in contrast with the Republican proposal to concentrate tax cuts among the wealthiest in society."

The business tax cuts proposed by Carter include more generous depreciation write-offs and liberalized tax credits, both opposed by the AFL-CIO, as well as targeted relief for firms and areas that most need help.

KIRKLAND SAID the AFL-CIO still has "reservations" about general tax relief for business but agrees with the targeting concept. "We shall be making specific suggestions to Congress to improve and strengthen the President's proposal," he said.

Kirkland said Carter was wise in asking Congress to hold up action on tax cuts until "the heat of the presidential campaign has cooled."

As outlined at a White House briefing, the President's Economic Revitalization Board will be made up of industry, labor and public representatives.

Carter subsequently announced that Kirkland and Irving Shapiro, the head of du Pont chemicals, will serve as co-chairmen of the board.

It would advise the President in a number of areas, ranging from skill training needs for the future to the controversial balance between the social goals of regulations and the compliance costs.

AN IMMEDIATE assignment, however, would be to draw up a blueprint for an industrial development authority. A White House fact sheet said such an authority would provide funding "for industrial development and economic revitalization in areas in transition, affected by industrial dislocation or high unemployment or, if needed, to remove industrial bottlenecks."

It would draw on both public and private funds, and would provide investment opportunities for pension funds, the White House suggested.

Kennedy Urges Support

Teachers Union Votes Endorsement of Carter

Detroit—President Carter won the solid endorsement of the American Federation of Teachers the day before he spoke to the union's 64th annual convention and pledged new initiatives to boost education and "create hundreds of thousands of jobs."

The resolution to endorse Carter's reelection bid carried by a substantial majority of the convention's 3,000 delegates. The AFT had been a strong supporter of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) in the Democratic presidential nomination battle.

KENNEDY ADDRESSED the convention just before the Carter endorsement resolution was approved. He urged the delegates "to extend that same extraordinary effort to President Carter. Together, we can prevail in the fall election and win a victory, not just for our party, but for our principles and our future."

In introducing the endorsement resolution, approved unanimously by the union's executive council, AFT President Albert Shanker said:

"Our job is to elect the best candidate that we can. And Carter is the candidate who will best defend teachers, health care workers and civil service employees and who will defend public schools and public institutions."

Carter, the first president to address an AFT convention, received a warm reception and responded by praising the union's political accomplishments.

HE STRESSED the differences between himself and Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan and said: "The election of 1980 will determine whether your struggles will be successful. The American people will be choosing between two paths to the future that are completely different."

After pledging to outline a new strategy within the next week calling for a reindustrialization of America and creation of hundreds of thousands of jobs, Carter turned to educational issues.

He cited a weakening of federal support for education under his Republican predecessors and called for a rededication to American education as being "crucial" to the future of the nation. And he pointed out the Republican trend had been reversed by increasing expenditures for education by 73% "in just over three years."

THE PRESIDENT pledged to continue the fight against tuition tax credits which he said "would undermine public education." And he reiterated his support and pledge on behalf of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), strict enforcement of civil rights laws, reform of labor laws and revitalization of the cities.

The delegates also heard Sec. of Education Shirley Hufstedler call on the AFT to work to build a relationship with the new Cabinet department whose creation the union had opposed on the basis that it would separate school supporters from their allies in the health and welfare constituencies.

Andre Braconier, secretary-general of the International Federation of Free Teachers Unions and one of more than 40 foreign visitors to the convention, called for stepped-up international cooperation among free trade unions to make the right to education a reality.

Speaking to the foreign visitors, Bayard Rustin, chairman of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, warned that when teachers are not free, "there is no democracy." He said the educator is central to reversing the trend to authoritarian or totalitarian rule.

SHANKER WAS re-elected AFT president without opposition. He has led the AFT since 1974 during which time the union has grown by more than 150,000 members.

All 34 candidates for vice president running on Shanker's Progressive Caucus slate were elected by margins of 10 to 1.

Earlier in the convention the delegates had approved adding four new vice presidencies and revised language in the union's constitution to give recognition to the growing number of health-care members.



PRESIDENT CARTER gets a warm welcome from delegates to the American Federation of Teachers convention in Detroit, and AFT President Albert Shanker leads the applause. The convention voted to endorse Carter.

President's Youth Jobs Plan Approved by House, 337-51

The House voted a 337-51 bipartisan endorsement of the Carter Administration's new "youth initiative"—a program to expand job opportunities and provide basic education for disadvantaged youngsters who aren't equipped to get or hold a decent job.

Despite the lateness of the session, a strong push will be made for Senate action on the measure.

IN A LETTER to House members, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison said the legislation is urgently needed, and asked that Congress follow it up with other measures to deal with unemployment afflicting persons of all ages.

One part of the bill would consolidate and expand existing youth employment and training programs, building on smaller-scale projects that have proved successful.

Various CETA programs would be continued through the next fiscal year, with additional job slots. Thereafter, they would be replaced by two broad-based programs. A basic grants-for-youth program would be oriented to helping disadvantaged youths improve their job prospects through training, work experience, counseling, and a variety of support services including child care and transportation, when needed.

A separate program would fund part-time jobs during the school year and summer employment to help high school youngsters in poverty areas. There would also be fulltime job programs for needy persons under 22 who have completed high school.

The legislation would establish a new program to fund special school services designed to increase the employability of low-achieving students.

It would be administered by the Dept. of Education, and nearly all the available funds would be channeled into the 3,000 school districts with the greatest concentrations of poverty. There are some 16,000 school districts in the country.

While priority would be given to remedial efforts in reading, writing and arithmetic, schools would also be able to step up vocational training and alternative education programs.

VOCATIONAL education programs would be eligible for up to 25 percent of the school funds.

The AFL-CIO had urged House members to reject any attempt to tie a subminimum wage for youth amendment to the bill. But the threat did not materialize and the bill emerged intact.

The final version of the bill differed in many details from the blueprint that President Carter set forth last January in what he then described as the Administration's "major domestic initiative of 1980." But the overall thrust is the same—to fund programs designed to bring down the double-digit youth unemployment rate by doing a better job of preparing young people for the world of work.

Labor Day Themes Cite Threat from Right

The gains for America's workers achieved by organized labor are threatened by reactionary forces in society, AFL-CIO leaders warned in separate Labor Day messages.

The challenge of the heavily financed New Right makes it imperative that every eligible American register and go to the polls on Nov. 4, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said.

"LARGE CAMPAIGN contributors have far more than their share of power in Congress and in the state legislatures, Kirkland observed. "For example, big business, with its political action committees, succeeded in blocking the most modest legislation to help secure the rights of workers under existing law to form or join unions of their own choice. . . .

"The only effective balance to the power of accumulated wealth is the power of accumulated votes."

Picking up on the theme, Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue charged that the surge of narrow special-interest groups in recent years represents a great danger to democracy.

"WE THINK it is no accident that many are funded by right-wing political action committees," Donahue said. "Unable to build a political majority from the general population through their political philosophy, the far right in American now seeks majority status by adding together the small minorities attracted by single issues. Those who are virulently opposed to unions are just one of the single-issue groups the right wing seeks to attract."

In contrast, he said, the labor movement is concerned with scores of issues in any given year—from tax justice to education, consumer protection to safety and health on the job.

President Howard D. Samuel of the Industrial Union Dept. observed that the last few years have witnessed the greatest business assault on trade unionism since the American Plan of the early 1920s.

"WORKING side-by-side with business are the forces of the New Right, not much different than the Old Right except that they are smarter and more skilled and made stronger by new-found alliances with single-issue groups," he said

Even so, Samuel said, the American labor movement is on the edge of a new renaissance on this Labor Day. He added:

"There is a new determination in our commitment to organize the unorganized, and a new willingness to search out new techniques and new concepts to make our organizing more effective. And we have some victories, like Newport News and Winn-Dixie, to show for it.

"We have reached a new plateau of awareness of the role of the working woman, on the job and in the trade-union structure."

PRESIDENT ROBERT A. Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. urged union members to resolve to devote more time to making their unions stronger to defend themselves against those forces that are determined to eliminate organized labor, and revert to the one-on-one game of employee having to deal with employer individually.

"Just a little review of the situation should convince a reasonable person that union members are better off because they are union members," he said.

President Carter, in his annual Labor Day statement, pointed to serious economic challenges jeopardizing the achievements of American workers. Inflation and declining productivity have sapped the nation's economic strength, he said.

Calling for a rebuilding of the country's aging industrial base, Carter said "we need a new and enduring partnership of business, government and labor, building from the National Accord begun a year ago."

LABOR SEC. Ray Marshall, reviewing the Administration's progress on behalf of workers, said that "we have come a long way toward improving the lives of working Americans (but) there is much unfinished business yet to be done."

"We cannot rest on our gains but must forge ahead with a new sense of purpose to confront the challenges of inflation and unemployment."

Network Broadcasts Set for Labor Day

AFL-CIO leaders will appear on the following radio and television programs over the Labor Day weekend, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1:

Vice President John H. Lyons on Mutual radio, Monday, Sept. 1, 5:30 p.m. EDT.

Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue on NBC radio, Monday, Sept. 1, 9:30 p.m. EDT.

President Lane Kirkland on CBS radio, Monday, Sept. 1, 12:30 p.m. EDT.

Kirkland will appear on NBC's "Meet the Press" Sunday, Aug. 31, 12:30 p.m. EDT, and ABC's "Good Morning America" Monday, Sept. 1, 7:00 a.m. EDT.

Local stations may alter program schedules and should be checked for exact broadcast time.

08/30/8

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Labor Gives Top Priority To Carter-Mondale Drive



PRESIDENT CARTER RESPONDS to the enthusiastic endorsement of the AFL-CIO General Board. With the President on the dais are Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue. "Together, we will win," Carter told the union representatives.

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9.1% Pay Boost Slated For Federal Workers

Nearly 1.4 million salaried federal employees will receive a 9.1-percent pay increase in October—substantially higher than the Administration had budgeted earlier this year.

The increase, announced by President Carter, is in line with private sector increases over a 12-month period but is less than the 13.5-percent raise that a government panel determined would be needed for a full catch-up after several years of imposed pay restraint.

About 25,000 of the government's lowest-paid workers will get the higher amount, however. The 13.5-percent increase will be allowed to the extent that it does not raise a worker's salary over $9,069 a year.

The budget President Carter sent to Congress in January projected a 6.2-percent increase and a mid-year budget review pushed that up to 7.8 percent. But the American Federation of Government Employees, backed by the AFL-CIO, argued that any such ceiling would breach the Administration's commitment to fair treatment for federal workers as part of the National Accord with labor.

CARTER SAID the higher 9.1-percent raise proposed for the coming fiscal year recognizes "that federal employees face the same kinds of problems with inflation as other citizens" and shouldn't have to bear an unfair burden.

"The dedication of these loyal public servants deserves no less relief than we would allow for other workers," he said.

The 9.1-percent raise falls within the 7.5-to-9.5-percent anti-inflation guideline and would match the average private sector pay increase determined by a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey earlier this year.

It was welcomed by the AFGE and the AFL-CIO as assuring that federal employees will not fall further behind their counterparts in the private sector.

Some of the top-paid government officials will not get an immediate raise because of the salary ceiling set by Congress of $50,112 a year.

Unless Congress intervenes with legislation, the new salary scales will take effect at the start of the first pay period on or after Oct. 1.

Persons in the armed forces have already been voted an 11.7 percent pay

(Continued on Page 2)

Union Role Acclaimed By President

By David L. Perlman

President Carter pledged to work "shoulder-to-shoulder" with the trade union movement over the next four years to build a full employment economy that will be sustained by efficient, competitive and job-producing basic industries.

He came to the General Board meeting to thank the leaders of the AFL-CIO's unions for their renewed support, not just at election time but in responding to the nation's needs.

The reindustrialization program the President unveiled a week earlier is one that "you helped write," Carter told them. It provides the machinery for an unprecedented equal partnership of government, labor and business for "a fundamental rebuilding of our nation's industrial base."

CARTER RECEIVED a warm ovation as he arrived minutes after his endorsement by the General Board and was introduced by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland as "the now and next President of the United States."

He spoke of the "great unfinished work of the labor movement" and of the unfinished work of his Administration.

On direct labor issues, the President left no room for doubt.

"This country needs labor law reform," he said. "And I will stand with you until we get it passed."

Carter told the board members also that he would continue to:

- Resist any effort to weaken the minimum wage.
- Oppose attempts to cut back on occupational safety and health protection for workers.
- Support passage of common site picketing legislation.
- Veto any attempt to repeal the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage law for federally-funded construction.

THE PRESIDENT stressed his concept of the trade union movement "as an equal partner in our economic life."

Every advance of the past half-century —civil rights, Medicare, aid to education,

(Continued on Page 3)

Board Urges Total Effort For Election

By Rex Hardesty

The AFL-CIO General Board launched an all-out campaign for the re-election of President Carter and Vice President Mondale by drawing up a specific blueprint for labor's involvement in the 1980 presidential campaign.

"The labor movement has no higher priority this fall than electing our friends to office," the board said.

And AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland cited Carter's "bold and innovative program for the great challenge of economic revitalization" as underlining the reason for labor's endorsement of Carter.

"THE TASK OF restoring the nation's productive economic base is going to require government to take a strong role to assure that national goals and priorities are met," Kirkland said in speaking on behalf of the board resolution endorsing Carter.

"There must be a partnership of government, business and labor if the nation is going to be successful in this ambitious—yet vital—venture," Kirkland said. "President Carter would move the economy toward partnership and strengthening both the role and ability of government, business and labor to work together."

Kirkland contrasted Carter's economic leadership with the program of Republican nominee Ronald Reagan, which "would render the government incapable of participating in such a program." Indeed, he said, Reagan's program for the nation "has no role for government—except to dole out subsidies through tax cuts to the wealthy and big business—whether they need help or not.

"IT IS THE old 'trickle-down' theory that hasn't worked before and won't work now," Kirkland said.

The resolution to endorse the Carter-Mondale ticket was passed by the General Board on a voice vote without dissent. The board, made up of the representatives of all 104 affiliated unions and the constitutional departments, was acting on an Aug. 20 recommendation of the Executive Council that it endorse Carter.

The total participation was expanded

(Continued on Page 3)

Federation Sets Up Fund to Help Polish Workers Build Free Unions

By James M. Shevis

The AFL-CIO established a Polish Workers Aid Fund to help workers in Poland nail down their newly-won right to form independent, "self-governing" trade unions free of domination by the Soviet-controlled Communist Party.

Creation of the fund was announced at the meeting of the federation's General Board which formally gave the AFL-CIO's endorsement to President Carter's re-election bid.

THE BOARD applauded the decision to launch the aid drive with an initial contribution of $25,000 and urged all affiliates to make further contributions to help the Polish workers get their new labor movement "off to a good start."

Before the unanimous vote was taken, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland explained that the federation's action in establishing the fund is entirely consistent with the history of the American trade union movement. Immediately after World War II, he recalled, American labor gave financial aid for the reconstruction of German trade unions because it was essential to the development of a free labor movement in Germany.

"WE ARE doing it today in other parts of the world—openly and above board," he added. "We are doing it in Chile. We are giving assistance to the struggling free trade unions who are attempting to survive, and maintain themselves under the repressive Pinochet government.

"I see no reason whatsoever why we should hesitate to respond to the needs of our brothers who, through their own courage, and their own risk and their own sacrifice, have undertaken the enormous task of creating a viable, free trade union movement in Poland."

Kirkland pointed out that the leader of the Polish workers, 37-year-old electrician Lech Walesa, had appealed publicly for "economic and moral assistance" from free world workers.

"We must, in all good conscience, respond to the best of our ability," Kirkland said. "In the last analysis, I know of no place and no case where the organization and development of free trade unions have proceeded under the blanket of quiet diplomacy.

"Free trade unionism does not advance, and will not advance, in this world on little cat feet. And I will not accept the proposition that we will pussyfoot about it at all."

IN A STATEMENT on the aid fund's creation, affiliates were urged to use plant gate collections, membership meet-

(Continued on Page 3)



SPECIAL SET of a new postage stamp honoring organized labor and commemorating George Meany is presented by President Carter to Eileen Lee, Meany's daughter, during a Labor Day Picnic at the White House. The Postal Service issued the 15-cent stamp on Labor Day.

White House Picnic Accents Observance of Labor Day

Union members across the country observed Labor Day with a traditional display of picnics, block parties, parades, religious services and rallies, as well as family activities to mark the symbolic end of summer.

The most prominent of the Labor Day picnics was held on the South Lawn of the White House, hosted by President and Mrs. Carter for some 1,000 labor representatives and union officials. A highlight of the event was the unveiling of a new postage stamp honoring organized labor.

IN NEW YORK, nearly 75,000 people turned out for a union-sponsored street fair, while in a Washington, D.C., park women workers built a platform symbolizing the issues for the 1980s. In Coshocton, Ohio, the state dedicated a historical plaque marking the birthplace of William Green, second president of the AFL.

In addressing the White House gathering, President Carter praised the victory of Polish workers in their struggle to win the right to establish free trade unions and free collective bargaining in their country.

"Americans can look with gratitude and admiration at what the working people of Poland have accomplished," Carter said, "and we are inspired by their discipline, tenacity and personal courage. They have set an example for all who cherish freedom and human dignity."

CARTER PRESENTED special editions of a postage stamp commemorating organized labor and the memory of the late George Meany to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and Eileen Meany Lee who represented the Meany family.

The stamp, which had its first day of issue on Labor Day, is also intended to commemorate the anniversary of Meany's birth on Aug. 16, 1894. It depicts an American bald eagle and bears the legend, "Organized Labor—Proud and Free."

Kirkland expressed the thanks of the labor movement for the commemorative stamp to the President and the Postal Service.

Kirkland told the gathering, "We do not take for granted the rights and liberties enjoyed by American workers. Those rights and liberties are both precious and fragile, and just how precious they are is sharply revealed by the courage shown by workers in other countries, particularly today those in Poland."

KIRKLAND NOTED that workers' devotion to human rights is underscored by the efforts of totalitarian regimes to deny free trade unions to working people.

In New York, for the second consecutive year, the Bread & Roses cultural project of District 1199, the Hospital & Health Care division of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, sponsored its Labor Day Street Fair. The fair featured continuous live entertainment, craft and skill displays by union workers, a labor film festival, disco roller skating, an assortment of foods, and a mini health fair offering a variety of health checks.

Among the working exhibits was a house constructed as visitors watched by a group of 30 women receiving training in building trades skills.

Construction of a related kind was in progress in Washington's Lafayette Park near the White House. Women carpenters constructed a "platform" symbolizing planks in the agenda for working women in the 1980s and calling attention to the importance of women workers in American society.

THE EVENT WAS sponsored by the Coalition of Labor Union Women, the National Commission on Working Women, Wider Opportunities for Women, Inc. and the Displaced Homemakers Network, Inc.

Typical of numerous religious services marking the observance throughout the country was the 28th annual Labor Day Mass at the Shrine of the Sacred Heart in Washington, at which Archbishop James A. Hickey, Bishop Thomas C. Kelly, general secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, and Walter J. Bierwagen, vice president of the Amalgamated Transit Union, stressed organized labor's role in the struggle for human rights around the world.

Labor Day is also the traditional beginning of Union Label Week, designated by the AFL-CIO and its Union Label & Service Trades Dept. as a reminder to union consumers of the importance of buying union products and union services as a way of maintaining and creating jobs.

Carter Slates Increase of 9.1% In Federal Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

raise, with the higher amount justified as necessary to fill the ranks of the all-volunteer military services.

SOME 600,000 postal employees have their pay set in collective bargaining through their unions, and nearly 500,000 blue-collar workers are supposed to have their hourly wages adjusted on the basis of prevailing wages scales in their areas.

In recent years, however, the blue-collar wages have been limited by congressional action to the percentage ceiling set for the salaried employees. Here, too, the lowest-paid workers have been exempt from the ceiling. Unions representing blue-collar workers have complained, however, that the pay ceiling doesn't guarantee that they will receive a raise equal to the white-collar increase. It merely assures that they will not get a higher percentage raise.

This is the third successive year that federal pay has been held below full comparability levels. Last year, the increase was 7 percent and in 1978 the President imposed a 5.5 percent ceiling.

By AFL-CIO Leaders

World, National Issues Form Broadcast Themes

The struggle to achieve free trade unions in Poland has strong support from American trade unionists, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said in a Labor Day radio address to the nation, stressing that human rights must be asserted and fought for everywhere.

The fundamental issue in the Polish strikes, Kirkland told the CBS network audience, is not the grievances of workers but "the right to be heard," to negotiate conditions of work through the orderly, democratic process of collective bargaining."

THE ACTIONS taken by the Polish strikers and actions by workers in other countries "leave no doubt that the hunger for human rights is innate and universal," he said.

In other traditional Labor Day radio broadcasts, Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue spoke of the labor movement's support for progressive legislation over the NBC network and AFL-CIO Vice President John H. Lyons outlined labor's goals for the reindustrialization of America on the Mutual network.

Kirkland also spoke optimistically of the future of the U.S. industrial structure in an appearance on ABC television's "Good Morning, America."

He acknowledged short-term problems but stressed that "there's going to be a great deal of work to be done in this country." Kirkland cited "the challenge of rebuilding our rail transportation system, restoring our cities, of developing energy alternatives."

IN A SEPARATE appearance on "Good Morning, America," AFL-CIO Vice President Joyce Miller commented that her election to the federation's Executive Council could serve to "increase the participation of women within their unions." Miller, who heads the Coalition of Labor Union Women and is a vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, described the trade union movement as "the best institution in our society for social change, and as a member of the council I'll be sitting as a trade unionist, representing the interests of both men and women workers."

Donahue, in his broadcast message, pointed out that labor's concerns go far beyond the workplace and the paycheck. "From the beginning of our movement, American trade unionists have been chiefly concerned with issues of human rights, human dignity and human development. While working to improve the conditions of life in the workplace, we have worked just as hard to improve the conditions of life in American society at large," Donahue observed.

He noted that the American trade union movement and the AFL-CIO have supported every major piece of progressive legislation passed by Congress in the last 100 years, including civil rights measures, social security, health security, improvements in hospitals and housing, tax justice and pension protection, worker safety and health, consumer protection and many more issues affecting not just the interests of workers but every American.

THE TRADE UNION movement has at the same time respected and conceded the rights of others as being "as real and as legitimate as our own," Donahue stressed." We have never advocated any measure that would have an adverse effect on the people as a whole."

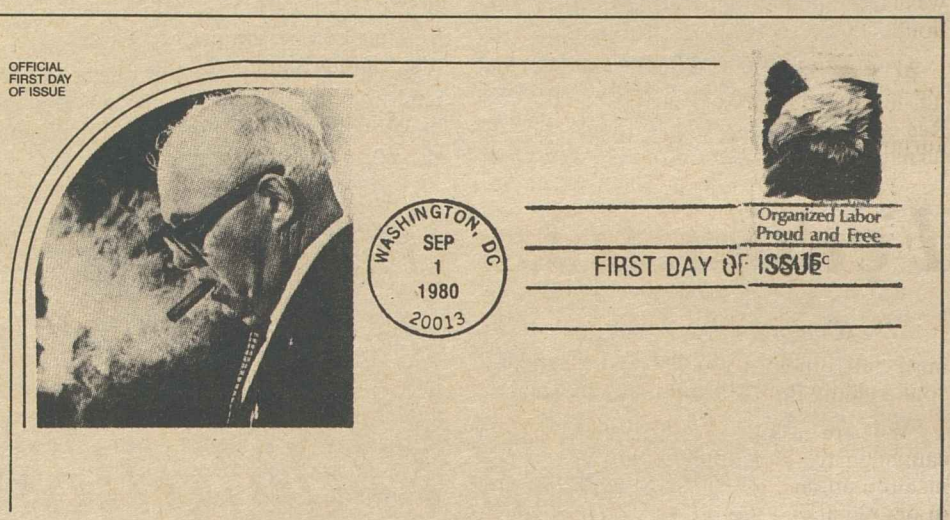
He called the issues facing the American people in the upcoming elections "as stark and decisive as ever in history."

"On one side," he said, "we have those who advocate a continued effort to make America a safe and decent place to live and work for all of its people. On the other we have those who are ready to throw overboard the social progress of generations."

Lyons warned that the United States can't allow itself to become dependent on foreign products and production facilities.

"TO THE AFL-CIO," he said in his Labor Day address, "reindustrialization requires a partnership between government, labor and business to help re-establish a growing, diversified and secure industrial economy capable of meeting the daily needs of the American people and responding to any national emergency."

For millions of jobless Americans, Lyons reminded his audience, their Labor Day wish "is not for a day's rest from work, but a chance to work."



September 1, 1980

As the American labor movement heads into its centennial year of 1981, the decision of the Postal Service to issue a stamp honoring organized labor in memory of George Meany is especially fitting.

Few individuals have had such a sharp and positive effect on the course of history as George Meany. He is gone now, but we remain the beneficiaries of his strength, vision and determination.

On this Labor Day, we honor his memory.

Lane Kirkland
President

Thomas R. Donahue
Secretary-Treasurer

COMMEMORATIVE STAMP honoring organized labor in memory of George Meany features the American eagle and the tribute to "American Labor, Proud and Free." A reflective portrait of the AFL-CIO's first president appears on the first-day cover, top. Below is the message from AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue that appears inside the cover.

Labor Launches Carter-Mondale Drive

Board Asks All-Out Effort To Assure Election Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

to 350 by the invitation to each union to send two officers, plus representatives of state federations and some local central bodies. After the unanimous voice vote, President William H. McClennan of the Fire Fighters and Kenneth Blaylock of the Government Employees each announced his union's abstention from voting, in keeping with neutrality decisions by their conventions.

The statement adopted by the board contrasted the positions of Carter and Reagan on national economic policy and key labor issues, citing Reagan's rejection of such key trade union goals as labor law reform, national health insurance, an adequate minimum wage and the Equal Rights Amendment.

A five-part program for labor's political campaign was spelled out in the General Board resolution. It called for:

- An extensive voted registration effort in which every unregistered union member would be reached by phone, mail or in person.
- Full cooperation with the support groups among blacks, women, seniors, Hispanics and youth which traditionally work with COPE.
- Intensive efforts to inform union members of the issues and the candidates, including a major role for the labor press and local central bodies.
- Full use of phone banks, carpools, babysitters and the like in the get-out-the-union-vote effort for Nov. 4.
- Every union to cooperate fully with COPE, including matching or surpassing its financial commitment.

Kirkland called Carter's September 1979 agreement to a National Accord with labor "unprecedented" and noted that "no American president, Democrat or Republican, was willing before to provide such a structured role for the labor movement, much less through a formal document."

One of the other speakers, President Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers, described the General Board statement as "a goal to which we aspire" and said labor had no illusion about always attaining 100 percent of its aspirations.

BUT CHAIKIN said labor similarly had no illusions about what would happen in a Reagan presidency, which he defined as turning loose Senators Gordon Humphrey of New Hampshire, Jesse Helms of North Carolina and Orrin Hatch of Utah to work their will on the nation's labor laws.

Another speaker, Ladies' Garment Workers Vice President Evelyn Dubrow, said she seconded the endorsement of Carter-Mondale "on behalf of a group of people with the most to lose in the 1980 election—women workers." She called Carter's advancement of women's causes the best she had seen in a career that has spanned the terms of Democratic. Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson.

IN THE ONLY reference by any speaker to third-party candidates, Vice President Leon Lynch of the Steelworkers said "wasting a vote was a luxury workers couldn't afford." He referred to independent candidate John Anderson as an "unreborn Republican" and said workers couldn't follow "the lead of a few limousine liberals."

President William H. Wynn of the Food & Commercial Workers said that "if by some quirk Ronald Reagan is elected, we would not be living with him for four years but would be living with devastation for perhaps 20 years" because of his pronounced goals on worker issues and likely nominees to the Supreme Court.

WYNN SAID the choice before trade unionists is to move forward with Carter or continue to be on the defensive under a Republican administration.

Teachers' President Albert Shanker referred to his union's endorsement in the primaries of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy as a "selection between candidates who want to go to the same place I want to go."

But that has no place in the current choice, Shanker explained, because Reagan is definitely not a candidate who wants to go to the same places.

PRESIDENT JOHN H. Lyons of the Ironworkers compared the choice before Americans in the re-election of Carter with the 1948 campaign of Harry Truman. It would be a tragedy, Lyons said, if America woke up to greatness—as it did in the case of Truman—too late to give Carter a second term.

Barney Weeks, president of the Alabama AFL-CIO, said the entire southern section of the country was "outraged by the vicious slander of our region by Reagan" in his campaign speech reference to Alabama as the home of the Ku Klux Klan.



ENDORSEMENT of Carter-Mondale ticket is urged by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland at meeting of the federation's General Board. At Kirkland's left are AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue and Msgr. George G. Higgins of the U.S. Catholic Conference.

President Hails Union Role, Pledges to Work for Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

as examples—"came with the support and leadership of American labor," Carter noted. "You have represented all the people, not just your members."

It is this tradition, the President made clear, that impels him and Vice President Mondale to look upon labor's endorsement "not as a gift, but as an obligation to the working families of America."

Carter spoke of the corollaries of a reindustrialization policy, including measures to reverse the decay of cities, rebuilding the nation's transportation system "both to carry goods and to improve public transit." There must be new opportunities for "workers hit by sudden economic change," he declared.

The President spoke of the importance of the November election, not as a partisan issue but as a choice "between two futures for America."

HE TALKED of human rights—at home through the Equal Rights Amendment, and in the world where, "in recent days, our country has drawn inspiration from the courageous workers of Poland."

The Polish workers, Carter said, "have demonstrated something you and I have long known—that free trade unions are a basic instrument of democracy, and that human rights and labor rights are indistinguishable."

AND, HE ADDED, "I cannot help but believe that the resolve of the Polish workers was strengthened by the solidarity of free trade unions around the world—including the AFL-CIO."

The President shared with the union representatives his view of a strong America in a world at peace.

He spoke of the need to "strengthen our maritime industry, both for our economic security and military security." And he urged the need to carry on "the immense task of rebuilding our nation's energy base—creating a new synthetic fuels industry, using American resources, conserving energy, keeping American capital here, and creating millions of American jobs."

In a lighter vein, Carter joshed with the leaders of America's unions, many of whom he has come to know well.

BUT HIS theme, to which Carter constantly returned, was the agenda of unfinished business for both labor and the nation, and the paths to reach common goals.

"More remains for us to do, and we must fight for it," Carter declared. "But we are fighting for it shoulder-to-shoulder and together we will win."

Federation Sets Up Polish Workers Aid Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

ings, and other means to raise funds for "our valiant Polish brothers and sisters."

"We are asking you to undertake a campaign to raise funds within your organization among your locals," Kirkland said in his remarks. "We are establishing a central fund in the federation where we can receive those contributions and where we can assure that they reach the proper hands. These contributions should be forwarded in the name of the Polish Workers Aid Fund."

Throughout the labor unrest in Poland, which erupted in strikes among shipyard workers in Gdansk and Gydnia in mid-August, trade unions in the West had expressed sympathy and support of the Polish workers' actions but were not otherwise involved. Kirkland explained:

"THE AFL-CIO was not involved—and to the best of our knowledge no other element of the world free trade union movement was involved—in the initiation of the strike by Polish workers. It was not provoked, instigated, or inspired by any action outside of the state of Poland. It came entirely from the depths of the courage, the brains, and the experience of the Polish workers themselves."

The walkouts spread quickly from Poland's Baltic Coast to factories inland and as far south as the country's vital coal mining region in Silesia. All told, about a half million workers at some 500 factories and shipyards took part in the work stoppages, which ended only after the Polish government agreed to sweeping economic and political concessions on Aug. 31.

In the settlement, the government recognized the right of Polish workers to strike and form independent unions and the right of religious groups to broadcast services. The agreement also provides for an easing of official censorship and job promotion by merit rather than membership in the Communist Party. The settlement stressed the party's leading role in Polish society, however, with the workers agreeing not to challenge any "existing international alliances."

THE GOVERNMENT said it intends to maintain the "official" trade union structure in Poland which, as in other Soviet satellites, is controlled by the Communist Party. The signing of the accord was broadcast on national television, and represented a stunning achievement for the Poles who become the first "captive people" to win the right to set up independent unions in Eastern Europe since the end of World War II.

Kirkland said that establishment of a free trade union movement in Poland ought to serve the cause of global peace.

"It ought to make possible a genuine detente with Poland. We are not interested in attacking, undermining, or calling into question the economic system that prevails in any other country in the world, including Poland," he said. "Free trade unionism is a means of humanizing any system."

AS FOR the economic system that exists behind the Iron Curtain, Kirkland said, the Polish workers' victory represents a test "of whether or not it is possible for such a system to be humanized in any way."

If that is possible, he said, it will serve the cause of peace, the cause of real detente between the East and the West, and the cause of normal, constructive relations between nations.

In Geneva, Switzerland, Francis Blanchard, the head of the International Labor Organization, called the Polish settlement creating free trade unions a "great achievement" and suggested that other Eastern European countries move in the same direction. The Soviet Union and its allies long ago ratified ILO convention Number 87, under which signatory governments pledged to permit workers to come together and form free trade unions, but in fact never allowed them such freedom of association.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall told a national television audience that the Polish labor unrest "confirms what seems to me to be a basic principle, and that is that people everywhere have a yearning for freedom, and the Poles are no exception. . . . In order to have a free and democratic society, you've got to have a free and democratic labor movement."

"The labor movement has a long tradition of assisting labor movements everywhere," he said. "The principle is a good one. The promotion of free trade unions is one of the best ways to guarantee human rights for every worker everywhere."

INDIVIDUAL affiliates of the AFL-CIO lent their support in various ways. The Longshoremen lifted its boycott of Polish shipping on Sept. 2 only after it was clear that the government had indeed granted its concessions. Other unions gave financial aid through the International Metalworkers' Federation, a Geneva-based trade-union secretariats representing 14 million workers in 70 countries.

IMF Sec.-Gen. Herman Rebhan said the aid program began spontaneously in West German plants and spread of Austrian, French, and other western unions, including some in the United States. More than $120,000 already has been dispatched to Poland so far, he said.

Text of Carter-Mondale Endorsement

Statement of the AFL-CIO General Board, Sept. 4, 1980, Washington, D.C.

THIS MEETING of the AFL-CIO General Board, called by the President in accordance with Article IX of the Constitution, has before it the recommendation of the Executive Council to endorse the re-election of President Jimmy Carter and Vice President Walter F. Mondale.

We wholeheartedly concur with that recommendation.

The 1980 election is the most important for workers and their families in many years. The contrast between the platforms of the two parties is stark, the difference in the record of the candidates and their positions on the key issues is real and deep.

The choice is clear: the re-election of President Carter is essential if this nation is going to continue its efforts to achieve equality and social and economic justice. The election of Ronald Reagan would halt those efforts, and he supports programs that would reverse the progress that has been made toward those goals.

We have evaluated the record and positions of the candidates on key labor issues and other concerns of importance to the labor movement, the platforms of the respective parties, the temperament and philosophy of government of the candidates and the background and record of the vice presidential candidates. On every point there are strong, positive reasons why the AFL-CIO should work hard on behalf of the Carter-Mondale ticket and equally strong reasons why we should work hard to defeat the Reagan-Bush ticket.

Key Labor Issues

ONE OF THE CLEAREST differences between the candidates is on the role each perceives a free trade union movement should have in a democratic society.

President Carter and his Administration have recognized and accepted the labor movement's role as the voice of organized workers. The President has repeatedly demonstrated his accessibility to the representatives of workers, his concern and sympathy for the problems of workers and his receptiveness to the ideas and suggestions of their representatives. President Carter initiated the historic National Accord which commits his Administration to achieving goals shared by the labor movement—full employment, balanced economic growth, priority concern for resolving the problems of the unemployed, poor and disadvantaged.

Ronald Reagan, on the other hand, seeks to weaken the role of America's free trade union movement in society, and to undermine the ability of unions to represent their members.

Ronald Reagan is a long-time supporter of so-called right-to-work laws, which seek to lower wages and weaken unions. He has been deeply involved with those who promote a "union-free" environment. It is axiomatic that a candidate who would weaken unions would also endanger the contract protections so essential to American workers—seniority, wages, pensions, grievance procedure, health insurance, safety, etc.

On specific labor issues, the difference between the candidates is also dramatic:

● President Carter proposed and fought for the labor law reform bill which would have curbed the most blatant and illegal tactics used by employers to deny workers their democratic right to join a union and to bargain for contract protections.

Ronald Reagan opposed labor law reform.

● President Carter signed legislation achieving the highest increase in the minimum wage in history. He and his Administration strongly opposed efforts to enact a youth sub-minimum wage that would discriminate against younger workers and result in the firing of older low-wage workers.

Ronald Reagan, on the other hand, opposed increasing the minimum wage and continues to support a sub-minimum wage for teenagers.

● President Carter's Administration has been the first to effectively administer the Occupational Safety & Health Act. He has consistently and firmly opposed attempts to weaken the protection of workers or exclude them from coverage under the law.

Ronald Reagan is hostile to the aims and goals of OSHA and ridicules this vital protection of the lives and limbs of workers. He would deny job safety and health protection to millions of workers in some of the nation's most hazardous industries. As governor of California, he vetoed job safety legislation for the construction industry and cut back on the number of inspectors.

The record Ronald Reagan compiled as governor of California demonstrates his hostility to the goals and aspirations of workers. He opposed collective bargaining for teachers and farm workers, cut back workers' right to hearings in some workers' compensation cases, cut back on programs to help disabled workers, and vetoed disability benefits for women workers suffering complications from pregnancy.

President Carter has earned the votes of working people on his record on labor issues alone. Ronald Reagan has not.

Economic and Social Justice

PRESIDENT CARTER initiated a variety of programs to create jobs for the unemployed which brought the nation out of the disastrous 1975 recession and he has presented a program that would provide help for those presently out of work and, at the same time, rebuild those industries weakened most by the current economic downturn. Ronald Reagan, by comparison, holds out the false hope that "trickle-down" economics will somehow result in a better future for the unemployed.

President Carter committed himself and his Administration to achieving full employment by working for and signing the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act. Ronald Reagan vehemently opposed that legislation, and sees no role for government to alleviate the suffering of the unemployed.

President Carter has called for a tax cut that would ease the burden on working families. His business tax proposals are aimed at revitalizing American industry. Ronald Reagan, by contrast, proposes a massive tax cut concentrated for the wealthy and big business. His tax cut proposals would shift more of the tax burden away from big business and on to individuals.

President Carter has placed his Administration squarely on record as supporting civil rights at home and human rights abroad. He has appointed women and minorities to federal positions and strongly enforced civil rights laws. He supports ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. Ronald Reagan opposed passage of important civil rights laws, just as he now opposes ERA.

President Carter has supported needed increases in federal aid to education, consumer protection, a specific program to train and employ jobless youth and an extensive federal effort to produce alternate forms of energy. Ronald Reagan opposes each of these programs. He virtually ignores the need to improve the public school system and concentrates instead on tax credits for those who send their children to private schools. His consumer program is a throwback to the principle of "let the buyer beware." Ronald Reagan proposes wage subsidies for employers that hire young people in dead-end jobs, and his energy program relies on the big oil companies to determine the nation's basic energy policy through ever higher prices and profits.

The Party Platforms

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM keeps that party's faith with its traditional constituency—the people. It commits the party to pursue programs that will ease the plight of those who have suffered the most from inflation and recession. The platform is specific, detailed and progressive.

The Republican Platform, on the other hand, is simplistic, general and invariably conservative. Rather than attempting to broaden the party's appeal to all Americans, the Republicans have used their platform to appeal to those who subscribe to the negative view on the narrowest, most emotional issues.

The GOP platform is, to an excess, anti-worker, anti-union, anti-government and anti-poor. Because of its single-minded devotion to huge tax cuts for the rich, the platform is an elitist document. It specifically endorses efforts to weaken unions and to weaken laws that protect workers, often using the strident, divisive rhetoric of the extreme right.

The Democratic Platform offers a vision and a hope of what America should be. The Republican Platform offers a retreat into America's past.

The Presidential Candidates

PRESIDENT CARTER has developed a record over his four years in office that is worthy of the support of union members. His personal qualities of integrity, compassion and sincerity are augmented by the practical experience a person can only gain as President. He has sought out the views of diverse groups and tackled serious, complex problems by proposing essentially progressive programs. His appointments to the federal bench are a testimony to the diversity of this nation and the excellence of her people.

Ronald Reagan's record does not indicate the qualities that are needed in a President. He has shown a penchant for divisive rhetoric and uninformed comments that would be disastrous in international relations. His proposals are reruns of century-old theories that failed because they lacked equity, compassion and fairness. He and his party are already committed to make appointments to the federal bench based solely on a candidate's position on a single, narrow issue.

The Vice Presidential Candidates

THE PERFORMANCE in office of Vice President Mondale has amply justified the faith workers have had in him throughout his political career. His legislative skill has served President Carter and the nation well. A dedicated public official, his record as attorney general of Minnesota and senator from that state has earned him universal respect. He is a proven friend of workers, as reflected by his 109 "right" votes and 9 "wrong" votes on issues of importance to workers.

George Bush offers little in the way of background or record that demonstrates understanding of the problems faced by American workers. In a brief career in Congress, he had but one "right" vote out of 22 issues of concern to workers.

Conclusion

THE AFL-CIO GENERAL BOARD strongly endorses the re-election of President Jimmy Carter and Vice President Walter F. Mondale. We are proud to endorse President Carter and to commend him to union members as worthy of their support.

The labor movement has no higher priority this fall than electing our friends to office. The right wing has targeted labor's friends for political extinction and has committed vast amounts of money to this effort. Through so-called independent committees, they are attempting to buy control of the Congress. Only an all-out effort on our part will prevent a radical shift to the right in the Congress.

At the same time, our state and local central bodies must pay careful attention to state legislature campaigns because of the added importance of the decennial redistricting that will occur next year.

Therefore, we resolve to undertake the most complete and exhaustive campaign in the history of the labor movement to generate maximum support for the Carter-Mondale ticket. Specifically, we urge:

1. A massive voter registration drive among union members and their families.

We call upon all national unions, state and local central bodies to contact—in person, by phone or mail—all unregistered union members and their families and urge them to register to vote.

2. Full labor support of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the Coalition of Labor-Union Women, the Concerned Seniors for Better Government, the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement and Frontlash in their efforts to register minorities, women, the elderly and young voters.

3. Intensified efforts to inform union members of the issues in the election, where the candidates stand and their records and the proposals contained in the platforms of the two parties.

We urge every national union to communicate to its members the reasons why union members should support President Carter, with specific emphasis on the particular concerns of that individual union.

We call upon the labor press to give full coverage to the campaign, to bring to the attention of their readers the record and positions of Ronald Reagan, and to accurately inform union members of the positive record of the Carter Administration. We urge the labor press to give their readers full details about registration hours, location, deadlines and requirements.

We urge state and city central bodies to redouble their efforts on behalf of the full slate of COPE-endorsed candidates by informing union members of the candidates COPE supports and the reasons why these individuals merit the votes of workers.

4. The strongest, most effective, get-out-the-vote campaign ever conducted by the labor movement and its traditional allies. We urge establishment of phone banks, car pools, babysitting services and other mechanisms to help union members get to the polls on Nov. 4. Particular attention should be paid to absentee voter campaigns for those union members working away from their homes, on vacation or ill.

5. Total support of COPE as the best, most effective vehicle to achieve these goals. We urge every union to meet and surpass its financial commitment to COPE so that our efforts will not fall short because of a lack of funds. We encourage the enhanced political activities of our affiliated unions and strongly recommend they continue to coordinate their efforts with COPE.

At Machinists Convention

Big Union Vote Urged To Topple Right Wing

Cincinnati—Right-wing extremists are dangerously close to demolishing a century of social progress and crippling the trade union movement and must be stopped this November, delegates to the Machinists 30th convention were warned by every major speaker.

In his keynote address to the more than 2,200 delegates from 900 districts and locals in the United States and Canada, IAM President William W. Winpisinger stressed that the opponent to defeat in the November election is the trade union's traditional enemy now adorned in new clothing. And along with that new wardrobe the enemy is now armed with a whole new arsenal of weapons, Winpisinger declared.

"THIS ENEMY — the new right — is really the old right wing, attempting now to disguise its aims with rhetoric about non-economic, emotional single issues," Winpisinger said.

"Now they manipulate voters around emotional issues like abortion, drugs, crime, gun control, pornography and government regulation," he explained.

Winpisinger described these extremists as "modern-day political assassins who use direct mail missiles, slick TV ads and hit-and-run tactics to cast aspersions on the character of and question the motives of men like Senators McGovern, Bayh, Culver, Cranston, Leahy and Kennedy," all friends of workers.

THE THEME was expanded by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, who told the delegates that "the real fight is not for the present, it is for the future of America." The vision that the trade union movement holds for the nation will not be met if the right-wing extremists gain control of the next Congress, Kirkland warned.

"They have different priorities than ours. We believe in full employment—decent jobs for everyone who is willing and able to work. Does anyone believe that a Jake Garn as chairman of the Senate Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs committee would share our vision of what full employment would mean?" he asked.

Kirkland then asked delegates to imagine the horror of Strom Thurmond as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Sen. Robert Dole as chairman of the Senate Finance committee. A right-wing victory this November would translate that nightmare into reality, he said.

The dangers to labor and the nation posed by the right-wing also were emphasized in an address by Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio).

"IS THERE anyone here who wants to turn over civil rights to Strom Thurmond, labor law to Orrin Hatch and food stamps to Jesse Helms?" Metzenbaum asked. Yet this is what would happen, he warned, if the right wing succeeds in dividing workers, consumers and environmentalists and the Republicans thereby gain control of Congress by playing up single issues, including even religion.

Delegates then heard from Msgr. George G. Higgins, who has just retired from the U.S. Catholic Conference. The noted labor priest leveled his heaviest criticism at right-wing extremists "who use the Bible as a political handbook." These extremists, he said, are highly financed and use religion "as a cloak" to fool voters into electing enemies of workers in the name of religion.

"What they do is put anti-union, right-wing extremists in the hands of God and your organization and other trade unions in the hands of Satan," Higgins said.

THEY QUOTE the Bible out of context, he charged, to show that even the Equal Rights Amendment and the welfare system are somehow tools of the devil.

Delegates were told by the Machinists' executive council that because of their foresight at the 1976 convention the net worth of the union had climbed from $12.4 million on Jan. 1, 1977, to $25 million by Jan. 1, 1980.

In later sessions, delegates were scheduled to hear from Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, General Sec. Herman Rebhan of the International Metalworkers' Federation, President Howard Samuel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., President Paul Burnsky of the Metal Trades Dept. and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.)



BROADWAY TURNS OUT to demonstrate support for the strike by the Screen Actors Guild and the Television & Radio Artists for a greater share of film revenues. Stars and bit players alike from New York theaters and supporting crafts took part in the show of solidarity.

Striking Performers Backed On 'Fair Share' of Revenues

The AFL-CIO pledged its full support of the strike by Hollywood motion picture and television performers in their battle with producers to win compensation when their work is exploited by new media.

In a telegram to President William Schallert of the Screen Actors Guild and President Bill Hillman of the Television & Radio Artists, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland noted that the performing artists sought to secure "their fair share" of the revenue that producers receive from the performers' talent.

"THE CENTRAL ISSUE of the strike is important to the entire labor movement, and that is the question of who shall enjoy the fruits of new technology," Kirkland said. "The AFL-CIO supports the members of SAG and AFTRA in their demand for economic justice."

The dispute, now entering its seventh week, centers on the establishment of residual payments to actors from the fledgling videodisc and videocassette market. Negotiators for SAG and AFTRA are seeking 6 percent of producers' gross profits on videodisc and videocassettes after a $10,000 advance per actor.

Producers have offered 3.6 percent on pay television dramas, comedies and variety shows, and 2 percent on talk and game shows after the programs have run for two years on pay television or had sold 100,000 cassettes or discs. While a number of independent studios have agreed to the unions' proposals, the big producers have adamantly held out.

The strike has virtually shut down Hollywood's film and television industry since its beginning on July 21. Representatives of both sides have met almost continuously since Aug. 21 without producing a solution to the profit-sharing problem. Industry representatives have refused to negotiate smaller, less controversial points until that issue is resolved.

SAG members have picketed the major producers, including 20th Century Fox, Universal and Paramount. Meanwhile, support from other unions has mounted. The Screen Extras Guild has participated in each SAG-AFTRA picketing. Support also has been pledged by the American Guild of Musical Artists, Actors' Equity, the International Federation of Actors, and performing arts unions overseas.

THE BRITISH Musicians Union expressed its support by refusing to score an episode of the television series, "Love Boat." Wires also have poured in from Sweden, Australia, West Germany and Greece.

Tickets went on sale for a star-studded benefit at the Hollywood Bowl to bolster the SAG emergency fund. The Sept. 16 benefit, which will feature major celebrities as hosts, performers, and ushers, will help meet the union's strike costs.

Iowa Delegates Endorse Culver's Re-Election Bid

Waterloo, Iowa—Delegates to the Iowa AFL-CIO convention were warned of the growing threat being mounted by right-wing forces against pro-labor congressmen and senators up for re-election this year.

National COPE Director Al Barkan told the 290 delegates that hard-won legislative gains made by the trade union movement over the years could be wiped out quickly if conservative candidates capture control of Congress.

That point was reinforced by Iowa's Democratic Sen. John C. Culver who is on a right-wing "hit list" along with a number of progressive members of Congress.

THE CONVENTION endorsed Culver for re-election as well as a full slate of Democrats for the House. Culver, who has compiled an 84 percent "right" COPE voting record, is being challenged by Republican Reps. Charles E. Grassley, who voted with labor only 17 percent of the time during his six years in the House.

Delegates also endorsed ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment which will be on Iowa ballots in the November election. The state legislature twice approved the ERA, and final approval under the state constitution is through voter referendum.

In other convention action, delegates approved a 16-cent increase in per capita payments to boost the state federation's operating revenues. The new monthly payments, bringing the total to 56 cents, will take effect next Jan. 1.

Delegates elected Perry Chapin, president of the Des Moines AFL-CIO and a member of the Rubber Workers, to fill a vacancy as vice president of the state federation. President James J. Wengert, Sec.-Treas. Mark L. Smith and other officers have one more year remaining in their terms.

Three Major Unions Swell Labor Support for Carter

Three big AFL-CIO unions announced endorsements of the Carter-Mondale presidential ticket on the eve of the federation's General Board meeting.

The executive board of the State, County & Municipal Employees met with Carter at the White House, and AFSCME President Jerry Wurf said the endorsement was made because Carter's policies "are consistent with the well-being of our country."

Carter noted that AFSCME had effectively backed Sen. Edward M. Kennedy in the Democratic primaries and termed the union's endorsement "gratifying."

A statement issued by the executive board of the Clothing & Textile Workers expressed strong support for the Carter-Mondale ticket and the "compassionate and progressive" Democratic platform on which they are running.

Also "important to all workers," ACTWU said, is a continued Democratic majority in the Senate so that the reactionaries opposed to all the labor movement stands for don't become heads of key committees.

The United Transportation Union said there can be "no doubt" that Carter is better qualified than Ronald Reagan to lead the nation.

UTU President Fred A. Hardin said the union will follow up its endorsement by "working hard" for Carter's re-election. He contrasted Carter's support for "a strong and improved rail system" with the "hands-off" position of Reagan.

Freeman Named New Director of Midwest Region

James Freeman has been appointed director of AFL-CIO Region I to succeed Daniel J. Healy, who retired Sept. 1, Federation President Lane Kirkland announced. The region covers Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Freeman, 42, had been an organizer with the Communications Workers before joining the Dept. of Organization & Field Services in 1968. He spent much of the past 12 years serving federation affiliates in Alabama and Georgia, as well as on special assignment in California assisting the Farm Workers in organizing campaigns and the UFW's struggle for survival.

Kirkland also named Ray W. Francis, Jr. assistant director of Region I. Francis, 53, who comes out of the Steelworkers, has been an AFL-CIO field representative since 1965. He had active roles in the campaign to defeat the 1978 Missouri "right-to-work" referendum and in the USWA's Newport News, Va., shipyard organizing drive.

Healy, 73, had headed Region I since 1974 when the department was reorganized. Earlier, he had been the director of the old Illinois-Iowa region. He served as an AFL field representative from 1943 to 1954 when he became director of the AFL New England region. Following merger, he was named assistant director of the AFL-CIO New England region.

The Stakes in Poland

WHAT IS HAPPENING in Poland has nothing to do with political theories involving the ownership of the means of production or the dictatorship of the proletariat. It has to do with matters that are infinitely more important and much simpler.

There are economic issues involving wages, working conditions and longstanding unresolved grievances. On both sides, the fundamental issue is not the grievances themselves, but the right of the workers to express them.

The Polish workers have demolished, once again, the myth that window dressing can substitute for freedom. Their actions have destroyed the pretense that those workers are truly represented by so-called "trade unions" that are governed and controlled by the employer as official arms of an all-powerful government or political party.

THEY HAVE also demolished the official Communist dogma that human rights and freedom are of concern only to a small group of trouble-making dissident intellectuals, and that the mass of working people is indifferent to such matters.

It should be clear that what we are witnessing in Poland is not merely the result of agitation by a few dissidents but spontaneous action by masses of workers, in whose name and for whose benefit Communist tyrants claim to act.

It is important to understand how much is at stake here, both for the oppressors and the oppressed.

Free trade unions are the basic instrument of democracy in any industrial society. And trade unions cannot live except in a free and democratic society.

TO AMERICAN trade unionists, human rights are not airy abstractions. Freedom of association, freedom of speech and assembly are the indispensable building blocks of trade unionism. Without each and all of these rights, workers cannot band together, hold meetings, select leaders or seek redress of grievances. Not only do the inner workings of a union require respect for those rights, but so does the ability of unions to protect their members and promote their interests in the society at large.

With those rights, and with the powerful and effective instrument of human cooperation that a strong union can be, workers can transform the world.

Unfair employers in this country know that—that's why they devote so much of their money and resources to block the workings of the federal labor laws and prevent their employees from exercising their right to organize.

Dictators know it, too. That's why the first act of authoritarian governments of the left and right is always to crush free trade unions.

And that is why the American trade union movement, from its very beginning, has stood for democracy and for human rights here at home and everywhere in the world.

—AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland in Labor Day broadcast on CBS radio.

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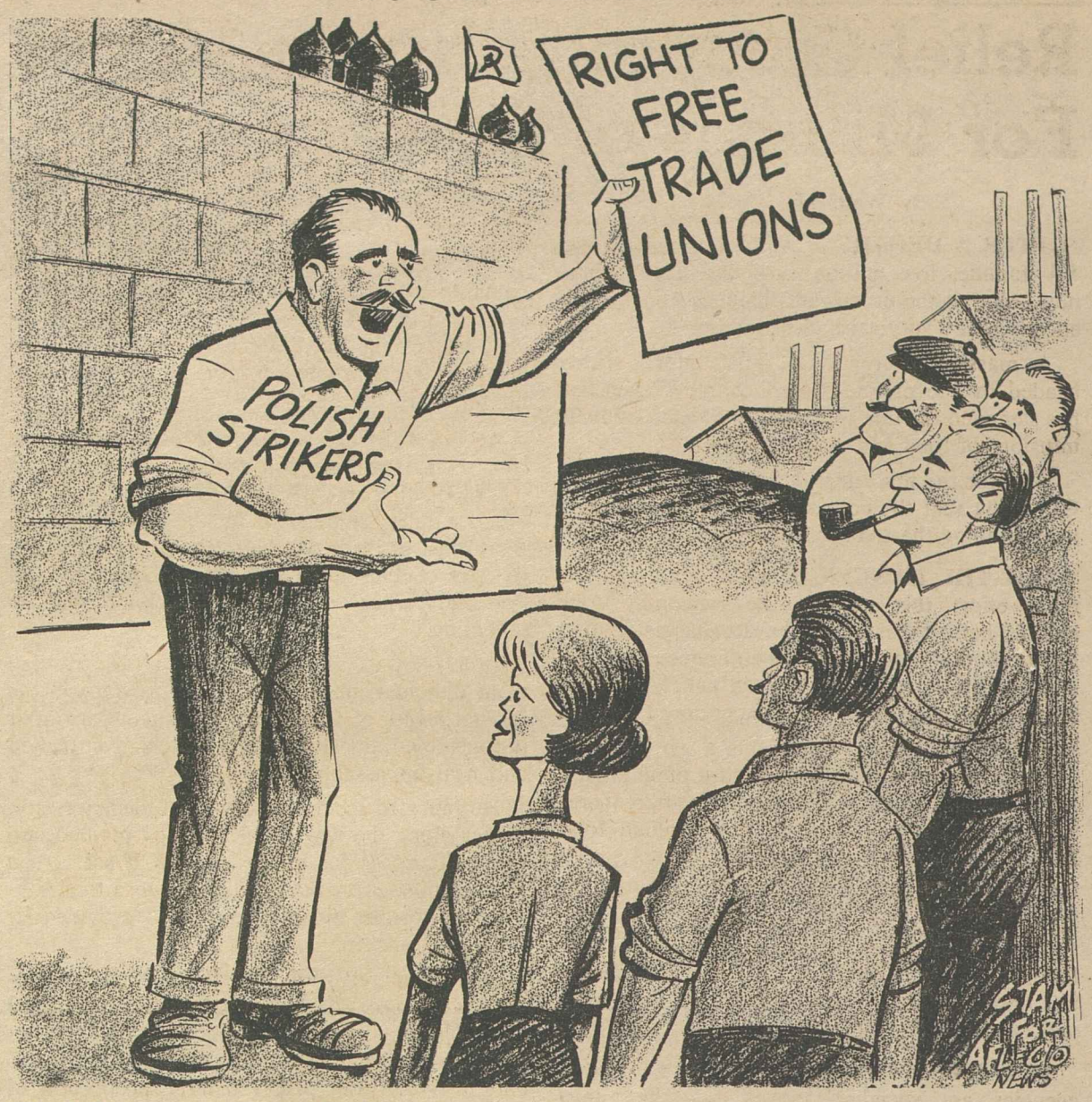
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'We Can Build on This!'



Fed Ignores Own Policy

Banks Give Big Speculators Favored Treatment on Credit

By Gus Tyler

IN FEBRUARY and March of this year, one dollar out of every ten loaned out by banks in this country went to two men, the brothers Nelson Bunker and W. Herbert Hunt.

The chairman of the House Banking Committee, Henry Reuss, (D-Wis.), is enraged.

If the Federal Reserve Board decides that money will be scarce, hard to come by, then—says Reuss—Uncle Sam has the responsibility in such hard times to decide who should have the first crack at bank credit. The Wisconsin congressman believes that the favored people should be "small businesses, consumers, home buyers, farmers" and those embarked in making "productive capital investment."

THE LAST to get favored treatment, he insists, are those who seek "loans for commodity, gold and foreign exchange speculation and for purely financial activities such as stock buy-backs and corporate takeovers."

But, he tells us, quite the opposite has been happening. The small man who needs the credit and would put it to use productively or in making needed purchase is treated with disfavor. The speculator gets the most favored treatment.

The case of the Hunt brothers with their silver speculation is only one horror story. Nortek, Inc. got $40 million of credit from five banks although in its loan application the company stated openly that it was seeking money "to acquire the equity securities of 'Target' Corporation."

THE BIG BANKS don't charge all their customers the same: the bigger the borrower the better the terms; the smaller the borrower, the greater the squeeze.

"When the prime rate was 20 percent a couple of months ago," points out Reuss, "and the average borrower was paying 20 percent plus, the big banks were giving under-the-table discounts to their large corporate customers of as much as 5 percentage points."

This policy of making money available to the wealthiest, often for purely speculative and nonproductive purposes, while making it difficult, almost impossible, for the less affluent to borrow, is not only morally reprehensible and economically irresponsible, but is also contrary to federal directives.

In October the Federal Reserve System wrote to banks advising them to favor small busi-nss, consumers, farmers and home buyers over speculators, but—notes Reuss—"The Federal Reserve and the Administration have utterly failed to monitor and secure voluntary compliance with their request. . . . After October 1979, the banking system simply disregarded the Federal Reserve's admonitions . . . The Federal Reserve did nothing."

Indeed, argues Reuss, the Fed did not even show active interest in finding out whether or not the banks were trying to comply. "The Federal Reserve did not ask the banks to report on how much speculative lending they had been doing."

As a result, the percentage of bank loans going to the big boys at bargain rates has risen from 8.8 percent in 1977 to 58.8 percent in May 1980 at 48 large banks.

So when hard times come, it appears that banking practice is aimed at making things harder for those already hit hardest.

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Labor's Concerns Go Beyond the Paycheck

Labor's concerns go far beyond the workplace and the paycheck.

From the beginning of our movement, American trade unionists have been chiefly concerned with issues of human rights, human dignity and human development. While working to improve the conditions of life in the workplace, we have worked just as hard to improve the conditions of life in American society at large.

Labor's commitment to human rights carries no ideological or doctrinaire label. It is a natural outgrowth of labor's day-to-day role.

We fight against tyranny wherever it is found, in the workshop or in distant parts of the world. But we know that tyranny is not the only enemy of human dignity. Poverty, hunger, disease and unemployment also demean the human personality.

—AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue in Labor Day radio broadcast on NBC.

Labor Spurs Effort

Relief Campaign Raises Hopes For Millions of Cambodians

By Walter G. Davis

AFTER A DECADE of war and genocide and famine, five million surviving Cambodians now stand at the crossroads, balanced on a knife edge between survival and extinction.

A massive international relief effort, spearheaded by the private American relief agencies, has stemmed the tide of famine and death by their infusions of food and medical supplies.

Now for the first time in years there is hope in Cambodia that the country will be able to make it back along the road to self-sufficiency.

BUT THE DANGER is not yet past and the relief effort this fall—in the remaining four months before the December rice harvest is due in Cambodia—can mean the difference between renewed life for an entire race of people or a return to the starvation they experienced such a short time ago.

Right now in Cambodia, because of improved logistics and a vastly more cooperative bureaucracy in Phnom Penh, the ability to unload food barges and to move aid shipments out of previously congested warehouses is greater than it has ever been.

The relief agencies are increasing shipments of food and medical supplies to take advantage of this improved ability to get the aid off the barges and out into the distribution system.

BUT MONEY is extremely tight and some agencies are spending money that has been pledged but not yet received. Some of the agencies fear that the shortage of funds will force them to cut back on essential programs in the near future.

In order to keep relief aid flowing, the National Cambodia Crisis Committee (NCCC), a nonpartisan group of American labor, business, religious and entertainment leaders, has stepped up its nationwide campaign to raise $100 million for the private voluntary relief agencies.

Already $56 million has been raised by the private sector in the United States, but much more is desperately needed to tide the Cambodians over until the next rice harvest.

So far the relief effort has succeeded. Of that there is no doubt.

And American labor has played, and must continue to play, one of the major roles in the commitment to the Cambodian relief effort.

To underline labor's commitment to the Cambodian cause, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland helped found the NCCC and now serves as a co-chairman along with the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of University of Notre Dame; Jean Young, former chairman of the U.S. Commission for the International Year of the Child, and Walter A. Haas, Jr., chairman of Levi Strauss & Co.

In July, Fr. Hesburgh toured Cambodia to see firsthand what the relief effort has accomplished in the 10 months since it was first mounted.

"I came away convinced that the international commitment to help Cambodia, mounted and persevered with in the face of overwhelming obstacles, has meant the difference between life and death for an entire nation," Fr. Hesburgh said in his report to the NCCC.

AS A RESULT of the improved conditions, some one million Cambodians were starting school at the end of August using books and other supplies shipped in by the relief agencies. That most of them will be in the first grade, irrespective of their age, is grim testimony to the Pol Pot years when there were no schools and no schooling.

In his report Fr. Hesburgh said he traveled from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap province in the far northwest of Cambodia—a grueling 14-hour journey by four-wheel-drive vehicle over rutted and near-impassable roads.

He reported seeing bags of relief agency rice in homes along the way, gardens being planted and worked and, as far as the eye could see, green paddies filled with rice seedlings. More than 60,000 metric tons of seed have been provided by the agencies.

And compared with January, there are no epidemics in Cambodia. But neither are there enough doctors to treat the multitude of diseases—such as hookworm, malaria, tuberculosis and gastroenteritis—that still plague a large proportion of the population.

For example, in Siem Reap, which has a population of 485,000, there is not one doctor. And there is insufficient equipment, if any, in Cambodian hospitals.

So there remains much to be done before Cambodia can approach even "normal" conditions. And assuming that the harvest is reasonably successful, it is clear that Cambodia will need less assistance next year and that its people are well on the road to self-sufficiency.

WE IN THE LABOR movement can feel gratification at having been among the first to take action to help the Cambodians and at having played a key role in the revival of a dying land. But our gratification must be tempered with the knowledge that Cambodia still lives from day to day, dependent on our assistance, marking time until the harvest.

If we fail them in the next few months we will not only abrogate all that we have done to carry the Cambodians this far along the road to survival but will imperil the very values for which the American labor movement stands.

The author, Walter G. Davis, is director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services, which is coordinating the federation's Cambodia Crisis Campaign.

Safeguarding Worker Interests

Stronger Union Role Pressed In Pension Fund Investments

ORGANIZED LABOR will push for a stronger worker voice in decisions on how union-negotiated pension funds are invested, Associate Director Larry Smedley of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security said.

Smedley stressed the rapid growth of pension funds, pointing out that they now total some $600 billion—and can be expected to increase substantially in the future. Pension funds represent the deferred wages of workers, he said, but are largely controlled by a relatively few banks and insurance companies.

All too often the funds are used in a manner "that is hostile to the interests of the workers themselves," Smedley declared. He said that the program outlined by the AFL-CIO Executive Council includes an education and information service to "alert union members to those companies that are anti-union or flagrantly hostile to the labor movement," and to what union officers and pension trustees can do "to strengthen union control and influence over investments."

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Smedley said the pension fund investment effort will be aimed at greater emphasis on job creation through investments that will help modernize industries in depressed areas and encourage industrial growth, as well as produce solid earnings.

SOCIAL INVESTMENTS can be profitable, he said, noting that one of the nation's best investment earnings records is being produced by a large mutual fund that specializes in this area.

Smedley said the AFL-CIO does not object to the investment of pension funds in any particular area or region, but is opposed to investments that undermine the industrial base with the "workers' own hard-earned money that they have put into their pension plans."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

A SOMBER government study which attempts to look at the shape of things in the year 2000 warns life will be more difficult and precarious unless the nations of the world make decisive changes soon.

"If present trends continue," according to the Global 2000 Report to the President, "the world in 2000 will be more crowded, more polluted, less stable ecologically and more vulnerable to disruption than the world we live in now.

According to the report, which was prepared by the Council on Environmental Quality and the State Dept., this is what the earth will look like in the year 2000:

Population—The world population is expected to increase by more than 50 percent, from 4.1 billion in 1975 to 6.35 billion in 2000, under the study's medium-growth projections. This means that, for every two people on the earth in 1975, there will be three in 2000.

Of these 6.35 billion people, 5 billion or 79 percent will live in less-developed countries. The population growth rate for those nations is projected at 2.1 percent per year, compared with six-tenths of 1 percent for industrialized nations.

Income—The current income differences between advanced and less-developed nations will widen—a $20 increase for every $1 increase, respectively.

Food—On a world average, the study projects that food production generally will increase more rapidly than world population due to technological advances in fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides and irrigation. However, much of the technology advances will be heavily dependent on petroleum products, a factor which may result in steeply increased food prices.

Energy—The report says that world demand for oil is outpacing production capacity, with world oil production approaching geological estimates of maximum production capacity in the 1990s. The projected price increases will result in skewed distribution, with the richer industrialized countries being able to command supplies to meet their needs while less developed countries will have great difficulty meeting the costs.

The report says the same is true of coal, gas, oil shale, tar sands and uranium and predicts increased environmental and economic problems in their exploitation and use.

Forests—The report projects significant deforestation over the next 20 years, with most of the loss occurring in less-developed countries where wood is a necessity of life for fuel and cooking. The study says that as wood supplies diminish and demand increases, the effect on industrialized countries may be disruptive but the effect on less developed countries may be catastrophic.

Water—Population growth will cause water requirements to double in nearly half the world. The study predicts regional water shortages and increasingly erratic water supplies in less developed countries.

Soil—Erosion, loss of organic matter, encroachment by the desert, salinization, alkalinization and waterlogging will cause serious deterioration of agricultural soils. Worldwide, an area the size of Maine is succumbing to the desert each year.

Air Quality—The study projects a possibility that concentrations of carbon dioxide and ozone-depleting chemicals in the atmosphere may increase at rates sufficient to alter the earth's climate by 2050.

Perhaps one of the most important hopes presented by the report is that global forecasts such as this one and other studies will form a basis for long-range planning and cooperation by nations which recognize their common interests.



A STRONGER WORKER voice in decisions on how union-negotiated pension funds are invested is a key factor in the drive to reindustrialize America, Associate Director Larry Smedley, center, of the Dept. of Social Security said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. and Rebecca Karnes of the Pension Reporter. The program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

Key Vote on Job Safety Enforcement

The House voted 225-178 to weaken job safety protection for America's workers by exempting most workplaces with 10 or fewer employees from OSHA safety inspections. The labor-opposed amendment was added to an appropriations bill.

Right votes (R) against the exemption were cast by 155 Democrats and 23 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) were 97 Democrats and 128 Republicans.

Numerals show congressional districts; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) W
4. Bevill (D) R
5. Flippo (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Shelby (D) W

ALASKA
AL Young (R) PW

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) W
3. Stump (D) W
4. Rudd (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) W
2. Bethune (R) W
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Anthony (D) W

CALIFORNIA
1. Johnson (D) R
2. Clausen (R) W
3. Matsui (D) R
4. Fazio (D) R
5. Burton, John L. (D) R
6. Burton, Phillip (D) R
7. Miller (D) R
8. Dellums (D) R
9. Stark (D) R
10. Edwards (D) R
11. Royer (R) W
12. McCloskey (R) R
13. Mineta (D) R
14. Shumway (R) W
15. Coelho (D) R
16. Panetta (D) W
17. Pashayan (R) W
18. Thomas (R) W
19. Lagomarsino (R) W
20. Goldwater (R) W
21. Corman (D) R
22. Moorhead (R) W
23. Beilenson (D) R
24. Waxman (D) R
25. Roybal (D) R
26. Rousselot (R) W
27. Dornan (R) W
28. Dixon (D) R
29. Hawkins (D) R
30. Danielson (D) R
31. Wilson, C. H. (D) A
32. Anderson (D) R
33. Grisham (R) W
34. Lungren (R) W
35. Lloyd (D) W
36. Brown (D) R
37. Lewis (R) W
38. Patterson (D) R
39. Dannemeyer (R) W
40. Badham (R) W
41. Wilson, Bob (R) W
42. Van Deerlin (D) R
43. Burgener (R) W

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Wirth (D) R
3. Kogovsek (D) R
4. Johnson (R) W
5. Kramer (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Dodd (D) A
3. Giaimo (D) A
4. McKinney (R) R
5. Ratchford (D) R
6. Moffett (D) R

DELAWARE
AL Evans (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Hutto (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Kelly (R) W
6. Young (R) W
7. Gibbons (D) W
8. Ireland (D) W
9. Nelson (D) W
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Mica (D) W
12. Stack (D) R
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) PR
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) R
2. Mathis (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Levitas (D) W
5. Fowler (D) W
6. Gingrich (R) W
7. McDonald (D) W
8. Evans (D) W
9. Jenkins (D) W
10. Barnard (D) W

HAWAII
1. Heftel (D) W
2. Akaka (D) W

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) PW
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
1. Stewart (D) R
2. Murphy (D) A
3. Russo (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Fary (D) R
6. Hyde (R) W
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Porter (R) W
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane, Philip (R) W
13. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Corcoran (R) W
16. Anderson (R) A
17. O'Brien (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) A
20. Findley (R) W
21. Madigan (R) W
22. Crane, Dan (R) W
23. Price (D) R
24. Simon (D) R

INDIANA
1. Benjamin (D) R
2. Fithian (D) A
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Quayle (R) W
5. Hillis (R) W
6. Evans (D) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Deckard (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) W
10. Sharp (D) W
11. Jacobs (D) W

IOWA
1. Leach (R) W
2. Tauke (R) W
3. Grassley (R) W
4. Smith (D) W
5. Harkin (D) W
6. Bedell (D) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Jeffries (R) W
3. Winn (R) W
4. Glickman (D) W
5. Whittaker (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Hubbard (D) W
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Hopkins (R) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Livingston (R) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Tauzin (D) W
4. Leach (D) A
5. Huckaby (D) W
6. Moore (R) W
7. Breaux (D) W
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Emery (R) W
2. Snowe (R) W

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Mikulski (D) R
4. Holt (R) W
5. Spellman (D) W
6. Byron (D) W
7. Mitchell (D) R
8. Barnes (D) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Early (D) R
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Shannon (D) R
6. Mavroules (D) R
7. Markey (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) Speaker
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Donnelly (D) R
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) PR
2. Pursell (R) R
3. Wolpe (D) R
4. Stockman (R) W
5. Sawyer (R) W
6. Carr (D) R
7. Kildee (D) R
8. Traxler (D) R
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Albosta (D) W
11. Davis (R) R
12. Bonior (D) R
13. Vacancy
14. Nedzi (D) A
15. Ford (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Brodhead (D) R
18. Blanchard (D) R
19. Broomfield (R) W

MINNESOTA
1. Erdahl (R) W
2. Hagedorn (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Vento (D) R
5. Sabo (D) R
6. Nolan (D) R
7. Stangeland (R) W
8. Oberstar (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) W
2. Bowen (D) A
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Hinson (R) W
5. Lott (R) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Young (D) R
3. Gephardt (D) W
4. Skelton (D) W
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Coleman (R) W
7. Taylor (R) W
8. Ichord (D) A
9. Volkmer (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Williams (D) R
2. Marlenee (R) W

NEBRASKA
1. Bereuter (R) W
2. Cavanaugh (D) R
3. Smith (R) W

NEVADA
AL Santini (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. D'Amours (D) R
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Florio (D) R
2. Hughes (D) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Fenwick (R) R
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Maguire (D) R
8. Roe (D) R
9. Hollenbeck (R) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Courter (R) R
14. Guarini (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Vacancy

NEW YORK
1. Carney (R) W
2. Downey (D) R
3. Ambro (D) R
4. Lent (R) W
5. Wydler (R) R
6. Wolff (D) PR
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Ferraro (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Scheuer (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Solarz (D) R
14. Richmond (D) R
15. Zeferetti (D) R
16. Holtzman (D) A
17. Murphy (D) A
18. Green (R) R
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Weiss (D) R
21. Garcia (D) R
22. Bingham (D) R
23. Peyser (D) R
24. Ottinger (D) R
25. Fish (R) R
26. Gilman (R) R
27. McHugh (D) W
28. Stratton (D) W
29. Solomon (R) W
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) W
32. Hanley (D) W
33. Lee (R) W
34. Horton (R) R
35. Conable (R) W
36. LaFalce (D) R
37. Nowak (D) R
38. Kemp (R) A
39. Lundine (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Whitley (D) W
4. Andrews (D) W
5. Neal (D) W
6. Preyer (D) W
7. Rose (D) W
8. Hefner (D) W
9. Martin (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Gudger (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) W

OHIO
1. Gradison (R) R
2. Luken (D) R
3. Hall (D) R
4. Guyer (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Kindness (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton (R) R
12. Devine (R) PW
13. Pease (D) R
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Regula (R) R
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Applegate (D) W
19. Williams (R) R
20. Oakar (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Mottl (D) R

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Synar (D) R
3. Watkins (D) W
4. Steed (D) W
5. Edwards (R) W
6. English (D) W

OREGON
1. AuCoin (D) R
2. Ullman (D) W
3. Duncan (D) R
4. Weaver (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Myers (D) A
2. Gray (D) R
3. Lederer (D) PR
4. Dougherty (R) R
5. Schulze (R) W
6. Yatron (D) W
7. Edgar (D) R
8. Kostmayer (D) R
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Musto (D) R
12. Murtha (D) R
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) A
15. Ritter (R) R
16. Walker (R) W
17. Ertel (D) R
18. Walgren (D) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Bailey (D) R
22. Murphy (D) R
23. Clinger (R) W
24. Marks (R) A
25. Atkinson (D) W

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Beard (D) A

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) W
2. Spence (R) W
3. Derrick (D) W
4. Campbell (R) W
5. Holland (D) W
6. Jenrette (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Daschle (D) W
2. Abdnor (R) PW

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Bouquard (D) W
4. Gore (D) R
5. Boner (D) R
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) W
8. Ford (D) R

TEXAS
1. Hall (D) W
2. Wilson (D) W
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Mattox (D) R
6. Gramm (D) W
7. Archer (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) W
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Leath (D) W
12. Wright (D) A
13. Hightower (D) W
14. Wyatt (D) W
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) W
17. Stenholm (D) W
18. Leland (D) R
19. Hance (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Loeffler (R) W
22. Paul (R) W
23. Kazen (D) W
24. Frost (D) A

UTAH
1. McKay (D) W
2. Marriott (R) W

VERMONT
AL Jeffords (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Trible (R) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) W
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Harris (D) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Fisher (D) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) W
2. Swift (D) R
3. Bonker (D) W
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) W
6. Dicks (D) R
7. Lowry (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) A
3. Hutchinson (D) R
4. Rahall (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Baldus (D) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Petri (R) R
7. Obey (D) R
8. Roth (R) W
9. Sensenbrenner (R) W

WYOMING
AL Cheney (R) W

Top Officers Re-Elected

Government Employees Adopt Per Capita Rise

Honolulu—The Government Employees' 27th biennial convention re-elected the union's top three officers and approved a two-step increase in per capita payments to strengthen the AFGE's representation capabilities and keep up with inflation.

The convention also elected a new director for the AFGE Women's Dept. and, in an extraordinary move, voted to seat her on the union's executive council.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue said he was bringing the "gospel of trade unionism" to the 1,000 delegates as he addressed the convention.

"I bring you the message that the labor movement in America is alive and well," he said. "At the next AFL-CIO convention, we will celebrate our 100th anniversary. Our basic job—our mission to seek contracts, safer working conditions, and economic justice for the workers—goes on unchanged."

BUT DONAHUE stressed that if economic justice is to be achieved for workers, "we're going to have to seek it, to extract it—it will never be given to us." Labor must "challenge those who tell us to lower our expectations," he said. "We cannot accept the philosophy that smaller is better. Let those who have had their expectations fulfilled lower theirs — we speak for the workers who have not had their expectations fulfilled."

Donahue pointed out that the goal of economic justice is why the AFL-CIO "stands side by side with AFGE" to fight congressional budget cuts that really mean cuts in federal jobs, pay, and retirement benefits.

AFGE President Kenneth T. Blaylock was re-elected for his third two-year term over challenger Carl K. Sadler, formerly director of AFGE's political action committee. The vote was 102,198 to 93,229, with the delegates voting on the basis of local union membership.

NICHOLAS J. NOLAN, secretary-treasurer, was re-elected by a vote of 118,197 to 78,261 over Robert Fletcher, a Huntsville, Ala., local officer. Joseph D. Gleason was re-elected without opposition as the executive vice president.

An Atlanta attorney for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Barbara Hutchinson, defeated incumbent Louise Smothers as director for the Women's Dept. by a vote of 123,943 to 72,625.

The delegates also passed a resolution to expand the union's executive council to include the Women's Dept. director. Previously, the union board was made up of the top three national officers plus the 15 regional vice presidents—all of whom are male.

As a result of convention action, the AFGE's per capita dues will increase from $4.10 to $5.10 on Jan. 1, 1981, and will go up another 40 cents on Jan. 1, 1982.

Fifteen cents of the first-year increase is earmarked to fund a stronger Fair Practices Dept. for the union. It will combine several functions of existing departments to more effectively fight discrimination of all types in the federal sector. Five cents of the dues increase will go toward strengthening the AFGE Women's Department and 20 cents from locals belonging to national bargaining units will be set aside to fund the representation responsibilities of those units.

In other action, the convention voted to authorize a committee, established by the president, to consider restructuring of the organization and report its findings to the 1982 convention.

The delegates set legislative and bargaining goals for the union in a series of resolutions calling for revision of the Hatch Act, the right to strike, the right to choose an agency shop, 100-percent payment of health premiums for federal workers, protection for the federal retirement system, job protection from improper contracting-out and true pay comparability with the private sector.

BLAYLOCK TOLD the delegates they could leave Honolulu "knowing we've taken a giant step forward. You have my commitment to carry out the obligations you've placed on my shoulders."

Other speakers at the convention included Gloria Johnson, director of Education & Women's Affairs for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and a founder of the Coalition of Labor Union Women; William Lucy, secretary-treasurer of the State, County & Municipal Employees; and Rep. Daniel Akaka (D-Hawaii).



CONVENTION WELCOME is extended by President Kenneth T. Blaylock of the Government Employees to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue, who stressed the labor movement's continuing efforts to achieve improved working conditions and living standards for American workers. Delegates at the AFGE's Honolulu convention re-elected Blaylock to a new two-year term.

ITU Breaks with Tradition To Endorse Carter, Mondale

Kansas City, Mo. — Cutting the last threads of a tradition as old as the union itself, the Typographical Union for the first time in its 128-year history has formally endorsed candidates for U.S. President and Vice President: Democrats Jimmy Carter and Walter F. Mondale.

Simultaneous with unanimously voting the endorsement, delegates to the ITU's 122nd convention here also called on the union's membership to "become politically active" in the campaigns for labor-endorsed candidates for Congress, as well.

"THE REPUBLICAN party platform is tilted against America's workers and their unions" and the Republican nominee for President "supports right-to-work-for-less laws, supports applying antitrust laws to unions and opposes Davis-Bacon and OSHA," the convention pointed out.

"It is time that all working people unite in an effort to bring about a pro-labor government in Washington.

"President Jimmy Carter must be re-elected. . . . We must put our differences aside and cast our votes with the individual that will represent the workers of America, not the candidate that has a proven record of representing the interests of big business," the convention declared.

Four years ago, the 1976 ITU convention had urged members and locals to support Carter's first bid for the presidency, but had stopped short of formally endorsing him.

THIS YEAR's convention acted after hearing calls for new, greater levels of political involvement from ITU President Joe Bingel, Kenneth Young, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, and more than a dozen delegates representing locals from throughout the nation.

"If any of you have been guilty in the past of 'sitting out' an election because 'it doesn't make any difference who is in office,' this is one time you should get angry enough — or scared enough — not only to get out and vote, but to work for the election of those you are reasonably sure will protect the human rights we in the labor movement were so instrumental in placing on the law books," Bingel said in his address opening the convention.

Carter and Mondale and the Democratic platform are "outspoken in their commitment to the principles of democracy, equality and human rights," basic to the labor movement and the ITU, Young said.

At the same time, the Republican nominees and platform are "silent on the need for social justice, intent on crippling and muzzling" labor and "lacking in realistic solutions to problems" facing the nation and the world, he said.

In other actions, the ITU convention:

- Called for strengthening of the Occupational Safety & Health Act and defeat of crippling amendments proposed in the "mistitled" Occupational Safety & Health Improvements bill backed by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and National Association of Manufacturers.
- Reaffirmed its support for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment and called on locals to aid campaigns by the Coalition of Labor Union Women and the National Organization for Women for the measure.
- Urged reinstatement of the domestic manufacturing clause in the federal copyright law to enable continuation of protections against the unrestricted importation of printed matter. Expiration of the clause in 1982 would have "a devastating effect upon printing industry employees and businesses," the convention said.
- Reaffirmed the mandate of previous conventions for continuation of merger talks with the Newspaper Guild "in the fervent hope that merger . . . can be brought . . . to reality in 1981."

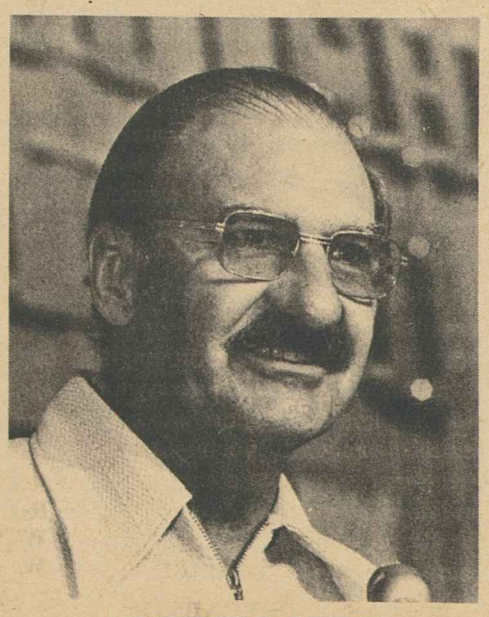
EARLIER, THE convention had heard Bingel and Guild President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., restate their determination to continue and intensify efforts to complete a merger agreement that has been more than three years in the making.

And, on the convention's second day, delegates heard Kenneth J. Brown, president of the Graphic Arts International Union, outline the improved benefits that have accrued to the members of the three printing crafts unions that merged to form the GAIU.

Food Workers Elect Lutty New Secretary-Treasurer

Anthony J. Lutty has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Food & Commercial Workers to succeed Samuel J. Talarico, who retired after 45 years of service in the trade union movement. The UFCW executive board also elected 10 new vice presidents to fill vacancies resulting from other retirements.

Lutty, 60, has been a vice president and director of the union's retail division since last year's merger of the Retail Clerks and the Meat Cutters to form the UFCW. Prior to the merger, Lutty was a vice president and director of the Meat Cutters' retail department.



ANTHONY J. LUTTY

HE BEGAN his trade union career in 1940 with Meat Cutters Local 590 in Pittsburgh, which he served as steward, business representative, legislative chairman and secretary of the health and welfare trust fund.

Talarico, who headed Meat Cutters Local 1 in Utica, N.Y., for more than 25 years, had been a vice president of the international since 1960 and secretary-treasurer of the UFCW at the 1979 merger convention.

The 10 new vice presidents are Lewie G. Anderson, director of the UFCW packinghouse division; Leo Cinaglia, president of Local 56; Gary A. Duckett, director of the Mid-Atlantic region; Kenneth Edwards, president of Local 770; Oliver W. Holmes, director of the Southwestern region; Alan Lee, UFCW political affairs director; Arnold Mayer, government affairs director; Joseph C. Talarico, president of Local 1; Roy Williams, director of the Southeastern region, and Bernard J. Woolis, director of the fur and leather division.

THE RETIRING UFCW vice presidents are Michael Dolan, Abe Feinglass, Richard Lauthermilch, Richard C. McAllister, James P. McLoughlin, Charles J. Mentrin, Max J. Osslo, Jesse Prosten, Leon B. Schachter and Roy E. Scheurich.

The new UFCW officers fill terms that will expire at the union's 1983 convention.

Grants Aid Projects In Pakistan, Ceylon

The AFL-CIO has awarded impact grants of $5,000 each to an Afghani relief fund sponsored by the All-Pakistan Federation of Labor and to a working women's hostel near Colombo sponsored by the All-Ceylon Federation of Free Trade Unions.

The Pakistani fund provides food, clothing, medicine and other humanitarian aid to refugees from Soviet aggression camps just outside the Afghanistan border.

The Ceylon hostel helps union organizing campaigns aimed at some 8,000 unorganized workers, chiefly women in the textile trades, in Sri Lanka's newly established Free Trade Zone.

The grants were made on recommendation of the Asian American Free Labor Institute, an AFL-CIO auxiliary.



AT PAPERWORKERS' convention in Chicago, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland contrasts the positions taken by President Carter and Ronald Reagan on issues most important to the trade union movement. They form "compelling reasons" for supporting Carter, he told the delegates.

Kennecott Accord Produces Copper Strike Breakthrough

Phoenix—A coalition of unions led by the Steelworkers approved a new three-year contract with the Kennecott Corp., the first settlement with the copper industry since the unions struck major producers on July 1.

Kennecott traditionally has been the pattern setter for the industry. The company employs about 9,000 of the 40,000 workers who went out on strike. Other firms are still negotiating with the unions.

THE KENNECOTT PACT, ratified by the unions' National Non-ferrous Industry Conference by a unanimous vote, generally tracks the Steelworkers' agreement in the basic steel industry. Wages will rise by 25 cents an hour in the first year, 20 cents in the second year, and 15 cents in the third year.

The unions retained the cost-of-living escalator clause in the old contract with Kennecott, and defeated the company's attempts to take away a number of benefits previously won.

The pact provides incremental increases between job classifications, a 50 percent increase in shift premiums, improved hospital, surgical, and health care coverage, and revised supplemental unemployment benefits.

Pension benefits for both current and future retirees were raised. Active workers will receive an increase from $16 to $20 per month times their number of years of service.

Meanwhile, the unions scheduled talks with other copper producers, including Asarco Inc., and Copper Range Co., a unit of Louisiana Land & Exploration Co. Talks with Anaconda Co., a unit of Atlantic Richfield Co., broke off after an impasse was reached, however.

OTHER COMPANIES without settlements are Phelps-Dodge, Magma, Inspiration Consolidated, Cities Service, White Pine, U.S. Metals, and Anamax.

In addition to the Steelworkers, unions involved in the negotiations are the Machinists; Operating Engineers; Sheet Metal Workers; International Brotherhood of Electric Workers; AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; Boilermakers; Bricklayers; Carpenters; Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Chemical Workers; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Iron Workers; Maintenance of Way Employees; Molders; Office & Professional Employees; Painters; Plumbers & Pipefitters; Railway Carmen; Laborers, and the unaffiliated UAW, Locomotive Engineers, and Teamsters.

Women's Safety Record Reflects Job Pattern

Women suffer fewer work-related injuries than men, but only because they are concentrated in less hazardous jobs, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In a study of injuries to women on the job, the BLS found that women have a better safety record because they are underrepresented in the occupations where many injuries occur.

The BLS data, published in the September issue of the agency's Monthly Labor Review, show that women in traditionally male-dominated jobs will suffer the same kinds of injuries with the same frequency as men.

Report to Convention

Paperworkers, OCAW Pursue Merger Talks

Chicago—The 2,000 delegates to the Paperworkers' convention here heard reports from the presidents of their union and the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers favoring the proposed merger of the two unions.

UPIU President Wayne E. Glenn reported that, following up on a resolution adopted at the union's 1976 convention, a number of meetings had been held with OCAW leaders to discuss the issue. A merger "can, and undoubtedly would, give both unions greater prestige and enhance their bargaining position," he said.

OCAW PRESIDENT Robert F. Goss, whose union also had adopted a convention resolution encouraging a merger with UPIU, told the delegates that the merger committees had compared over 125 points in the constitutions and operations of the two unions and found that "we have a lot more similarities than we have disputes."

Goss cited a number of areas in which a merged organization would be more effective, including collective bargaining, political action, organizing, and the work environment.

"The key is we aren't merging just for merger's sake," Goss said. "We have to merge to make a larger, more effective union in terms of the job the international must do for the membership that pays the dues."

GLENN SAID in response that it was the UPIU executive board's consensus "that we proceed post-haste with this idea of merger with the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. We are very compatible in so many ways."

Other convention highlights included approval of a dues increase, adoption of a resolution authorizing the executive board to move UPIU headquarters out of New York City, and addresses by major speakers.

All incumbent officers who sought reelection were returned to office, including Glenn, Sec.-Treas. Nicholas C. Vrataric, and Vice Presidents George H. O'Bea, Jr., and John M. Defee. Newcomer as vice president-area director is International Rep. Marshall A. Smith, who won the right to succeed John R. Strattan in Area 3.

THE $2.50 MONTHLY dues increase, which will become effective Nov. 1, was adopted by a margin of about 3 to 2 on a standing vote. The international will receive $1.50, and locals will retain the remaining $1. Minimum dues currently are $8.50 per month, $5 of which is paid to the international.

The measure also provides for indexed dues increases in future years.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland told the convention that few elections in recent history offer American workers as stark a contrast in candidates and issues as the Nov. 4 presidential election.

"These contrasts add up to very compelling reasons why the labor movement must support President Carter," he said. On two issues of primary importance to labor alone—labor law reform and occupational health and safety—the difference between the candidates could not be more pronounced, he said.

WHILE PRESIDENT Carter fought for labor law reform, Republican Ronald Reagan and his supporters opposed it. On safety and health Carter has given the Occupational Safety & Health Administration an outstanding administrator and a new mandate to protect workers while, to Reagan, "OSHA is a four-letter word," Kirkland observed.

National COPE Director Al Barkan pointed out that Reagan favors putting labor under antitrust laws, a step that would vastly curtail the present rights and freedoms of a union. He also would repeal prevailing wages for the building trades and is opposed to common-site picketing, Barkan said. The GOP candidate also has stated his opposition to the minimum wage and collective bargaining for teachers and farm workers, he observed.

"Unemployment, recessions, and inflation come and go," Barken said, but undercutting effectiveness of the labor movement to win good union wages and good union conditions would require a long period for the labor movement to recover those gains.

CWA Awarded Grant For Training Plans

The Communications Workers have received a contract from the Labor Dept. to develop three apprenticeship programs for jobs in the telecommunications industry.

The $270,000 contract, funded under the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA), will train 125 workers in programs in New York, Los Angeles, and San Francisco for jobs as PBX, alarm signal and cable television installer/repairers. The three joint apprenticeship councils will also establish recruitment programs for minorities and women.

Under the terms of the contract, two national apprenticeship standards will be developed for telecommunications jobs not now covered in the national standards approved by the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.

Labor Press Asks Equity on Postage Discounts

Union and other nonprofit publications should get the same kinds of discounts on second-class postage rates as commercial publications for sorting their issues by zip codes and carrier routes before mailing, the International Labor Press Association told the Postal Rate Commission.

If presorting discounts are not extended to nonprofit publications, some may soon be able to cut costs by giving up their nonprofit status and switching to regular second-class rates, where they could receive the discounts, ILPA President James M. Cesnik said in testimony submitted to the commission.

BUT THAT, he said, is "contrary to the ILPA's understanding of the congressionally mandated treatment of nonprofit mail—that nonprofit rates be lower than regular rates."

Cesnik, editor of the Newspaper Guild's Guild Reporter, urged that nonprofit mailers receive a discount of 1.5 cents per piece for presorting to five zip code digits —seven tenths of 1 cent immediately and the rest phased in over the next several years—as well as 2.2 cents for presorting to carrier routes, with 1 cent discounted immediately. Both commercial and nonprofit mailers already are required to presort by zip codes, but only for-profit mailers now receive a discount of 1.6 cents per copy.

In addition, both for-profit and nonprofit mailers are encouraged by the Postal Service to presort to carrier route, but a postal-rate discount of 2.6 cents per copy now is offered only to for-profit mailers.

CITING EARLIER testimony by witnesses from the Postal Service, Cesnik noted that postal workers perform "the identical tasks in the identical manner and in the identical time" whether dealing with nonprofit or for-profit publications paying second-class rates.

Therefore, the cost savings to the Postal Service when the mailer presorts the publication is "likewise identical," he observed.

The ILPA's proposal for a 2.2-cent discount for presorting to carrier route would be about half the amount the Postal Service itself estimates it saves by carrier-route presorting, Cesnik said. Even if only half the 2.4 billion copies per year of union and other nonprofit publications could be mailed under the carrier-route presorting discount, the Postal Service would save more than $25 million a year over and above the discount, he estimated, pointing to data indicating that the estimate is probably conservative.

AN ANALYSIS of the circulation of the Texas AFL-CIO News, which does not have the geographical concentrations of circulation found in more unionized states, showed that 77 percent of its 324,000 copies per issue would qualify for the carrier-route discount, Cesnik noted.

Coupling the proposed discount for zip code presorting with the carrier-route presorting would still leave the Postal Service with a net savings of about $10 million dollars, he added.

Cesnik disputed previous observations by the Postal Rate Commission that the annual increments of savings to nonprofit mailers while presorting discounts were phased in would be so "minimal" as to be of little value.

THE SAVINGS to the Guild Reporter from the zip code presorting discount would be sufficient to fund postage for three issues a year, he pointed out.

Data submitted on other union publications, including a medium-sized and a large international union, a local union, a city central body and a district council, showed that from 60 percent to 94 percent of their copies would qualify.

The need for presorting discounts for nonprofit publications is "critical," Cesnik said. Without them, in the final year of phasing under the Postal Service's proposed rates, the postage for a nonprofit mailing presorted to carrier routes would actually be higher than that for a for-profit publication in an otherwise identical mailing.

WITHOUT THE discount, it would cost the Texas AFL-CIO News $19,566 to mail an issue under its nonprofit status, but more than $1,000 less ($18,264) if it mailed it as a for-profit publication.

Failure to approve discounts for presorting by nonprofit publications could well "eventually lead to the demise of that subclass" of mail while approval of such discounts would "provide the fair and equitable treatment for second-class nonprofit mail mandated by Congress," Cesnik stressed.

Child Labor Ban Reset on Dusted Crops

The Labor Dept. has accepted the verdict of a federal appellate court and changed its regulations to prohibit growers from hiring 10-year-old and 11-year-old children to harvest farm crops that have been dusted with pesticides.

The normal minimum age for working on farms when school is not in session is 12. But a 1977 amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act—passed over the AFL-CIO's opposition—allowed employment of children of 10 and 11 under certain conditions.

ONE RESTRICTION imposed was that they could work in fields where pesticides had been used only if there was "objective data" that their health would not be impaired.

The Labor Dept. subsequently issued a list of permitted pesticides and the minimum time after their use when children under 12 could work the fields. But the action quickly ran into lawsuits.

The National Association of Farmworkers Organizations, made up of various anti-poverty and social welfare groups, successfully challenged the pesticide waivers on the ground that tests based on adult standards were not adequate to assure that 10-year-olds would not suffer health damage.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia told the Labor Dept. to hold up any waivers of the pesticide ban until its regulations met a stricter test.

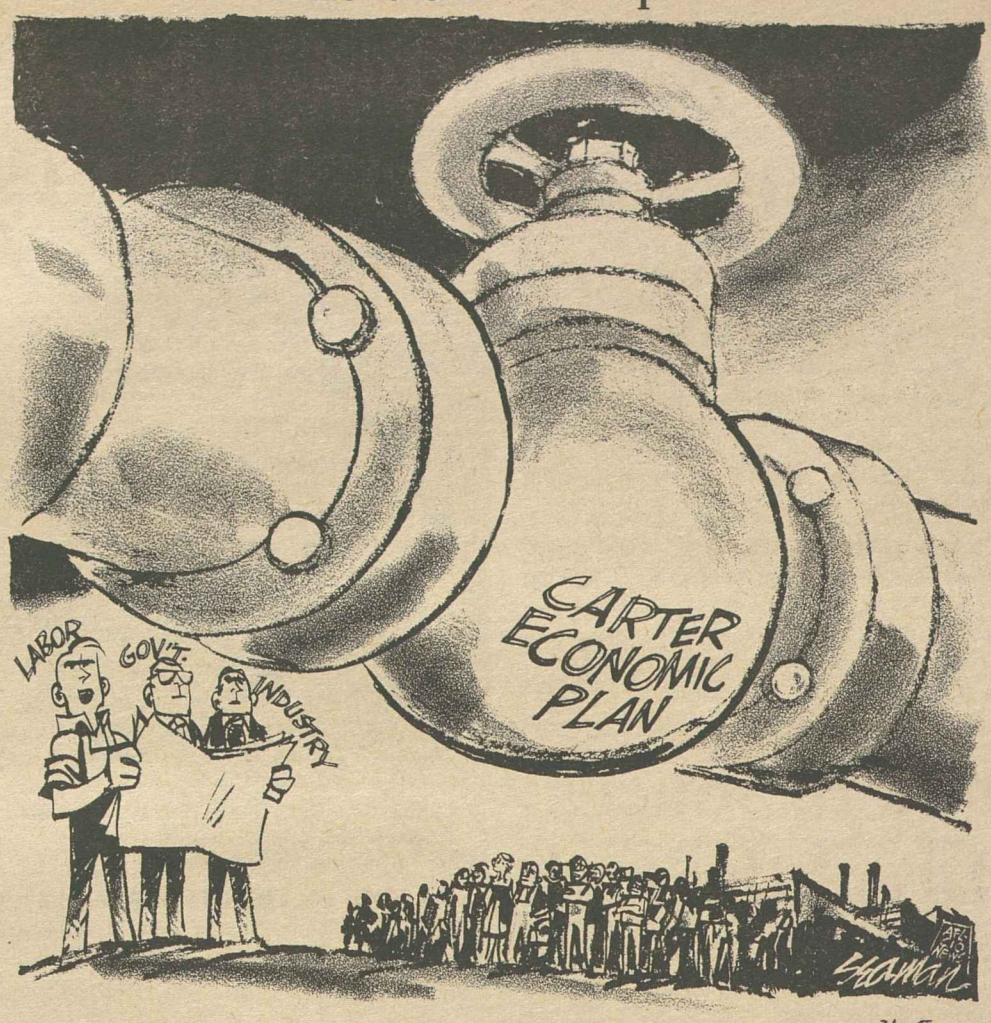
If evidence of harmlessness is found, the Labor Dept. will modify its regulations. But until then, the ban will remain in effect.

THE OTHER challenge was brought by growers in the Pacific Northwest who sought the right to employ 10- and 11-year-olds in fields dusted with chemicals the Labor Dept. had not cleared as safe for children.

The growers said the department should have allowed their use because the chemicals were safe under standards of the Environmental Protection Agency.

But the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals said the Labor Dept. position was reasonable and that if Congress intended the EPA standards for adults to apply to children, it could have so specified in the law.

'Let's Start 'Er Up!'



Kirkland Cites Opportunity To Restore Economic Base

Labor and industry can cooperate in rebuilding the nation's economic base while remaining adversaries at the bargaining table, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said.

Kirkland was asked on the Meet the Press program of the NBC television and radio network whether a government, industry and labor partnership on the new Economic Revitalization Board points to a lessening of traditional adversary relationships.

That would be neither possible nor desirable, Kirkland replied.

TRADE UNIONS have a "duty and obligation" to advance the interests of their members, he said, "just as the duty and obligation of the employer is to represent the interests for which he speaks."

But without sacrificing their bargaining trade roles, "there is every opportunity for cooperation and partnership . . . in getting back on the road of economic progress and growth," he said.

In response to other questions dealing with the economy and the political campaign, Kirkland said he considered President Carter's new anti-recession program "an excellent start" and one that the AFL-CIO supports and will try to strengthen in Congress.

AS FOR support for President Carter's re-election in view of past AFL-CIO criticism of Administration policies, Kirkland stressed that the labor movement has always spoken out on issues "strongly and forcibly, irrespective of who might be in the White House . . . and we expect to adhere to that position in the future."

He said he believes that most union members will vote for Carter in November because his record "has been on the whole consistent with the best interests and aspirations of American workers . . . and I think the record of his opponent is contrary to that."

THE ECONOMY is in a "serious recession," Kirkland said. But he doesn't expect it to deteriorate into a depression "in large part because of the structure of programs that have been put in place to maintain incomes" such as unemployment insurance, supplementary unemployment benefits and other such measures.

But there is much that could and should be done to shore up the economy and "get back on the road to rising productivity and industrial growth," he said.

Court Orders Retroactivity On Jobless Aid

Several hundred thousand workers will be entitled to retroactive payment of extended unemployment benefits in the aftermath of a double court victory won by the AFL-CIO and the UAW.

The first victory came when U.S. District Judge Louis Oberdorfer agreed that the Labor Dept. last January had illegally changed its rules for triggering an additional 13 weeks of eligibility during periods of high unemployment.

Because of the rules change, extended benefit programs in New Jersey, Maine and Rhode Island were ended earlier this year and a nationwide program was not triggered on until Aug. 24, five weeks later than would have been the case under the rules that had been in effect before January.

THE QUESTION then put before the court was whether the decision should be retroactive to January, as the unions had urged.

The Labor Dept. argued against retroactivity, claiming that it would pose "enormous and increasing administrative difficulties."

A brief filed by the AFL-CIO and the UAW countered that there could be no legal basis for refusing retroactivity and denying unemployed workers recovery of payments to which the law entitles them.

The government "overstated" the difficulties of retroactivity, the unions said. And since the problems arose because of the government's wrong actions, there can be no justification for penalizing those who have suffered from it.

JUDGE OBERDORFER settled the issue with a one-sentence statement that his ruling was intended to be retroactive "and should be so construed."

In compliance, the Labor Dept. is preparing telegrams to state employment security offices informing them of the retroactive entitlement order.

The actual cost of compliance can only be roughly estimated, since extended benefits are limited to 13 weeks for any beneficiary, and the requirements for active job search remain in effect.

Retired Meat Cutters Leader Patrick Gorman Dies at 87

Chicago—Patrick E. Gorman, a principal officer of the Meat Cutters for a half-century, died of cancer Sept. 3 at Augusta Hospital. He was 87.

A member of the Meat Cutters since 1911, Gorman had served the union since 1920 as vice president, president, secretary-treasurer and chairman of the executive board—the office he held when the Meat Cutters merged with the Retail Clerks last year to form the 1.3-million member Food & Commercial Workers Union.

IN A MESSAGE of condolence to Mrs. Gorman, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue said Gorman will be remembered as "one of the chief architects" of the merged UFCW "and as a leader who earned the respect, affection and trust of four generations of American trade unionists."

His efforts to advance the interests of workers, they said, have meant better lives for "many thousands of working men and women throughout the nation."

Gorman's trade union career began in 1912, when he was elected business agent of Local 227 in his native Louisville, Ky. Five years later, he was appointed a special organizer for the international. He also graduated from the University of Louisville Law School in 1917 and practiced labor law for three years.

Gorman was elected a vice president and assistant to the president of the union in 1920. He was elected president in 1923, continuing to hold that office until 1942 when he resigned to become secretary-treasurer at the urging of the union's executive board.

AT THE UNION's 1972 convention, delegates created the post of chairman of the executive board for Gorman for any time he wished to accept it. He did that at the 1976 convention, when he stepped aside as secretary-treasurer and chief executive officer.

Gorman was the recipient of numerous awards for public service over the years. Among his other interests, Gorman wrote poems, fiery editorials as managing editor of the Butcher Workman magazine, as well as labor and popular songs.

Gorman is survived by his wife, Dorothy. They have no children. A funeral mass was said at Mt. Carmel Church in Chicago Sept. 5 and burial was in Louisville.

CORRECTION

Martin E. Pierce, newly-elected secretary-treasurer of the Fire Fighters, was incorrectly identified in the Aug. 30 issue of the AFL-CIO News as a captain in the Boston Fire Dept. Pierce has been with the Boston Fire Dept. for 37 years, but it is his son, Marty, who is the captain.

West Virginia to Train Displaced Homemakers

The West Virginia AFL-CIO has been awarded a Labor Dept. grant for nearly $200,000 to set up a job skills training program for 30 minority and rural displaced homemakers.

Participants will be trained in basic construction skills or industrial maintenance. The instruction period will be followed by placement in a job or apprenticeship program.

The state federation's project, which will receive funds under Title III of the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA), was one of six selected to receive federal funds out of nearly 400 applications.

The program will be part of the Labor Dept.'s National Displaced Homemaker Program which provides services to low income, unemployed homemakers displaced due to separation, divorce, or the death or disability of the primary wage earner.

Congress Urged To Ban Bias in Insurance Rates

Insurance rates shouldn't be based on racial or sex stereotypes, the AFL-CIO insisted in testimony submitted to a House Consumer Protection subcommittee.

Legislation that would apply civil rights standards to the insurance industry is a proposal "whose time has come," the AFL-CIO said.

The labor-supported bill would prohibit insurance companies from setting different standards for policyholders on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

THUS, THE statement noted, "it would end the currently prevalent practice among insurance companies of using separate mortality tables for men and women." These tables are then relied on to charge different premiums for the same benefits or to provide different levels of benefits for men and women.

A 1978 Supreme Court decision, the AFL-CIO noted, nullified a pension plan rate structure that required women to make greater payments than men into the pension fund on the assumption that they would draw benefits for a longer period of time because their life expectancy is greater.

The AFL-CIO statement endorsed the court's conclusion that the double standard can't be justified because there is no assurance that any individual affected "will actually fit the generalization."

Appropriations Riders

House Action Sets Back Job Safety Protections

The House returned from a Labor Day recess to deal a double blow to America's workers on job safety.

It used the technique of amending an appropriations bill to continue for another year the exemption of most small workplaces from safety inspections and from compliance with OSHA safety regulations.

It then added another labor-opposed "rider" to the appropriations bill that would sharply curtail safety standards for a large segment of surface mining. It would forbid funds appropriated for the Labor Dept.'s Mine Safety & Health Administration from being used to police sand, gravel, stone, clay and phosphate mining.

BOTH OF THESE changes had been added by the Senate to an unrelated multi-employer pension plan bill in an effort to make them veto-proof.

It had been considered a victory for worker safety when the House voted to drop them from the unrelated pension bill. The only small consolation in the passage of the identical provisions as "riders" to the appropriations bill is that even if the Senate concurs in the strategy, the changes would apply only for the fiscal year that starts Oct. 1.

The House Appropriations Committee had sought to defuse the controversy over small business safety enforcement by dropping the restriction on OSHA inspections and substituting a policy directive to target safety inspections on the more hazardous businesses.

THE AFL-CIO endorsed this approach in a letter to House members and pointed out that an absolute exemption from safety standards would make many employers indifferent to job hazards.

But on a key 225-178 vote, a majority of the House gave in to the employer lobbies and voted to reinstate the blanket exemption. Ninety-seven Democrats joined 128 Republicans in curtailing safety enforcement. **(Rollcall, Page 8.)**

They earned an accolade from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which hailed the House vote as "another positive sign" that Congress favors allowing business "to operate efficiently and free of overburdening government controls."

THE EXEMPTION of the surface mining operations from inspections by the specially trained mine safety staff was accomplished without a rollcall vote by a 66-59 division of the House.

Unions representing workers in these mining operations warn that lowering government standards will mean more deaths and injuries.

The damage to the $84.6 billion funding bill for programs of the Labor Dept., the Dept. of Education, and the Dept. of Health & Human Services was all in the area of legislative riders setting policy through spending restrictions.

Attempts to cut back funds for labor-supported programs were rejected and the measure was sent to the Senate by a 320-83 vote.

THE HOUSE was next scheduled to take up a long-delayed bill to "reconcile" the budget ceilings it voted to impose earlier this year with the spending limits for various programs.

In a letter to House members, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison asked support for two amendments that will be proposed to the reconciliation bill.

One would preserve the twice-a-year cost-of-living adjustment for civil service and military pensions rather than go to a once-a-year adjustment.

THE OTHER labor-supported amendment is intended to keep alive the Vanik bill that the House passed last year to expand the trade adjustment program to workers in industries supplying parts and services to companies that have been hurt by increased imports. The Senate has not yet acted on the measure, and the reconciliation bill would in effect kill the legislation by eliminating any funding authority.

This would be avoided under the labor-supported amendment by changing the effective date of the Vanik bill to the start of the 1982 fiscal year so that it would not bump up against the fiscal 1981 budget ceiling.

Job Dissatisfaction Linked to Safety Hazards

The more hazardous a worker thinks his or her job is, the more likely that employee is to express other job dissatisfaction, according to a Burea of Labor Statistics study of occupational safety and health and workers' perceptions.

The study also showed that workers new on a job have a greater probability of being injured than experienced workers.



LABOR DAY TRADITION of family picnics was honored at the White House where President Carter and Rosalyn Carter were hosts for labor representatives and their families, including AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and Mrs. Kirkland. Labor Sec. Ray Marshall joined the festivities. **(Story Page 2.)**

Stepped-Up OSHA Coverage Slated for Federal Workers

The Labor Dept. has proposed new occupational safety and health rules for federal agencies to take effect Oct. 1.

The proposed rules, which result from an Executive Order issued in February, will apply to federal workers more of the protections that now cover private sector workers under the Occupational Safety & Health Act. The rules are aimed at providing new health and safety rights for government workers, defining the responsibilities of the agencies and giving them the administrative framework to make compliance easier.

ASSISTANT LABOR Sec. Eula Bingham said that, as the nation's largest employer, the government should "conduct an effective effort to protect its employees on the job to set an example for private sector employers."

Among the provisions in the new rules is one allowing the Occupational Safety & Health Administration to make unannounced inspections of federal facilities as it now does with private employers. Workers also will have the right to participate in "walkaround" inspections.

The proposed rules will strengthen existing safety and health programs in the federal agencies by spelling out steps for evaluating programs; defining the responsibilities of the agencies, supervisors and employees; providing specific training, record-keeping and reporting requirements, and detailing the procedures for forming labor-management job safety and health committees.

OSHA would not assess penalties or require changes in working conditions, but will make recommendations to help agencies correct their health and safety problems.

AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. Director John McCart pointed to the increased union participation in health and safety matters as a significant improvement under the new rules.

"THE FUNCTION of joint labor management health and safety committees will be upgraded," McCart said, "and there will be strong encouragement for agencies which don't have committees to establish them."

George H. R. Taylor, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Occupational Safety & Health, said the rules represent "an immense step forward for public employees." He pointed out that while federal agencies have been subject to some OSHA regulations, the new Executive Order and rules rose out of the mounting concern that protections for federal employees were inadequate in comparison to those that apply to the private sector.

OSHA has asked for public comment on the proposed rules to be submitted to the Labor Dept. before Sept. 15.

Economic Reports Send Mixed Signals

The national economy sent out mixed signals, with the message still unclear. Thus, a sharp jump in factory orders together with an unprecedented increase in the government's key index of leading economic indicators gave rise to speculation that the nation's latest recession may be easing.

Yet unemployment remained at a very high level—around 8 percent—and other gloomy signs were enough to make analysts generally wary in their assessment of the economy and cautious over its direction.

The 5.7 percent increase in new orders for manufactured goods in July followed a five-month slump, and was the largest rise in almost a decade, the Commerce Dept. reported.

July's rise in orders, to a seasonally adjusted $146.42 billion, followed a decline of two-tenths of 1 percent in June and a 3.1 percent drop in May. The department said the increase was the largest since a 6.8 percent rise in December 1970.

"One does have the feeling there has been some momentum building for a recovery, however modest," said Commerce Dept. Deputy Chief Economist William Cox. The new orders are a volatile indicator of economic activity, however, and Cox cautioned against assuming that the economy is about to begin a strong recovery.

EARLIER, the department reported that its index of leading economic indicators surged by 4.6 percent in July, a record increase and the second consecutive month of improvement. Considered a barometer of future trends, the index is not a flawless forecaster and is sometimes subject to revision after an initial report is issued.

A declining rate of layoffs in manufacturing, gains in new business orders, and a pickup in applications for building permits were among the advance indicators that contributed most heavily to the July increase in the index.

Also generating hope that the economic decline has slowed were recent figures showing an improvement in auto sales and a pickup in consumer spending. Less rosy reports, however, showed:

- A drop in the value of new construction put in place in July of nine-tenths of 1 percent to a seasonally adjusted $214.3 billion annual rate. That left construction spending well below the $23.7 billion rate of July 1979.
- A 3.6 percent jump in prices that farmers receive for raw products for the month ended Aug. 15. The Agriculture Dept. predicted that retail food prices will rise by 8.9 percent this year, but added that the actual increase could be as high as 10 percent.
- A 1.1 percent decline in productivity for all non-financial corporations during the April-June quarter, the sixth quarterly drop in productivity and the largest in a year. The only time that productivity has declined for a longer period of time—seven straight quarters—was during 1973-74 when the country was in its last recession.
- The nation's merchandise trade deficit, while narrowing to its smallest level since March 1979, still was large, a seasonally adjusted $1.85 billion in July, with the red-ink total for the first seven months of the year at $23.45 billion, compared with $19.7 billion in the year-earlier period.

Lack of Protection Cited In 80% of Head Injuries

A Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of head injuries showed that eight out of ten workers hurt were not wearing hard hats at the time of the accident, and half of those surveyed said such protection was not required or normally used on their jobs.

The most typical head injury was caused by a falling object, the BLS reported, and the second most common accident was caused by workers' heads hitting a stationary object.

The survey is part of a series of studies being conducted by the BLS to help the Occupational Safety & Health Administration develop standards on the use of personal protection equipment.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.





NEW YORKERS received the union label message at Broadway and 42nd Street over a seven-day period spanning Labor Day. It was part of a salute to American labor sponsored by the Clothing & Textile Workers and the Ladies' Garment Workers beamed from the flashing billboard on the old Times Tower.

AFL-CIO News

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House Bars Slash In Pension COLA To Satisfy Budget

The House refused to cut back cost-of-living adjustments to federal, postal and military pensions in order to reconcile funding of government programs with the already outdated budget targets set by Congress earlier this year.

It voted 309-72 to drop from the budget reconciliation bill a provision that would have limited civil service and military retirees to a single cost-of-living adjustment this year, instead of the twice-a-year COLA now provided by law.

THE AFL-CIO supported the strong campaign put on by federal and postal unions to block the cutback—and to bring the budget reconciliation measure to the House floor under a rule that would allow a vote on the issue.

The House also gave voice-vote approval to the other labor-supported amendment allowed under the procedure for acting on the legislation.

This involved a compromise that would keep open the possibility of congressional action this year on a bill to extend trade adjustment assistance to additional groups of workers whose jobs are wiped out by increased imports.

A BILL PASSED by the House last year but not acted on by the Senate would enable employees of firms that supply companies damaged by imports to qualify for the special assistance if their unemployment is a byproduct of the higher imports. The program includes special jobless benefit payments, job training and relocation allowances.

To avoid having to make room in the fiscal 1981 budget for the cost of the program, the reconciliation bill proposed to rescind House passage of the trade adjustment expansion.

The measure's sponsor, Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio), proposed and won House approval for an alternative approach. The effective date of the House-passed bill was put off until Sept. 30, 1981, so that it would not require funding from the fiscal 1981 budget. However, the Senate will still have to pass the legislation during the remaining weeks of this Congress for it to become law.

THE RECONCILIATION procedure, imposed for the first time this year to make the congressional budget-setting procedure more rigid, is living up to fears that had been voiced by the AFL-CIO and other groups concerned with social issues and adequate funding of government programs.

Thus, decisions made by House-Senate conferees on the budget reconciliation bill will in effect be reshaping existing laws—in some cases permanently—to fit within a still tentative budget.

One of the issues before the conference committee will be provisions that the Senate adopted as part of the budget reconciliation bill it passed last July to deal with the extended unemployment compensation system.

THE SENATE version would terminate the national trigger for extended unemployment benefits that is now in effect, leaving the program in place only on a state-by-state basis.

But even the state programs would be in jeopardy, since states would be able to set their optional trigger for state programs higher than the rate now set by law. Thus, during a period of severe recession and high unemployment, as at present, fewer workers would be entitled to extended benefits when their state payments are exhausted.

Other regressive changes in the Senate version would deny extended benefits to persons whose state entitlement was based on covered wages earned in less than 20 weeks of employment, require a one-week waiting period for benefits in all states, including the 11 that do not now impose a waiting period, and deny extended benefits to persons who voluntarily left their previous job, even in states that allow benefits after an additional waiting period.

(Continued on Page 3)

Kirkland Presses Fund To Aid Polish Workers

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland has appealed to all affiliated bodies to contribute to the federation's Polish Workers Aid Fund, created last week to help the Poles establish and maintain their newly-won independent labor movement.

"The struggle of the Polish workers is far from over," Kirkland reminded officers of state and local central bodies and affiliated unions in a letter. "Their victory is fragile. They need your help now."

ANNOUNCED AT the recent meeting of the AFL-CIO's General Board, the aid fund was launched with an initial contribution of $25,000 from the federation. "For this effort to succeed," Kirkland observed, "we need your help."

Specifically, Kirkland urged affiliates and central bodies to organize fund-raising campaigns, using plant gate collections, appeals at membership meetings, and other appropriate means. He asked that someone in the organization be designated to take charge of the effort. Checks should be sent directly from the organization to the Polish Workers Aid Fund, in care of AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue.

After a summer of unrest, capped by widespread strikes, Polish workers on Aug. 31 won official recognition from the government of their right to form their own independent trade unions—free from government interference.

"Workers everywhere have a stake in this historic victory," Kirkland declared. "The Polish workers have appealed to the free labor movement to help them secure their hard-won rights by providing assistance to their fledgling unions. We have an obligation to respond with fraternal generosity."

Shortly before the AFL-CIO fund was announced, Lech Walesa, who led striking workers at the Gdansk shipyards, issued a public appeal for "economic and moral assistance" from western labor organizations to set up the new unions authorized by the Polish government. His appeal for support came in an interview with a Norwegian newspaper.

REPORTS IN Warsaw newspapers, meanwhile, indicated that Polish journalists' and dockworkers' unions are planning

(Continued on Page 6)

Dip in Unemployment Rate Reflects Factory Job Pickup

A pickup in factory jobs caused unemployment to dip slightly in August—falling two-tenths of 1 percent to 7.6 percent—but the number of workers without jobs remained at a high level.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that there were 8,019,000 workers without jobs last month, 188,000 fewer than in July. Total employment held steady at 97,006,000, up 10,000 from the previous month, while the size of the labor force shrank 178,000 to 105,025,000.

MANUFACTURING industries showed the greatest improvement in unemployment over the month. The jobless rate among factory workers was down a full percentage point to 9.3 percent, with employees in both durable and non-durable goods industries benefiting.

Job gains in the non-durable goods sector were concentrated principally in textiles, apparel, and rubber and plastics, while improvements in durable goods industries were best in fabricated metals and lumber and wood products. Electrical equipment was the only manufacturing industry to register a substantial decline in August, BLS said.

Unemployment in the automobile industry, which has been one of the hardest-hit sectors of the economy in the current recession, showed some improvement over the month. The jobless rate for the industry was down to 21 percent in August. It reached a peak of 29 percent in May.

UNEMPLOYMENT among construction workers, however, jumped 2.2 percent to 18.3 percent. Employment in service industries rose slightly for the second straight month, following declines in both May and June. Federal government employment showed a decline, partly due to the ongoing phaseout of the 1980 decennial census operation.

Jobless rate declines were posted in all worker categories in August except for

(Continued on Page 3)

Right Wing Tightens Grip on GOP

New York Republicans dumped their party's most progressive senator, and primary returns from other states reinforced the GOP's sharp tilt to the political right.

If Jacob K. Javits is to win a fifth term in the Senate, it will have to be on the single line of New York's Liberal Party, which gave him its nomination unopposed.

THE REPUBLICAN line on the November ballot will be held by Alfonse M. D'Amato, who ran a bare-knuckles campaign that sought to portray the 76-year-old Javits as too old and too frail, while challenging his liberal voting record as out of step with the GOP mainstream.

D'Amato, the chief executive of a populous Long Island community, will also be on the ballot as the candidate of the Conservative Party and the Right-to-Life Party.

In New York's Democratic primary, Elizabeth Holtzman outpolled a field of well-known competitors including Bess Myerson and former New York City Mayor John V. Lindsay. Holtzman, 39, is a veteran of four terms in the House and ran as an unabashed liberal.

Javits is highly respected by his Senate colleagues from both parties, and they provide a strong rooting section for him. Typically, the day after the primary he was back in the Senate for a long day of votes, committee meetings and House-Senate negotiations.

In neighboring Connecticut, Republican voters chose as their senatorial candidate James L. Buckley, who served in the Senate from 1971 to 1977 from the state of New York, after having defeated both a moderate Republican incumbent and a Democratic challenger as the candidate of the Conservative Party. Buckley was given the New York Republican nomination in 1976, but lost to Democrat Daniel Patrick Moynihan in the general election.

The Connecticut Senate seat has been held for three terms by Democrat Abraham Ribicoff, who is retiring, and Democrats have strong hopes of keeping it with Rep. Christopher J. Dodd, who was unopposed for his party's nomination.

NEW HAMPSHIRE Republicans put back into the political spotlight one of the nation's more strident right-wingers, former Gov. Meldrim Thomson, Jr.

Thomson, who is a member of the national council of the John Birch Society. will be in a rematch with Democratic Gov. Hugh Gallen, who narrowly beat him two years ago.

New Hampshire's liberal Democratic senator, John A. Durkin, easily won renomination. His Republican challenger probably will be former State Atty. Gen. Warren Rudman, subject to a final count.

A conservative Democratic senator,

(Continued on Page 8)

Steel Industry Drops Fight On Coke Rule

Pittsburgh — The Steelworkers welcomed the steel industry's decision to drop its challenge of the federal coke oven standard as a favorable development toward reducing serious health hazards for thousands of workers.

In withdrawing its petition for a Supreme Court review of the OSHA standard, the American Iron & Steel Institute said most member companies are well along in meeting federal requirements to reduce coke oven emissions.

DURING THE three years that the employer group has challenged the standard, companies have installed required engineering controls or have made commitments to install the needed equipment, AISI said.

USWA Vice President Joseph Odorcich said the union is "pleased" with the industry's change of heart. He noted that the decision to withdraw the challenge "may have resulted from the recognition that the standard is quite reasonable."

The employer group had been seeking a Supreme Court review of a 1978 decision by the U.S. 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals that rejected the industry's bid to kill key sections of the regulation cutting back worker exposure to cancer-causing coke oven emissions.

The OSHA standard limits this exposure to 0.15 milligrams of benzene-soluble particulate matter per cubic meter of air during an eight-hour shift.

MEDICAL STUDIES presented by the USWA at earlier OSHA hearings showed that coke oven workers are 10 times more likely to develop cancer than other groups of workers.

Coke, which is used in making iron and steel, is produced by baking coal in huge ovens. Many volatile gases are emitted during the coking operations.

About 22,000 U.S. workers are directly involved in the production of coke, and several thousand other steel plant workers are periodically exposed to coke oven emissions during maintenance and repair work.



A STAUNCH FRIEND of the labor movement, Msgr. George G. Higgins, was honored by more than a thousand union leaders at a Washington dinner. From left: AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue, Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, Father Higgins, Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, and Alan Kistler, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services. Higgins retired Sept. 1 from the U.S. Catholic Conference.

Union Friends Say 'Thanks' In Tribute to Msgr. Higgins

Msgr. George G. Higgins, a treasured ally of American workers, stepped down as secretary for special concerns of the U.S. Catholic Conference, and more than a thousand of his friends in the trade union movement gave a dinner honoring him.

To AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, it presented a welcome opportunity "to express our gratitude, our respect and our friendship . . . to thank him for walking so many miles with us."

FATHER HIGGINS is retiring after 36 years as an official of the U.S. Catholic Conference and the National Conference of Catholic Bishops. But Kirkland stressed, and the guest of honor readily agreed, that he is not ending his ties with the cause of American workers.

Through his columns in the Catholic press, Father Higgins helped broaden public understanding of the nature of the American labor movement. But his involvement was also direct and personal, as the president of the United Farm Workers, Cesar Chavez, testified.

To farm workers building a union, Chavez said, Father Higgins has been "a true friend in times of great need, a remarkable and unique individual."

Father Higgins had a direct role in the UFW's first contract breakthroughs, Chavez pointed out, and "when the history of the Farm Workers' movement is written," Father Higgins "will go down as one of the people crucial to its survival and success."

AFL-CIO SEC.-TREAS. Thomas R. Donahue spoke of Father Higgins as "the premier translator of the Catholic Church to the labor movement and of the labor movement to the Catholic Church."

Father Higgins was a prime mover in bringing the moral strength of the Catholic Church in support of labor struggles for social justice, Donahue noted.

AFL-CIO Organization & Field Services Director Alan Kistler, who was master of ceremonies at the dinner, presented Father Higgins with a special album of commemorative stamps honoring organized labor. Texas State AFL-CIO President Harry Hubbard presented the St. Joseph the Worker's award, and UAW President Douglas Fraser sent word that Father Higgins had been chosen for the UAW's Social Justice Award.

A message from President and Mrs. Carter was read to the gathering by Labor Sec. Ray Marshall.

IT WAS A WARM affair, shared by men and women who had worked alongside Father Higgins over the years and sometimes had trouble suppressing smiles when a scheduled invocation expanded into a speech for workers' rights. His 90-year-old mother and other members of the Higgins family were also at the dinner.

As Kirkland put it, "each of us feels a compelling need to let Father Higgins know that his devotion has never gone unnoticed or unappreciated."

His retirement was "only in the technical sense," Father Higgins said. "I am hoping to continue the closest of relationships with the labor movement I hold in such high esteem."

Plant Closings Pose Job Woes For Connecticut

Hartford, Conn.—Delegates to the 24th annual convention of the Connecticut State Labor Council addressed themselves to the growing problem of runaway shops and its adverse impact on employment in the state.

State AFL-CIO President John J. Driscoll warned that the problem is acute in Connecticut, citing the closing of manufacturing plants involving some 2,500 workers in industries vulnerable to import competition. He urged support of the national AFL-CIO drive against counter-productive federal tax programs, which make it profitable for American corporations to locate operations in foreign countries.

THE CONVENTION adopted a number of resolutions, including a measure supporting President Carter's new economic proposals and condemning the "balance-the-budget" fever afflicting many members of Congress.

Several constitutional changes were approved, but a proposal to hold conventions biennially failed to win the support needed to pass.

Delegates voted to endorse Rep. Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.) in his bid for the U.S. Senate seat being vacated by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.) Dodd drew a standing ovation for a hard-hitting speech on the issues of imports, taxes, and energy.

Congressional endorsements went to incumbent Democrats William R. Cotter, William R. Ratchford, and Toby Moffett. Democrat Joseph Lieberman was backed for the seat being vacated by Rep. Robert N. Giaimo (D-Conn.).

Stewart B. McKinney, the incumbent congressman in the state's 4th District, became the first Republican to receive the support of the state federation. McKinney has a COPE voting record in the last two sessions of Congress that closely tracks labor's views, it was pointed out.

A STRAW POLL of delegates showed a majority favored President Carter's re-election in November, with Republican presidential nominee Ronald Reagan getting less than one percent of the votes.

In other action, the convention approved a special resolution expressing support for Poland's workers in their fight for the right to form free trade unions. A collection for the AFL-CIO Cambodian refugee campaign netted several hundred dollars.

N.Y. State AFL-CIO Pledges Big Drive for Carter Ticket

Kiamesha Lake, N.Y. — A pledge to work vigorously for the re-election of the Carter-Mondale ticket highlighted actions by the nearly 3,000 delegates to the New York State AFL-CIO's 21st convention.

Delegates approved an increase in monthly per capita payments to 12 cents that will go into effect over the next two years. They also adopted nearly 200 policy resolutions, including support for the striking actors and calls for an exclusive state fund for workers' compensation, continuation of strong OSHA protection and the construction of an "energy island" in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of New York City.

A HOST OF national and state political and labor leaders addressed the delegates during the four-day convention.

In his opening remarks, State AFL-CIO President Raymond Corbett warned of the "rampage of corporate and conservative power" moving throughout the nation.

"There is growing cooperation among various business groups to defeat pro-labor and pro-consumer legislation," Corbett warned. "There is a handful of corporate lobbyists seeking to control the economic and political life of this country, and it is up to us in the labor movement to see to it that they don't succeed."

VICE PRESIDENT Walter Mondale, who was the convention's keynote speaker, contrasted President Carter's pro-labor record with the records of previous Republican administrations and that of the current GOP presidential candidate, Ronald Reagan, and said, "In November the question will be, who cares the most about American working people? Who will make America strongest by fighting for strong trade unions?"

On every issue of concern to American workers, Mondale said, the Carter Administration has been making steady progress. He conceded that unemployment remains painfully high, but pointed out that "there are over 8 million more people at work than on the day President Carter was inaugurated—almost half a million more in New York state."

AFL-CIO PRESIDENT Lane Kirkland, making his first appearance before a New York State AFL-CIO convention, described Reagan as the fabrication of anti-union elements of the country and added:

"The question facing us in this election is this: Will there be anyone in the White House who is listening, who shares our basic goals and values, or will that seat of power be occupied by the tools and agents of our adversaries?"

Other convention speakers included COPE Director Al Barkan, Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan, Gov. Hugh Carey, Lt. Gov. Mario Cuomo, Sen. Jacob K. Javits and state legislative leaders.

In other action, the convention overwhelmingly re-elected Corbett and Sec.-Treas. E. Howard Molisani for another two-year term. Delegates also created a nine-member committee to re-examine and update the state federation's constitution.

House Measure Approved

Worker Protections Set In Rail Deregulation Bill

The House approved a labor-supported railroad deregulation bill that includes important pay protections for workers, setting the stage for a conference with the Senate which passed a more limited measure last April.

As passed by the House, 337-20, the legislation would gradually remove Interstate Commerce Commission authority over railroad freight rates, but retain a degree of control over rate-setting where there is no effective competition from other railroads or alternate forms of transportation.

THE LEGISLATION was nearly derailed at one stage over attempts to hold down price increases on coal shipments, but a compromise was worked out that put the bill back on the track.

Rail unions had a major role in shaping the worker protection provisions, which include an updating of a 1973 law covering the Conrail system and assistance to employees who lost their jobs through the bankruptcies of the Rock Island Railroad and the Milwaukee Railroad.

In a letter to the House members, Legislative Director Ray Denison said the AFL-CIO supports the bill as a whole as "an important step in insuring a sound rail transportation system upon which our nation can undertake a long-range economic revitalization program."

THE WORKER protection provisions of the bill, Denison said are needed to provide fair treatment for "employees who have invested their working lives in the railroad industry."

While the immediate effect of deregulation would be higher freight rates, the long-term impact is expected to be a healthier railroad industry with a lessened need for periodic bailouts by government.

One rail union official involved in negotiations over the bill told the AFL-CIO News that the legislation can lead to a healthy and productive industry "if the railroads don't get too greedy."

THE HOUSE BILL would provide up to six years of monthly payments or a severance pay option to workers whose jobs are wiped out because of some action resulting from deregulation. Other possible benefits include moving expenses and compensation for downgradings.

The other labor protection portions of the bill are not related to the deregulation changes.

The 1973 law that set up the Conrail system from consolidation of trackage of seven bankrupt eastern railroads provided an extensive compensation program guaranteeing the income of long-service workers who lost their jobs until the age of 65, with lesser protection for those with only a few years of service.

The original $250 million appropriation for benefits has been exhausted, and the formula has resulted in some unanticipated payments. Rail unions, management and the Dept. of Transportation worked with congressional committees to shape an equitable revised formula, and both the House bill and a Senate-passed measure would authorize an additional $235 million for the Conrail program. Conrail workers hired since 1973 would be covered by the benefits provided to all railroad workers adversely affected by deregulation, but those with longer service would get the higher Conrail protection.

THE LEGISLATION also supplements previous legislation to provide severance pay for some 10,000 workers who lost their jobs in the bankruptcy of the Rock Island, which has gone completely under, and the Milwaukee, which continues to operate a core system on about 55 percent of its previous trackage.

One feature of the bill overcomes a legal obstacle that had blocked payment of benefits to Rock Island workers from a $75 million government-guaranteed loan on the assets of the railroad.

The Senate bill does not deal with the Rock Island or Milwaukee payments.

House Panel Rejects Leather Garment Tariff

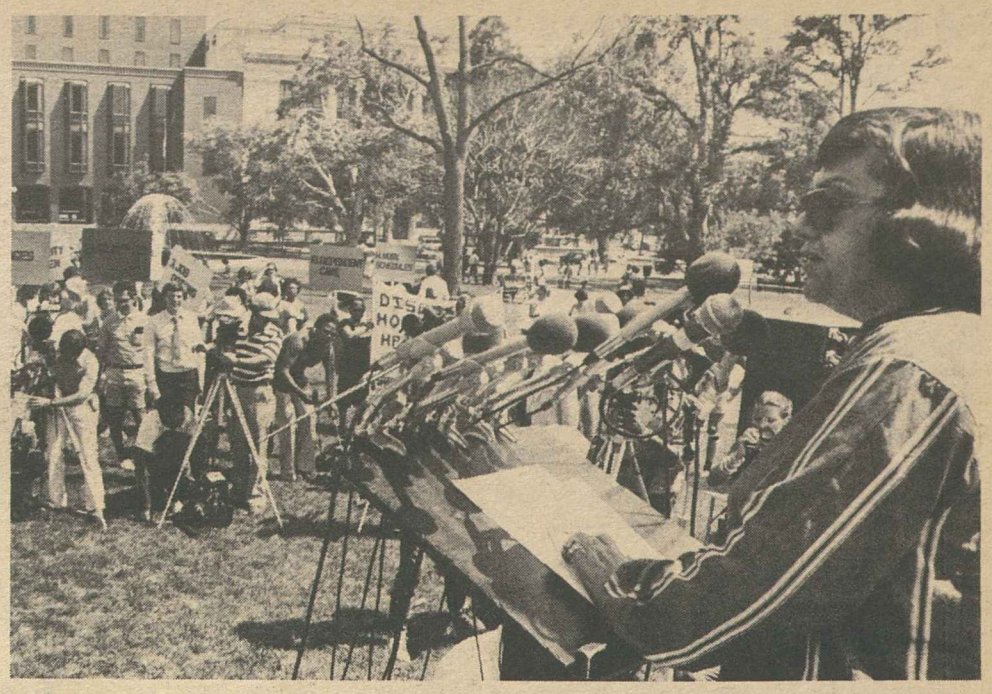
A House subcommittee rejected by a one-vote margin a labor-supported resolution that would have upheld the unanimous finding of the International Trade Commission that the leather garment industry is entitled to tariff relief against job-destroying imports.

President Carter disapproved the commission's recommendations but Congress can reinstate them by adopting a resolution voiding the President's action.

The Senate Finance Committee approved such a resolution by a one-sided vote. But the House subcommittee tilted the other way. Unions whose members are affected testified that more than half of all leather apparel workers have lost their jobs because of cutbacks resulting from imports.



TOP OFFICERS of the Service Employees, whose 48-member executive board endorsed the Carter-Mondale ticket, meet with the President. From left are SEIU Sec.-Treas. Richard W. Cordtz, President Emeritus George Hardy, Carter, and President John J. Sweeney.



WORKING WOMEN'S PLATFORM is read by AFL-CIO Vice President Joyce D. Miller as she and other leaders of women's groups participated in a Labor Day program in Lafayette Park, across the street from the White House. The planks, built by women carpenters into an actual platform, included support for the organization of women workers and increased participation by women in unions. Miller is president of the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

House Vote Rejects Slash In Federal Pension COLA

(Continued from Page 1)

Further, extended benefits would not be paid to anyone refusing a "reasonable" job offer. This change of definition from the present term of "suitable" job could require a skilled worker to take a low-paying job in another field.

It was this type of substantive change in laws that caused the AFL-CIO last June to express strong opposition "to the use of the reconciliation process to cut back basic, long-standing programs of social worth in order to appear to achieve arbitrary total spending limitations."

Ironically, the move to cut back the extended benefit program to save money comes at the same time that the Carter Administration has asked Congress to provide an additional 13 weeks of extended benefits beyond the 13 weeks provided under the existing program.

THE ISSUE OF cost-of-living adjustments to government pensions remains before the conferees despite the House action in striking it from the reconciliation bill.

The Senate had voted to eliminate the COLA payment due this month, postponing the cost-of-living adjustment until March. Thereafter, the twice-a-year adjustments would resume. Since the September date has already passed, the legislative options were unclear.

Supporters of the cutback argued that social security benefits are adjusted for the cost-of-living rise annually. But opponents of the cut retorted that Congress provided for the twice-a-year adjustment in 1976 as compensation for another change in the retirement law that eliminated an additional amount previously added to government pensions to compensate for the previous lag in cost-of-living adjustments.

THE RECONCILIATION process was mandated this year at a time when balancing the budget was viewed by most members of Congress as a political necessity. But even before the first budget resolution had been enacted, the worsening recession had thrown its calculations far off course.

Normally, the first budget resolution merely sets general targets and a second budget resolution that is supposed to be enacted by Sept. 15 of each year established binding limits on specific appropriations for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1. This year, however, the process is so far behind schedule that the budget committees of the House and Senate have not even reported their recommendations for the second budget resolution.

Congress is still working towards an Oct. 4 adjournment, with the possibility that a post-election session will be needed to complete its business.

Support for Carter Mounts, 3 Unions Add Endorsements

President Carter won strong endorsements from three more unions that had supported Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The executive board of the Service Employees announced its "enthusiastic support" of Carter's re-election and pledged "to work wholeheartedly" to bring it about.

Carter has shown his "strong and genuine concern for working people," the SEIU declared, and he is running on a platform of "full employment, equal rights and social justice" that contrasts sharply with the Republican program.

SEIU President John J. Sweeney said the choice was obvious since "President Carter and his Administration recognize the legitimate role of the labor movement in American society. Ronald Reagan does not."

In Los Angeles, delegates to a special political endorsement convention of the United Farm Workers voted decisively to support the Carter-Mondale ticket, despite a personal appeal for the independent candidacy of John Anderson from his running mate, Patrick Lucey.

UFW PRESIDENT Cesar Chavez said the choice was clear between Carter and Ronald Reagan.

The unaffiliated UAW announced after a secret ballot vote of some 3,400 local union leaders that "the full resources of our union will be mobilized to defeat Ronald Reagan and re-elect Jimmy Carter."

The endorsement had been recommended by the UAW executive board, and votes at 17 regional meetings tallied by the American Arbitration Association produced these results: 89 percent for Carter; 3 percent for Reagan; 2 percent for Anderson; 2 percent for Barry Commoner, the candidate of a Citizen Party ticket, and 4 percent for no endorsement.

Jobless Rate Drops To 7.6% in August

(Continued from Page 1)

teenagers, whose rate went up a tenth of 1 percent to 19.1 percent. The rate for men was 6.6 percent, for women 6.5 percent, for workers of Hispanic origin 10.6 percent, and for full-time workers 7.4 percent.

THE JOBLESS rate for white workers was 6.8 percent, exactly half the rate for black workers. For black teenagers, the rate was 37.4 percent, or eight-tenths of 1 percent higher than in July.

The August jobs report contained another bright spot—an increase in the average number of hours worked. The number rose by two-tenths of an hour a week overall, to 35.1, and by a full half-hour a week among factory workers, to 39.6 hours. The length of the average workweek is regarded as a significant indicator of economic trends.

The Differences Are Real

IN THIS PRESIDENTIAL election, no one can trot out the old saw: "There isn't any difference between the candidates."

The differences are there; they are very real. And that difference can—and will—have an impact on this nation and its future.

Our decision must not be based on the past. We must look to the future—to issues that have not as yet been decided. Issues that we believe are important to the nation and to the labor movement—social issues that define a nation that cares; economic issues predicated on equity that will restore vitality to the economy; and labor issues that mean restoring balance to labor-management relations.

The person who occupies the Oval Office will have a great deal to say about these issues. That person will determine whether we will try to bring the future into focus or fight like hell to preserve the status quo.

Who will it be? Jimmy Carter or Ronald Reagan?

Right now, the labor movement is listened to, counseled and accepted into confidence at the highest levels of government. Our voice is heard.

Who will be listening if Ronald Reagan wins the White House? Within his Administration, we can expect no opportunity to be heard, no role in shaping the 1980s.

UNLIKE PRESIDENT Carter, Ronald Reagan is the captive of some of the most narrow special interests in this nation, and they are not about to let him go. Some of the groups he has supported—and which in return are lavishing their support on him—are among the most bitterly anti-labor forces in America.

On key labor legislation, the difference is between a President who accords us the opportunity to make our case, and a candidate who takes his cues from groups that blindly and vehemently oppose us.

There are many other issues that will be decided in the next four years. For example, national health insurance. The question before us is really quite simple: Do we want a President who is for the concept, or someone who is flatly opposed to even the idea—someone whose mind is closed?

ON THE ISSUES, on the platform, on his record—President Jimmy Carter should be re-elected. To rebuild the nation's economy and to keep on building the bridges of understanding—President Jimmy Carter should be re-elected.

Those in this room have been through enough elections to know that hard work makes the difference between winning and losing. We know that polls today mean very little, since Election Day is the best, most complete public opinion survey of all. And it is the only one that counts.

I am confident that a united labor movement, with an effective program of registration, education and get-out-the-vote will help re-elect President Jimmy Carter and Vice President Walter Mondale.

And that is the task that is before us.

—From AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland's address to the General Board, Sept. 4, 1980.

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Labor's Choice



Tax Cut No Answer

Swift Cure for Productivity Sag Keyed to Boost in Buying Power

By Gus Tyler

TO STOP THE FALL in productivity in the United States, it is popularly proposed that (a.) we get workers to work harder, and (b.) we get more capital for business to improve its methods of production.

At first glance, both these ideas seem sound. If productivity is ailing, it must be due to workers' sloth or to industries' ignorance or both. At second look, however, both these seemingly obvious assumptions appear invalid.

CONSIDER THE following hard fact. In the second quarter of this year productivity in the private business sector in the country fell by 3.1 percent. (That 3 percent is no small number; over a year that comes to 12 percent; over four years, productivity would be cut in half.)

Now why did productivity—the output per person per hour—fall by 3 percent in those three months? Did workers suddenly, in those refreshing spring months, decide to get lazy? That hardly seems reasonable. Did American management, then, forget the know-how it exercised in the first three months of the year and suddenly become stupid? Hardly a commonsensical explanation.

The answer lies in a few hard facts supplied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in a report dated July 28: "Productivity declined 3.1 percent in the second quarter," the report said, "reflecting large declines in both output and hours."

In other words, our present recession—the "large declines in both output and hours"—is the cause of our falling productivity. (Output fell by 12.5 percent; hours by 9.7 percent.)

THE CONNECTION between recession and falling productivity is clear and simple. When the economy runs at only 75 percent of capacity, there is much idle overhead—not only in the form of buildings and machinery but also in people: managers, bookkeepers, phone operators, supervisors, mechanics. A supervisor who oversees only 75 items of output an hour when, in good times, he oversees 100 items has lost 25 percent of his or her productivity.

An airplane crew that flies 200 people in good times but carries only half the load in bad times loses 50 percent of its productivity.

A saleswoman, a real estate agent, a soda jerk, a hair dresser who, while working full time, do less business in recessionary times, will show a fall in productivity.

TO APPLY the whip to the back of the airplane pilot and his crew will not step up productivity because it won't fill the plane.

Likewise, rewriting tax laws to make more capital available to businesses will not motivate them to build new and improved plants—certainly not when the present plant is 25 percent idle and when there are not enough buyers for the product.

The swiftest way to lift productivity is to lift output by raising the buying power of the people.

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Anderson's Record Belies 'Liberal' Line

John Anderson is anti-labor and anti-liberal.

He earned an ADA rating of 11 percent last year—the same as Jack Kemp—supported Richard Nixon's policies in Congress 90 percent of the time, voted against labor 75 percent of the time throughout his 20-year congressional career, and the last year earned a 7-percent rating from the Consumer Federation of America for his successful leadership in killing virtually every bill or policy aimed at helped the working people and the poor.

At a time when workers in Poland are fighting valiantly for the ideals of free trade unionism, the so-called Liberal Party of 1980 has nominated a man who has fought against free trade unions all his adult life.

New York voters are not going to be fooled into casting a vote for Ronald Reagan by supporting John Anderson. We are sticking with a genuinely progressive team for the 1980s, Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale, and that progressive team is going to win.

—From statement by New York union leaders, Sept. 9, 1980.

Msgr. Higgins

Strong Labor Movement Vital In Struggle for Social Progress

The following is excerpted from remarks by Msgr. George G. Higgins at a dinner honoring him on his retirement as secretary for special concerns of the U.S. Catholic Conference.

I COME OUT of a family tradition and a philosophical and theological tradition which prepared me to understand instinctively what Professor Yves Simon, a profound student of the philosophy of democratic government, was driving at when he said many years ago in a volume published by the University of Chicago that, with due allowance for their failures and mistakes, "what labor unions have done for a fair estimation of human needs is to be admired among the greatest accomplishments of mankind's social genius."

There is no need to remind this audience that a sizable segment of the American population, including a number of very powerful leaders in the Congress, the business community and the media, completely disagree with this statement and hold, to the contrary, that unions, if not a menace to society, are no longer necessary, if indeed, they ever were.

IT'S IRONIC, by the way—and would be cause for laughter and mirth if the crisis were not so serious—that many of these same anti-union Americans are now posing as champions of the courageous workers who, at great risk, are demanding trade union recognition in Poland.

My own tradition says, in the words of the late Pope John XXIII, that free and autonomous unions are "the indispensable means to safeguard the dignity of the human person and his freedom while leaving intact a sense of responsibility." The right to form such associations, he went on to say, derives from "the fact that human beings are by nature social," adding that workers also have the right to give their own organizations "the form they consider most suitable for the aims they have in view, and to act within such organizations on their own initiative and on their own responsibility in order to achieve their desired objectives."

IN THE FINAL analysis, that's what the workers of Poland are currently struggling to achieve and, please God, they will eventually succeed in doing so.

I think, it is important, particularly at this stage of American history, to ground one's support of trade unionism on sound philosophical premises and not merely on pragmatic arguments. The pragmatic approach says in summary that the organization of workers into free trade unions may be desirable but not necessarily as a matter of principle, simply as a means of coping with certain temporary or contingent problems in a given society.

I much prefer the approach of John XXIII, which starts from the premise that organizing into associations of their own choice, whether in good times or in bad, is the normal thing for workers to do, not to prevent violence or insurrection, but because they are social beings who, at least in a highly industrialized economy, cannot achieve their own goals and contribute effectively to the common good acting as isolated individuals, each going his own way.

It is because I am strongly committed to this tradition that I was happy to spend the better part of my time during the past 36 years working the labor beat, so to speak. This will also explain why I hope to continue my close relationship with the labor movement for the indefinite future and why I so deeply appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me this evening.

WHAT THE FUTURE holds for any of us as individuals or for the labor movement or for the nation as a whole remains to be seen. It is fashionable these days, even or especially in liberal circles, to say that the labor movement's future is behind it.

While I have no way of proving that they are wrong, I hope they are, for I cannot think of anything worse that could happen to our society, faced as it is with a serious long-range economic crisis, than the permanent decline of the labor movement. We—all of us, not just the working people of the country—need a strong labor movement today more than ever before.

The current economic crisis is much more than a temporary battle with inflation. It is rather a crisis that has its roots in the fundamental premises or assumpions that have governed our economic policy for at least the past 30 years. The post-World War II approaches to economic growth, consumption, energy use, and economic planning will not work in a global economy that is characterized by limited resources and is increasingly dominated by transnational corporate enterprises.

As a result, we are witnessing a growing spirit of resentment against government, particularly at the federal level. Under the pretext or pretense of managing our economy, social programs are being severely cut back, labor's right to organize is being effectively thwarted in many industries, unemployment has been allowed to rise to intolerable levels, and the poor and the aged are being left to their own devices for survival.

THIS TENDENCY to try to turn back the clock, while ignoring the plight of the poor and the disadvantaged, raises serious questions about the future of our society. Are we in danger of becoming an increasingly atomized society in which private gain is placed above social and religious values? Will our national and global communities be torn apart by the struggle for limited resources? Will our economic problems be "solved" at the expense of the poor and the weak both at home and abroad?

The answer depends upon our willingness to place the values of human dignity and equality at the heart of the debate over our nation's future.

The labor movement, in my judgment, has an absolutely indispensable role to play in seeing to it that these values prevail in the months and years that lie ahead.

Automatic Termination

Sunset Legislation Threatens Essential Federal Programs

Economic and social gains that took generations to achieve would be threatened if Congress approves pending "sunset" legislation to automatically end federal programs at 10-year intervals, AFL-CIO Associate Legislative Director Howard Marlowe warned.

Marlowe described the process as a "dragnet approach" that would jeopardize both "significant and insignificant" programs. He said periodic evaluation of spending programs is a valid goal, but stressed that automatic termination would be impossible to carry out in any meaningful and productive way.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Marlowe said that Congress should tighten its evaluation and oversight processes. He urged approval of an alternative proposal now before the Senate Rules Committee that would "subject any federal program to review once every 10 years."

Marlowe said that the automatic termination approach would lead to a "vast increase of the congressional bureaucracy, but would not produce the desired or intended results." He said that the estimated $50 to $75 million annual cost of the bill is "far too low," and has been challenged by several members of the Senate who are convinced that the actual cost will be much greater. He said that similar legislation now on the books in several states has done little more than "weed out some minor boards and commissions."

Reporters questioning Marlowe were Michael Posner of Reuters News Agency and Ann McFeaters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

ANYONE BROUGHT UP in the United States believing that people are entitled to equal treatment under the law and on the job would be shocked at what life is really like under apartheid, the legal system of racial segregation in South Africa.

A study published by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of International Labor Affairs offers a glimpse of how the system works.

APARTHEID DIVIDES the people of South Africa by race: white, colored (mixed), Asian and black. Blacks outnumber whites almost five to one.

The government considers South Africa to be a white nation. Whites are favored in every way. Only whites may vote and be represented in the parliament. Black South Africans are assigned to reservations, called tribal homelands. To enter the white sectors to work, they must carry passports or permits.

Education—Schools are free and compulsory for white children, aged 7 to 16. For black children, education is not compulsory. Blacks who choose to send their children to school must pay for books, supplies and tuition, except in a few grades at some schools. The government reports that the cost of educating white children in 1978 averaged $1,650 per pupil. For black children, the government spent $67 per pupil. About 57 percent of the blacks are considered literate.

Public Health—The infant mortality rate in 1975 was reported as 14.9 deaths per 1,000 whites; 80.6 deaths per 1,000 blacks. Whites have easy access to medical care from private doctors and white hospitals. Blacks must rely on black hospitals and clinics, which may be at a considerable distance.

EMPLOYMENT—The South African workforce in 1978 consisted of 1.9 million whites and 6.4 million blacks. The official unemployment rate in 1978 was estimated at 3.6 percent for whites and 11.1 percent for blacks. Others estimate black unemployment at from 15 to 30 percent for the black workforce.

Blacks without jobs and approved accommodations may not stay in an urban area for more than 72 hours. A black out of work for more than 30 days can be declared "idle" and removed to a rural homeland or a job resettlement camp to work as a farm laborer.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING—To function legally in South Africa, labor unions must be registered with the government. Black trade unions may register but only for black membership with fulltime employment and permanent residence rights in white areas.

Most of the members of black unions do not qualify, being largely commuter and migrant. Those that are registered may participate in the industrial councils—where the bargaining takes place but only if they are approved by all other unions and employer members of the council.

A black Labor Regulations Act covers employer-employee relations for blacks. It empowers employers to form works committees, one-half black with the other half and the chairman appointed by the employer. These committees handle negotiations for black workers.

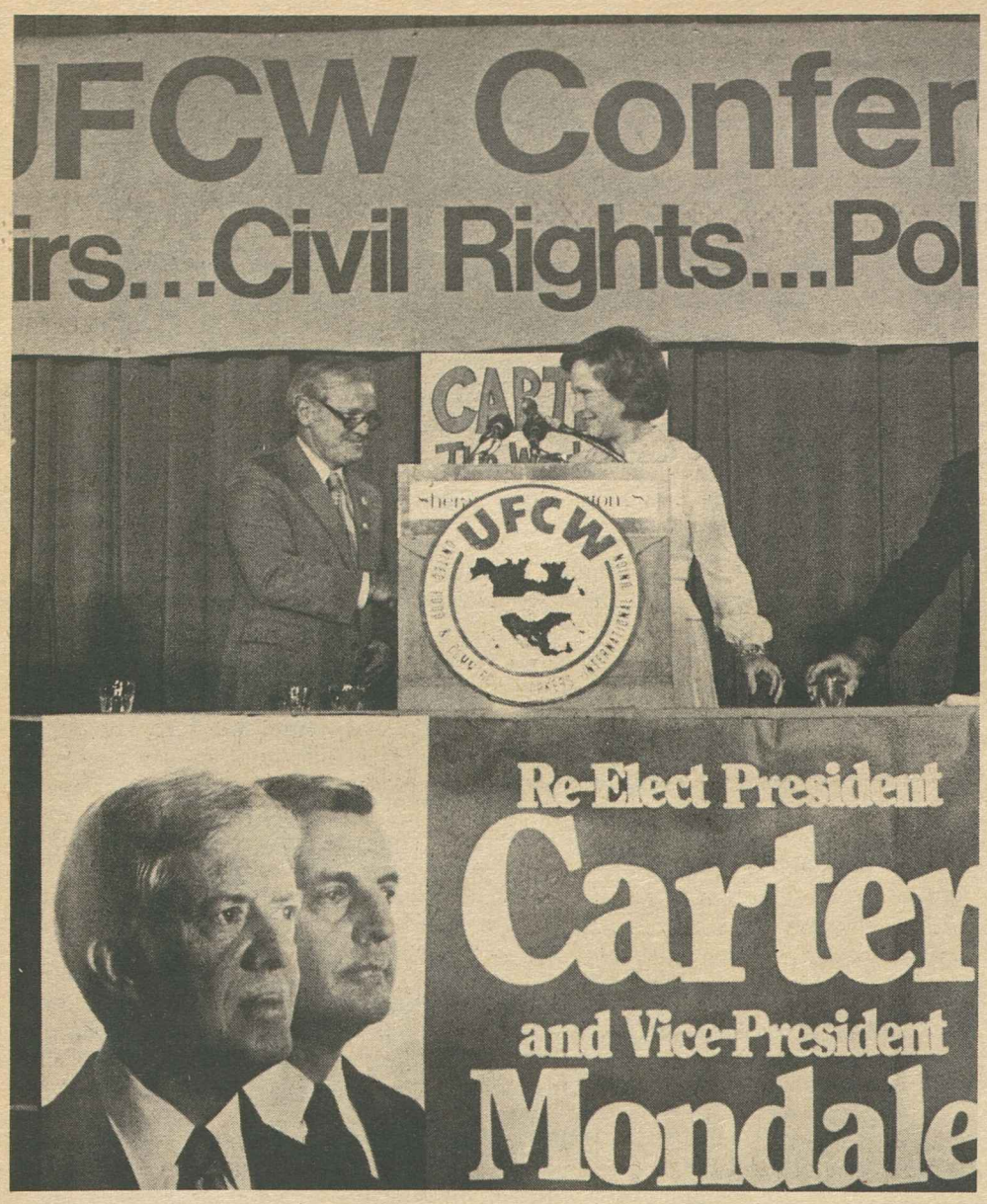
WAGES ARE determined by tripartite wage boards on which only registered trade unions are represented. The Dept. of Statistics, in its 1978 report, showed annual earnings in several industries (mining, manufacturing, electricity and construction) averaging $6,930 for white workers and $1,502 for black workers.

A black family of five living in Soweto—a black homeland— in 1979 needed an estimated $210 a month to live. From one-third to one-half of the black working population is estimated to be living below the subsistence level.

Social Security covers all races in South Africa. Maximum monthly benefits for war veterans in 1978 were $120 for whites; $38 for blacks. Pensions for the elderly and the blind were $104 a month for whites, $38 for blacks.



SUNSET LEGISLATION pending before Congress is a threat to vital economic and social programs that took years to achieve, AFL-CIO Associate Legislative Director Howard Marlowe warned. He was questioned on Labor News Conference by Ann McFeatters of Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Michael Posner, right, of Reuters News Agency. The AFL-CIO public service program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.



FIRST LADY Rosalynn Carter is welcomed to the Food & Commercial Workers' conference on women's rights, civil rights and political action by UFCW President William H. Wynn. The conference drew UFCW representatives from union locals and regions across the country.

Senate Rules Panel Backs Alternative to 'Sunset' Bill

The Senate Rules Committee has approved a labor-supported alternative to a "sunset" bill that would have doomed nearly every federal program unless Congress voted a reprieve.

The committee's 5-4 vote against the rigid approach of the sunset bill cleared by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee earlier this year reflected the second thoughts that senators have been having on legislation that a majority of the Senate once co-sponsored.

UNDER THE Government Affairs Committee bill, with a few exceptions, federal programs would self-destruct if Congress did not reauthorize them every 10 years.

The AFL-CIO warned that such a requirement would imperil "essential social and economic programs." Other concerned groups joined in the warning, and congressional committees began looking with concern at the immense workload the mandatory review process would impose.

It would "tie Congress in knots," the AFL-CIO testified before the Rules Committee last month.

The alternative bill adopted by the Rules Committee eliminates the automatic termination deadline.

INSTEAD, IT lets congressional committees set an agenda of periodic review of programs within their jurisdictions at the start of each Congress, subject to modification by the House or Senate. Over a six-year period, the life of three Congresses, the committee review process would have to cover programs amounting to at least 30 percent of the budget authority voted by Congress.

Committees would then recommend to Congress whether programs they have reviewed should be continued, modified or repealed.

Further, the review process would include "tax expenditures," the special tax breaks given by law to individuals or business enterprises.

VOTING FOR the labor-endorsed substitute were Senators Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), Howard Cannon (D-Nev.), Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.), Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Wendell Ford (D-Ky.) Voting against labor's position on the issue were Senators Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.), Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) and John Tower (R-Tex.).

A similar approach has been taken in a bill that has been considered but not acted on by the House Rules Committee.

Because of the lateness of the session and the erosion of support for the original sunset concept, the Senate leadership may not schedule the conflicting committee versions for action.

Kirkland Spurs Contributions to Polish Aid Fund

(Continued from Page 1)

to bolt the official, state-controlled Central Council of Trade Unions to seek independence similar to that granted Polish shipyard workers, coal miners and other industrial workers. The unions are planning to submit motions of secession from the trade union council to their organizations at congresses later this year, the newspapers reported.

Also joining the movement was a group of 400 white-collar workers who crowded into a downtown Warsaw office to set up the Independent and Self-Governing Trade Unions of Scientific Workers, Engineers and Educational Staffs.

News reports indicated that even groups of workers at the state-run radio and television networks and the state-run photographic agency were seeking to form new independent unions.

Other reaction to the Polish workers' achievement included cancellation of a planned visit to Poland by a delegation of the British Trades Union Congress, Britain's counterpart to the AFL-CIO. The TUC delegation had planned to visit the country this week at the invitation of the Polish Central Council of Trade Unions, the government-controlled labor center.

9% Rise in Year

Living Costs Mount For Retired Couples

Living costs for an older, retired couple showed a one-year jump of more than 9 percent last fall, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

To maintain an "intermediate" standard of living as of October 1979, a husband and wife retired in an urban area needed an annual income of $8,562, an increase of 9.1 percent over the previous year, BLS said. Increases of 9.2 percent and 9.3 percent were recorded for the "lower" and "higher" budgets, respectively.

The government's consumer price index rose about 9.9 percent between October 1979 and July 1980 which would bring the total budget costs as of this summer to $9,410 at the intermediate level, $6,619 at the lower level and $13,923 at the higher budget.

THE THREE budgets, drawn up for 24 urban areas, four non-metropolitan areas and Anchorage, Alka., are based on a hypothetical "market basket" of goods and services purchased by retired couples. A retired couple is defined as a husband, aged 65 or older, and a wife who are self-supporting, in reasonably good health and able to take care of themselves.

Different qualities and quantities of goods and services are provided for each budget level, but none of the three levels includes income taxes.

The lower level budget is not defined as a subsistence or poverty level, the BLS said, but only as a relatively lower level than the intermediate category.

In all three budgets, transportation costs showed the most dramatic increase over the year, surging 16.7 percent for the lower budget, 17 percent at the intermediate level and 17.6 percent in the higher budget. The BLS attributed these jumps largely to the cost of gasoline, particularly for the higher budget which accounts for a larger proportion of automobile owners.

THE 9-PERCENT increase in housing costs in the lower level budget was linked mainly to increased fuel and utility costs which claim a larger share of the total amount spent for housing at this level. Housing increases for the intermediate and higher levels were 8.3 percent and 8.4 percent respectively, the BLS reported.

Costs of medical care showed the second-highest jump in all three budgets with increases of 9.4 percent, 8.5 percent and 9.6 percent in the lower, intermediate and higher budgets. The medical-care component is defined by the BLS as providing for out-of-pocket costs for Medicare and allowing for items not covered by Medicare, including dental care, eyeglasses, out-of-hospital and non-prescription drugs, and certain kinds of check-ups.

Food costs increased sharply over 1978, rising about 9 percent in each budget. However, this represented a slight moderation of the increase in food costs shown in the previous year.

The lowest reported increase in each budget category was for clothing, which was up about 2.3 percent in each level.

THE AVERAGE social security payment for couples in June 1980 was $562 a month, or $6,744 per year, still well short of either of the two higher budgets despite a recent cost-of-living adjustment.

Budget figures for retired couples living in non-metropolitan areas were slightly lower than for urban families, $5,695 at the lower level, $7,703 at the intermediate and $11,105 at the higher level.

OAS Urged to Bolster Trade Union Rights

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue met recently with Alejandro Orfila, secretary-general of the Organization of American States, to discuss OAS social, economic, and labor programs.

At the meeting, held at OAS headquarters, Kirkland praised the organization's efforts in the field of human rights and urged it to "give greater importance to securing broader trade union rights" as part of its activities.

The OAS, celebrating its 90th anniversary this year, is made up of 27 member nations including the United States, Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Jewish Labor Committee Explores Challenges of '80s

Unity House, Pa.—The National Trade Union Council of the Jewish Labor Committee, established in the 1950s to serve as a bridge between the Jewish community and the labor movement, made plans for meeting the challenges of the 1980s at its 12th biennial human rights conference here.

Discussions and speeches focused on the problems and issues confronting trade unions in the decade ahead.

In the welcoming address by NTUC Chairman Wilbur Daniels, executive vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and the keynote of JLC President Don Slaiman, deputy director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services, emphasis was on the role of labor in shaping the economy and the philosophy of the future.

THE PROGRESSIVE and constructive ideas of trade unions have not been rejected, Slaiman declared, but the need to develop new concepts and bring them before the public is pressing.

A session on the workforce of the 1980s brought together President Sol C. Chaikin of the ILGWU and Dr. William Gomberg, professor of management at the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania. Chaikin called for "a revitalization of industry that could create American jobs," noting that when American capital was available during the 1950s and '60s, it was invested overseas.

Such investments, he charged, removed job opportunities for those entering the work force here at home and increased the tax burden on individuals who can least afford it.

THE QUESTION of how to deal with the problems of the new decade was discussed by Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, and Murray Weisz, former deputy assistant secretary of labor. Summing up, Seidman pointed out that the labor movement has always been a source of ideas and innovations for our society, and that "no force has done more to bring about a better distribution of goods and services than the trade union movement."

One of the most spirited discussions, dealing with anti-union consultants, was led by AFL-CIO Organizing Director Alan Kistler and Leon Lynch, vice president of the Steelworkers, in a session chaired by UAW Vice President Martin Gerber.

A DOCUMENTARY film on the organization of the Newport News, Va., shipyard workers, in the face of vigorous opposition from the Tenneco Corp., was shown by Lynch, who also recounted incidents of the struggle and the methods used by the Steelworkers in rallying support of the workers.

Other groups were led by Murray Goldstein, a vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers Union, and Emanuel Muravchik, JLC executive director.

The delegates also noted the courageous struggle of the Polish shipyard workers and adopted a resolution of support and solidarity with the Polish trade unions.

Programs Bolstered

Machinists' Convention Affirms Dues Structure

Cincinnati—A financial program that will enable the Machinists to continue and intensify the union's communications and organizing programs over the next four years was the major accomplishment of the IAM's 30th quadrennial convention.

"The final debate is over," declared IAM President William W. Winpisinger, "the votes counted, the last gavel brought down. The convention can be proud and secure in the knowledge that it has provided not only sustenance for the present generation of Machinists, but the viability of a future for posterity."

WINPISINGER and the Machinists' executive council had begun the convention hopeful that the financial structure adopted four years ago would remain intact.

Delegates responded to that hope by adopting a constitutional proposition that would continue the monthly per capita payment to the international at an amount equal to the weighted average — on a union-wide basis—of members' hourly earnings per member per month.

Locals with large numbers of members who were receiving significantly lower wages than that average had reported to the convention that they were suffering from the existing dues structure. To compensate for that, the union's executive council and the convention law committee, which is responsible for proposing constitutional changes, agreed to rebate $1 per member per month to those locals. That compromise was adopted by a vote of 1,405 to 408.

THE DELEGATES defeated a resolution that would have barred international officers, business agents and organizers from standing for election as convention delegates.

In other convention activity, Labor Sec. Ray Marshall told the delegates that the Republican Party tailored to the presidential candidacy of Ronald Reagan is a "call for government of the privileged, by the privileged and, especially, for the privileged." Marshall charged that an "integral part of the platform is Ronald Reagan's belief that workers' rights and union rights and protections are an obstacle to America's economic well being.

"The amazing thing," Marshall continued, "is that despite the clearly anti-labor Republican platform and his own anti-labor record and statements, Ronald Reagan is presenting himself as a friend of workers."

TWO OTHER SPEAKERS enthusiastically received by the delegates were Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Ed Asner, star of television's CBS award-winning television program, "Lou Grant."

Kennedy received a 10-minute standing ovation from delegates during his speech in which he, too, stressed the risks of a Reagan presidency.

Asner appeared unannounced on stage at the Cincinnati Convention Center after the premier showing of a new Machinists' film which he narrated.

The film describes the purposes and programs of the Machinists' union. IAM members appearing in the film attest to the benefits of union representation, and the movie will be used in organizing and as a trade union educational tool.

West Virginia Delegates Vote Per Capita Rise

Charleston, W.Va. — Delegates to the West Virginia AFL-CIO's 1980 convention endorsed a list of candidates in this fall's elections, grappled with the organization's financial condition, and adopted a series of resolutions on issues affecting the state's workers.

To meet higher costs brought on by inflation and to improve membership services, the convention unanimously approved a three-step increase in per capita payment. It will rise from the current 35 cents a month to 40 cents on Jan. 1, to 45 cents on Jan. 1, 1982, and to 50 cents on Jan. 1, 1983.

Among the many resolutions adopted was a measure calling for reform of the state's income tax laws, which have not been revised since the code was enacted in 1961.

The convention also urged that all materials and products used or purchased under state government contracts be American made whenever available. Other resolutions passed by the delegates concerned public employee rights, worker compensation and unemployment compensation, election law reform, and plant closings.

Gov. John D. Rockefeller IV's candidacy for re-election was overwhelmingly endorsed by the convention. Rockefeller is opposed by Republican Arch A. Moore, Jr., the former governor and congressman whose COPE voting record in the House was only 42.6 percent right.

Delegates also endorsed all four Democratic candidates in the November congressional contests. They are incumbents Robert H. Mollohan and Nick J. Rahall and Pat R. Hamilton and John G. Hutchinson.

The main speaker was Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.), who urged West Virginia workers to reject Republican Party assurances that the GOP is the friend of workers.



SINGING AND DANCING in the streets were part of the non-stop entertainment at the Labor Day street fair sponsored in New York by the Bread & Roses arts project of District 1199 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union. Over 75,000 New Yorkers attended the second annual event which highlighted the skills of union workers, and the place of the trade union movement in society, through craft demonstrations, entertainment and cultural events.

Kirkland Hits Employer Bid For Stacked Labor Board

Business groups won't be satisfied with anything less than a pro-employer tilt to the National Labor Relations Board, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland charged in a statement to the Senate Labor Committee.

Kirkland accused the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers with playing election-year politics in seeking to block confirmation of John C. Truesdale for reappointment to the NLRB.

TRUESDALE'S integrity is unchallenged, Kirkland noted, and his record on the NLRB puts him "squarely in the middle." Thus on cases where the labor board was divided, Truesdale aligned himself with the union position approximately 55 percent of the time. So labor's support for his reappointment "is not the product of any illusion that John Truesdale is a partisan for our interests. We know he is not."

The "obvious calculation" of groups trying to block Truesdale's confirmation, Kirkland suggested, is that the election returns "could result in a new nominee by a new President."

Truesdale is the third successive appointee to an NLRB post opposed for confirmation by the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce. Earlier this year, the Senate had to invoke cloture to stop filibusters by employer allies against the confirmation of Don A. Zimmerman as a member of the NLRB and William A. Lubbers as the agency's general counsel.

Kirkland's statement noted that the staggered terms of board members provide both continuity and an opportunity for presidents to make appointments compatible with their viewpoints on how the National Labor Relations Act should be enforced.

THERE IS ROOM for honest differences in these areas, Kirkland noted, but the AFL-CIO strongly disagrees that under any administration a "constantly strong pro-employer attitude" is a qualification for a quasi-judicial office.

In criticizing NLRB decisions in which Truesdale took part, business groups dealt with only a "handful" of the 2,000 contested cases in which Truesdale has participated, Kirkland pointed out. That is certainly no basis for rejecting a presidential appointment, he declared.

Bricklayers Back Tax Credit for Solar Housing

A tax credit that would encourage construction of energy-saving homes was urged by Bricklayers President John T. Joyce at House Ways & Means Committee hearings.

Joyce spoke for a union-industry panel in support of a bill that would allow builders a tax credit for constructing homes that would take advantage of the sun's heat through "passive" solar systems that utilize architectural techniques and special building materials, rather than mechanical means.

Appearing with him were James Sheets, research director of the Laborers, and officials of industry trade associations.

Joyce said a passive solar system "can save up to 80 percent of the cost of heating a home," is non-polluting and does not deplete scarce energy resources.

A tax credit to builders would encourage the construction of such homes, Joyce said. Otherwise, the "economics of homebuilding" will mean years of delay before the concept becomes standard.

The legislation the panel supports would allow a tax credit of up to $2,000 initially, dropping to a $500 maximum by 1988.

The Administration supports this approach, Assistant Energy Sec. Thomas E. Stelson testified at the House hearings. He said the tax credit could spur construction of 500,000 solar housing units by 1990, resulting in saving the equivalent of 180 million barrels of oil.



MACHINISTS CONVENTION delegates contemplate a proposal to continue the union's per capita financing structure based on average hourly wages of IAM members. The 30th quadrennnial convention, meeting in Cincinnati, reaffirmed the structure while providing for rebates to predominantly lower-wage locals.

Union Leaders Assail Anderson Voting Record Against Liberal Causes

New York — You can't find anything resembling a progressive position anywhere in independent presidential candidate John Anderson's congressional voting record, a group of outraged New York labor officials said.

"The so-called Liberal Party sold its soul for a losing line on the November presidential ballot," the group said of the state party's endorsement of Anderson.

THE STATEMENT, signed by 12 labor officials in New York, said the Liberal Party action was shocking even to New Yorkers "who are not easily shocked."

The union leaders examined Anderson's record on labor, civil rights, social, consumer and health matters and found him lacking in every area—an equal to Rep. Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.) with an 11 percent overall liberal record.

The statement was read by Ladies' Garment Workers President Sol C. Chaikin and signed by union Presidents Frank Drozak of the Seafarers, Murray Finley of the Clothing & Textile Workers, Alvin Heaps of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, John Kelly of the Office & Professional Employees, Albert Shanker of the Teachers and John Sweeney of the Service Employees.

THEY WERE joined by Vice Presidents Morton Bahr of the Communications Workers, Victor Gotbaum of the State, County & Municipal Employees and Sandy Feldman of the Teachers; Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman of ACTWU and Thomas Hobart, president of the New York State United Teachers. Locals of the Transport Workers and Auto Workers also endorsed the statement, as did civil rights leader Bayard Rustin, head of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

The labor leaders were particularly outraged that Anderson's 1980 positions on issues like the Kemp-Roth tax plan and gun control allow him to masquerade as a "liberal," but really represent a 180-degree switch from his congressional voting positions of only a few years ago.

Thus, they found "opportunism" displayed by both Anderson and Liberal Party leader Raymond B. Harding, who guided the endorsement through the policy committee.

THAT COMMITTEE'S decision on Anderson is made more critical by the Sept. 9 defeat in the Republican primary of Sen. Jacob K. Javits, a staunch labor ally who will now appear on the Nov. 4 ballot only on the Liberal Party line, alongside Anderson.

The dissection of Anderson's record found that he voted to water down the 1965 Voting Rights Act. In addition, the statement cited votes against food stamps, legal assistance for the poor, restrictions on child labor among migrant workers, aid to needy college students and social security increases.

On labor issues, Anderson's record was found to be equally conservative, showing votes against repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, minimum wage increases, unemployment insurance coverage for farm workers, Davis-Bacon prevailing wage protections for construction workers, extension of OSHA coverage, aid to Chrysler, and repeal of Hatch Act restrictions on federal workers.

"THIS SAME so-called liberal, John Anderson, proposed a 25 percent cut in aid to distressed cities last March; voted against the Cooper-Church Amendment to halt the war in Vietnam; voted to weaken the Clean Air Act; and against national health insurance," the statement observed.

"New York voters are not going to be fooled into casting a vote for Ronald Reagan by supporting John Anderson," it said. "We are sticking with a genuine progressive team for the 1980s, Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale, and that progressive team is going to win."

The analysis of Anderson's congressional record also noted that "in each of his first three terms in Congress, he fought for a constitutional amendment to officially declare the United States a 'Christian nation' and require an oath of allegiance to Jesus Christ by all public office holders."

THAT POSITION, since disavowed by Anderson, was the work of a "mature adult," the statement commented. It noted also that in 1970, at age 43, Anderson wrote a book stating, "we have a history and tradition as a Christian nation," and found it his duty to make sure America stayed that way.

The statement also pointed out that in debating independent presidential candidate Eugene McCarthy four years ago, Anderson gave ringing endorsements of the two-party system.

In that debate, Anderson cited the troubles that Italy and other multi-party European systems sometimes have in forming governments and said, "I'm not going to sit here quietly and listen to you (McCarthy) denigrate the two-party system. It has served our country well over the last 200 years."



STAR OF DAVID FLAG, raised at the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers headquarters 10 years ago to protest Soviet oppression of Jews, is presented to the B'nai B'rith by IUE President David J. Fitzmaurice, left. Fitzmaurice turned the flag over to B'nai B'rith President Jack J. Spitzer after receiving a human rights award from the organization. The Soviet Embassy is directly across the street from the IUE headquarters.

Republican Primary Results Confirm Party's Tilt to Right

(Continued from Page 1)

Richard Stone, led the Florida primary, but faces an Oct. 7 runoff with Bill Gunter, who narrowly lost out six years ago.

GUNTER SOUNDED more conservative than Stone in the primary campaign, but had a better COPE record during his one term in the House, 1973-75. Republicans nominated Paula Hawkins, the state's public service commissioner.

Two incumbent members of Congress, with sharply different records, lost out.

The Democratic loser was Edward J. Stack in the Fort Lauderdale area, who was the oldest freshman in the House when he was elected to his first term two years ago at the age of 68. Stack, whose voting record was 85 percent "right" by COPE's tally, was upset by 34-year-old Alan Becker whose advertisements pledged "youth and vigor." Fort Lauderdale Mayor E. Clay Shaw is the GOP candidate.

IN THE Orlando area, Republicans dumped Richard Kelly, who faces trial next month in an Abscam case.

Two Republicans will battle it out in the runoff. The Democratic primary winner was COPE-endorsed David Best, who narrowly lost to Kelly two years ago.

In some other contests:

Arizona—Republican Barry Goldwater was unopposed for nomination to a fifth Senate term and will face unusually strong opposition from Democrat Bill Schulz, a wealthy businessman.

Colorado—Democratic incumbent Gary Hart had no opposition, but Republicans had a bitter senatorial primary with Sec. of State Estill Buchanan running ahead of Howard (Bo) Callaway, a former Georgia congressman and Secretary of the Army.

Nevada—Sen. Paul Laxalt, who headed Ronald Reagan's campaign for the Presidential nomination, faces a re-election challenge from Democrat Mary Goack. Both were unopposed in the primary.

Utah—Republican Sen. Jake Garn will be challenged by Dan Berman.

Vermont — Incumbent Patrick Leahy, the only Democrat to represent Vermont in the Senate, will be challenged by Stewart Ledbetter, whose 450-mile walk through the state this summer gave him name recognition. Republican Gov. Richard A. Snelling will be opposed for a third term by Atty. Gen. M. Jerome Diamond.

Wisconsin — Incumbent Sen. Gaylord Nelson will run for a fourth term against Robert W. Kasten, Jr., a former Republican congressman.

Teachers Settle Newark Strike, 35,000 Still Out

Teachers ended a three-day strike in Newark, N.J., but walkouts involving some 35,000 others in nine states left labor relations in the nation's school districts far from settled.

In Philadelphia, the country's fourth largest school district, teachers have been on strike since Sept. 1. Key issues were job security, salary, and the school board's planned layoff of 2,000 teachers and other employees.

NEGOTIATORS FOR the 23,000-member Philadelphia Federation of Teachers, Local 3 of the American Federation of Teachers, also sought the preservation of previously held contractual items, including class-size limitations and guaranteed preparation time.

The president of the Philadelphia local, John Murray, charged that Mayor William J. Green was demanding an alteration of job security provisions while refusing to pay for any salary increases, saying the school district could not afford any increases.

Judge David N. Savitt of Common Pleas Court granted an injunction to limit the number of pickets to six at each school and the administration building.

The Newark settlement gave members of AFT Local 481 salary increases ranging from 19.2 to 38.5 percent over two years. The union, which represents 4,000 teachers and 1,500 instructional assistants, succeeded in preventing the school board from stripping the contract of previously won gains. The agreement also makes para-professionals eligible for supplemental fringe benefits.

Wholesale Prices Continue Steep Climb

Inflation at the wholesale level raged on at an annual rate of more than 20 percent in August, as food prices soared for the second month in a row.

Producer prices for finished goods shot up 1.5 percent during the month, a figure that translates into a compound annual inflation rate of 20.2 percent. This was only a slight improvement over July, when wholesale prices jumped 1.7 percent—a 22.5-percent annual rate.

THE BUREAU OF Labor Statistics, which announced the steep price increase, said its producer price index over the year was up 14.6 percent.

Almost two-thirds of the increase in producer finished goods last month was caused by a 4.4-percent jump in food prices, an even sharper advance than in July when they rose 3.8 percent. At the intermediate level, foods and feeds rose 9.7 percent, the largest increase since October 1974. Crude foods and feedstuffs rose 9 percent.

Among finished consumer foods, BLS reported a 15.9-percent price rise for fresh and dried vegetables, 17.4 percent for pork, and 7.3 percent for poultry.

Economists generally expect food prices to continue to rise sharply in the months ahead, applying even more upward pressure on the overall inflation rate. Big increases in wholesale food prices have a tendency to show up quickly at the grocery store level.

NONFOOD PRICE increases moderated from July's rate of advance. Capital equipment prices slowed to nine-tenths of 1 percent, following a 1.3-percent rise in July, reflecting a deceleration for many types of machinery. Motor truck price rises slowed from 3.2 percent to 2.5 percent over the month.

Overall energy price increases were moderate. Gasoline prices were down two-tenths of 1 percent, while home heating oil rose eight-tenths of 1 percent. Electric power was up six-tenths of 1 percent and natural gas three-tenths of 1 percent. Commercial jet fuel rose 1.3 percent, however, and residual fuel was up 2 percent, following a 12.4-percent increase in July.

BLS SAID that excluding food and energy, prices for other goods increased seven-tenths of 1 percent in August, down from July's 1.1 percent rise.

Prices for intermediate goods, which have been only partially processed, rose 1 percent in August after increasing eight-tenths of 1 percent in July. Prices for crude goods, which have not had any processing, soared 5.7 percent following a 6.3-percent jump in July. Hides and skins showed extraordinarily high price increases, up 12.4 percent. Iron and steel scrap prices also went up sharply, by 14.5 percent.

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Bingham Charges Reagan Would Shelve OSHA

Based on the performance of past Republican administrations, federal job safety and health protections would virtually grind to a halt if Ronald Reagan were elected President, Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham warned.

Bingham, who heads the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, said American workers could expect a marked decline in the OSHA activities from the levels provided under the Carter Administration.

UNDER REAGAN, the OSHA program would be reduced to "attitudinal enforcement," Bingham charged in a briefing for reporters.

"It seems they would back off and create a moratorium," she said. "We have pushed for women's rights to safety and health in their jobs, and I do not believe the GOP would continue in this role.

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"They never did assume it during their six-and-a-half years of running OSHA when it was first created. Perhaps they would have a consultative program on job safety, but they might not even push that."

Bingham's remarks came the same day that Labor Sec. Ray Marshall refuted Reagan's claims that workplace fatalities had increased since OSHA was established 10 years ago.

Over the past decade, Marshall pointed out, the death rate in American workplaces has declined 28 percent.

He said American workers will not be fooled by Reagan's distortions, charging that the Republican presidential candidate "is proposing to gut the basic protections" that the federal job safety law provides.

MARSHALL SAID the Carter Administration has not only focused on the real hazards that face American workers, but at the same time "has eliminated the burdensome and trivial regulations inherited from the Republicans."

Bingham did not claim OSHA has fully succeeded in eliminating workplace hazards. She noted, for example, that federal standards on worker exposure to various chemicals leave a lot to be desired because the regulations must be promulgated under economic and technical feasibility limitations.

"But we believe the effort should

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EXTENSION OF JOBLESS AID to recession victims is urgently needed, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison, center, testified at a House Ways & Means subcommittee hearing. Denison was accompanied by Social Security Director Bert Seidman, left, and Associate Legislative Director Robert McGlotten.

Swift Okay Asked On Carter's Plan For Jobless Aid

The AFL-CIO called for speedy congressional approval of a Carter Administration measure to provide extended unemployment insurance benefits for victims of the current recession.

Legislative Director Ray Denison told a House Ways & Means subcommittee that the federation is "heartened" by the introduction of the measure and looks forward to working with Congress and the Administration "to quickly enact this bill in a form that will adequately mitigate the effects of long-term joblessness for millions of American workers."

DENISON TOLD subcommittee chairman Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.) that labor is particularly pleased that the Administration is seeking swift passage of the bill so that benefit assistance can begin on Oct. 1.

The measure would be funded from general revenues, and raise the maximum duration of benefits entitlement from the current 39 weeks to 52 weeks.

Labor Dept. Under Sec. John Gentry, outlining details of the Administration bill, said that the program would make eligible for the added assistance about 80 percent of the unemployed workers who exhaust their 39 weeks of benefits.

While the AFL-CIO has consistently supported a general revenue funded program of extended benefits, it has recommended that benefits be paid for up to 65 weeks during periods of abnormally high unemployment—as was the case in the severe recession of 1973-75.

IN GENERAL, the AFL-CIO advocates a more comprehensive system of extended benefits than that contained in the new legislation, and it pointed to specific provisions that could put "major restraints" on the program, causing hardship and denial of benefits to those who are most in need. Yet, Denison declared:

"We stand ready today as we have in the past to cooperate in the shaping of a more modest program to meet the urgent needs of the long-term unemployed who have exhausted regular and extended benefits during this recession."

In presenting the AFL-CIO's testimony, he urged a number of strengthening amendments to meet the critical needs of workers who have little hope of finding jobs until the economy turns up.

One of organized labor's major concerns with the Administration proposal is its requirement for 32 weeks of work or

(Continued on Page 3)

Grim Human Costs Cited In Sudden Plant Closings

Workers and their communities need the protection of federal legislation to help meet the challenges posed by unforeseen economic dislocations and plant shutdowns, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Sudden plant closings in the United States are occurring with alarming frequency, often as the result of hasty, unilateral action by employers and at terrible human cost to employees, AFL-CIO Economist Markley Roberts said in testimony before the Senate Labor & Human Resources Committee.

"THE UNITED STATES must have specific legislation enacted by Congress to require employers to recognize their responsibilities to their employees and to their communities before they shut down a plant," Roberts said.

In separate testimony, President Howard D. Samuel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. told the panel the problem is national in scope, affecting every part of the nation, every industry and companies of all sizes, both large and small. Despite the high social and economic costs, however, a clear, comprehensive national policy to deal with the problem is lacking, he observed.

Legislation to deal with the devastating effects of plant closings and relocations has been introduced in the Senate by the committee's chairman, Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.), and Sen. Donald Riegle (D-Mich.). In the House, similar legislation has been introduced by Rep. William Ford (D-Mich.) and 44 cosponsors.

ROBERTS POINTED OUT that while collective bargaining can play an important role in helping to soften the blows of plant closings and large-scale layoffs, the human and social problems resulting from these actions are too big and too complicated to be handled effectively through that mechanism alone. That is why the AFL-CIO supports legislation along the lines of the Williams-Riegle-Ford bills, he said.

The bills would require advance employer notice of planned closings and other worker-community protections. They are entirely consistent with legislation already on the books in other countries where private business firms—including affiliates and subsidiaries of many American firms —find they have no difficulty living with them, Roberts said.

HE ALSO urged Congress to take a look at another issue which is not addressed by the Williams-Riegle-Ford proposals: the possible tax advantages for corporations in closing down a plant.

(Continued on Page 2)

House Acts to Promote Jobs By Targeting Defense Funds

The House voted to permit the Defense Dept.'s tremendous purchasing power to be targeted into areas of high unemployment as it killed a long-standing requirement that the department must buy goods and services at the lowest possible price.

The action came on a labor-backed amendment to the military appropriations bill for fiscal 1981 offered by Rep. Joseph P. Addabbo (D-N.Y.). The amendment, approved by a vote of 220 to 179, permits the targeting of up to $15 billion in expenditures for supplies and equipment "not related to national defense or security," such as uniforms, food, medical supplies, laundry and dry cleaning equipment, screws and pipe.

Before the vote, the AFL-CIO made a strong appeal to House members to repeal the purchasing restriction and thereby give a substantial boost to the flow of federal funds into the nation's most hard pressed areas.

Federation Legislative Director Ray Denison wrote House members that passage of the Addabbo amendment would make the federal government's procurement policies "consistent with its goal of lowering unemployment and fulfilling urban policy objectives."

HE SAID the targeting of the Defense Dept. expenditures would have a substantial effect in creating jobs and easing the recession-induced problems of communities with high levels of unemployment. In

(Continued on Page 6)

Accord Reached On Key Issue in Film, TV Strike

Hollywood—The Screen Actors Guild and the Television & Radio Artists reached tentative agreement with the film and TV industry on the key issue of compensation for actors' performances in the new home video market.

The accord followed a 15-hour negotiating session with representatives of the Association of Motion Picture & Television Producers and could lead to settlement of the strike by the two unions that began on July 21, halting most movie and TV production.

THE COMPENSATION ISSUE was resolved with both sides agreeing to a formula that would give the actors 4.5 percent of the gross revenues from original programming after 10 exhibition days on every pay television system within a year. In the adjacent prickly area of programming for videocassettes and videodiscs, payment of 4.5 percent of the producers' gross revenues would be triggered after the sale of 100,000 cassettes or discs.

About 70,000 members of SAG and AFTRA are involved in the negotiations. Federal mediator Tim O'Sullivan, who participated in the talks, said that bargaining on other issues would go on.

"There are a number of issues which still remain to be settled, including wage scales," O'Sullivan said. The unions will wait until the other matters are settled before voting on the total package.

The breakthrough came at 3 a.m., PDT, on Sept. 17, just hours after a star-studded benefit concert at the Hollywood Bowl put on by SAG.

Montana State Election Tied To R-T-W Bid

Great Falls, Mont.—The outcome of the November elections may determine the survival of Montana's union shop rights if "right-to-work" sympathizers capture the legislature and key state offices, delegates to the Montana AFL-CIO convention were warned.

The election of labor-backed candidates is especially crucial to repel a new attempt by right-wing forces to enact an open shop law, Executive Sec. James W. Murry told the 150 delegates.

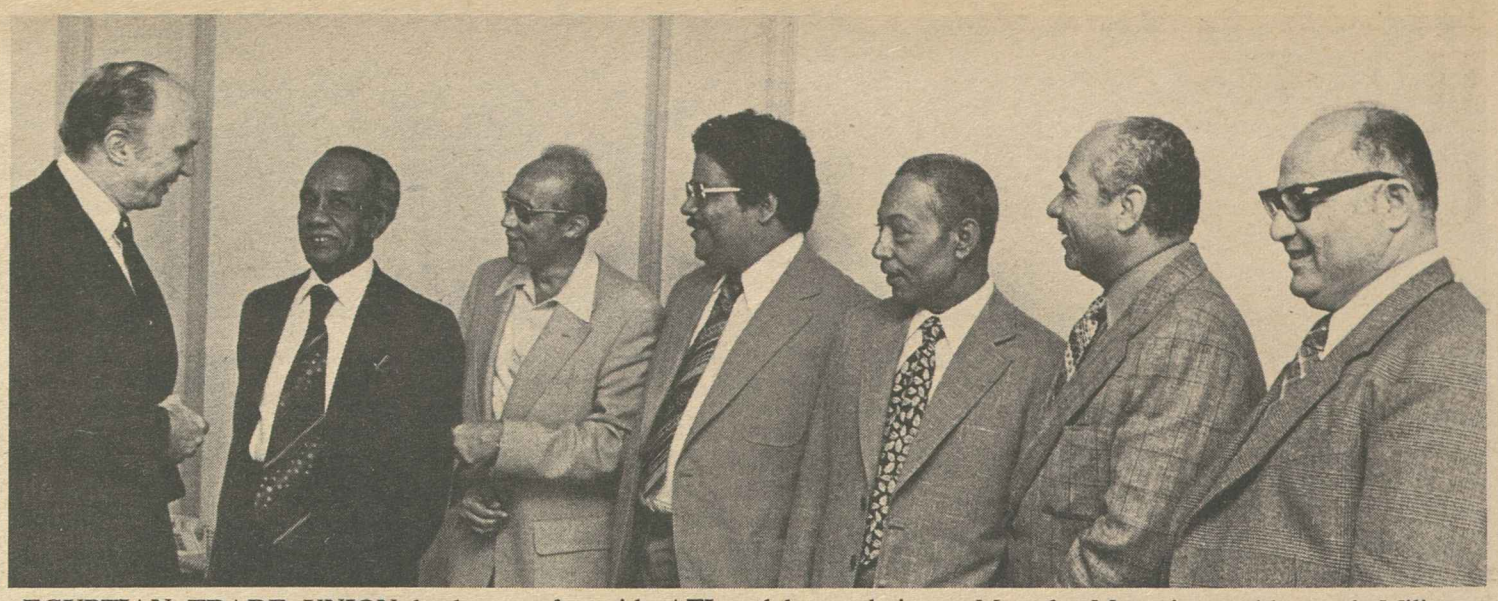
THAT POINT was reinforced in an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue, who pointed out that Montana has been targeted by the National Right to Work Committee in its campaign to outlaw the union shop.

The new Montana campaign was kicked off in a two-week rally in August by top officials of the national R-T-W organization, Murry reported. Shortly after that, he noted, the state Republican Party dropped its long-held plank of opposition to "right-to-work" legislation.

The convention endorsed a slate of Democratic candidates for the legislature, key state offices and Congress who expressed strong opposition to R-T-W measures in convention addresses. The candidates include Lt. Gov. Ted Schwinden, who is seeking the top state office held by retiring Gov. Thomas L. Judge; incumbent Rep. Pat Williams for the state's western congressional district and Tom Monahan, who is facing incumbent Republican Rep. Ronald C. Marlenee in the eastern congressional district.

The three-day convention adopted 53 resolutions covering a wide range of issues, including reaffirmation of labor's efforts to defeat R-T-W measures, protections for workers affected by plant closings, and support of the AFL-CIO's relief campaign for Cambodia.

Workshop sessions for delegates explored the state federation's political action program, activities of the Human Resources Development Institute and strategies to address the challenges of labor in the 1980s.



EGYPTIAN TRADE UNION leaders confer with AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue during their two-week tour of the United States. From left are Vice President Mohamed A. Elokeily of the Egyptian Trade Union Federation (ETUF) and president of the Transport Workers; Hussien M. Hassan, ETUF assistant director of international labor relations; Mostafa Mongei, president of Military Factory Workers; Monsour A. M. Mansour, president of Public Utility Workers; Abdel M. Faraq, president of Air Transport Workers, and Mohamed A. Elfaky, president of Press, Printing & Information Workers. Their visit was sponsored by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of International Affairs.

Labor Dept. Conference Explores Priorities of Women Workers in '80s

The future of women workers in the 1980s was the focus of the 60th anniversary conference of the Labor Dept.'s Women's Bureau. The conference agenda including briefings, discussions and workshops on women's employment issues which the Women's Bureau has outlined as its priority projects for the next decade.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, in an opening-day address to the conference, emphasized his department's commitment to improving employment conditions and opportunities for women, and described the importance of the government in achieving these goals.

"We have to have a government that does not leave women workers at the mercy of forces which caused inequalities in the workplace to start with," Marshall said. "Those who say that government should be less involved, that government should stay out of the workplace, are supporting the continued existence of these inequities."

MARSHALL TOLD the conference the Carter Administration remains firmly committed to passage of the Equal Rights Amendment that would spell out in the Constitution the rights of women to equal treatment under the law.

The conference received a report on women and trade union leadership from the Coalition of Labor Union Women presented by AFL-CIO Vice President Joyce Miller who is president of CLUW.

The CLUW report, part of an 18-month study titled "The Empowerment of Union Women," noted the need for greater participation by women union members in elected offices and union staff jobs at the local, state and national levels.

Concentrating on the 15 largest unions in the United States, the study showed that some 30 percent of union members are women, while women hold roughly 12 percent of union leadership positions.

MILLER, WHO IS a vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers and an AFL-CIO vice president, stressed in her comments on the report that "the labor movement is the only vehicle that can represent women and bring greater equity to the millions of women who work in this country."

But membership isn't enough, she said. "Women have to make sure that issues of concern to them, such as job segregation, wage discrimination, sexual harassment and child care are addressed head-on through effective and programmatic strategies. To do that, women must be working at all levels of labor leadership, influencing and implementing policy."

The study pointed out that currently women are making greatest gains at the local union level where they are being elected or appointed as officers, stewards and board members.

In addition to recognizing and changing traditional social barriers to advancement in employment, Miller said, it is important to recognize the fact that many women not only hold down full time jobs, but also bear heavy responsibilities as parents and homemakers, limiting the time available to devote to other activities.

OTHER SPEAKERS and discussion leaders included Women's Bureau Director Alexis Herman: Lynda Johnson Robb, who chairs the President's Advisory Council for Women; Esther Peterson, special assistant to the President; Polly Baca Barragan, Colorado state senator; Eleanor Holmes Norton, head of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; and author Betty Friedan, founder of the National Organization for Women.

Other participants in the conference included officers and staff members of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates. Addie Wyatt, vice president of the Food & Commercial Workers, was a leader of a panel discussion on employment issues of nonwhite women, and Gloria Johnson, director of education and women's activities for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, chaired a workshop on unions.

AFL-CIO women's activities coordinator Cynthia McCaughan also participated in the workshop on women and unions which focused on the importance of organizing women workers and minorities as a means of improving their working conditions.

MARGARET SEMINARIO, AFL-CIO industrial hygenist, participated in a workshop on occupational safety and health hazards commonly found in the industries and occupations in which women are concentrated, and on ways to improve and correct those conditions. Seminario emphasized the importance of ending practices that exclude women from jobs because of alleged hazards to human reproductive organs.

Other workshops at the conference provided information on issues including family support systems, occupational segregation, teenage women, non-traditional jobs, problems of mature women workers and displaced homemakers, social security and pensions, child care, and the concerns of low-income and rural women.

Dire Human Costs Cited in Sudden Plant Shutdowns

(Continued from Page 1)

"This is an issue which is difficult to document with hard facts because no company will admit that it is shutting down a viable, money-making, profitable plant, and throwing workers on the scrap heap and demoralizing the local community simply to get a tax break," he observed.

"I think Congress should look into these plant closing situations very carefully to see if there is indeed an array of tax incentives to business to close down plants, and to work out some legislation which will stop such loopholes and prevent such plant shutdowns."

In the IUD's testimony, Samuel pointed out that "perfectly viable plants and business operations have been closed, for example, simply because they no longer fit into general corporate strategy.

"Relocation decisions often are based on unfair competitive practices, such as special tax breaks, low-cost financing, subsidized or underpaid labor," he said. "Little or no thought is given to the economic or social costs of these decisions."

Samuel called for establishment of a federal task force on dislocation, at the highest level of government, which would set up labor-management committees within affected communities. He also urged an adjustment policy that would compensate workers affected by dislocations with the same level of benefits currently provided to workers who lose their jobs to increased imports.

Per Capita Boost Approved By South Carolina Delegates

Charleston, S.C.—Delegates to the 24th convention of the South Carolina AFL-CIO voted a two-step per capita increase to beef up COPE and affiliations programs and make the office of president a full-time paid position next year.

By a margin of more than 6 to 1, the 25-cent per capita rate set in 1975 goes to 30 cents next Jan. 1 and to 35 cents on Jan. 1, 1982. A full-time president will be elected at next year's convention.

PRESIDENT JAMES JOHNSON, in his opening address to the 350 delegates, stressed the "growing impact of the labor movement" in the state's political system through a COPE program that "has grown to maturity under vicious attack from extreme right-wing forces." He reported that "the best COPE involvement ever" has helped produce several key gains in federal, state and local contests since the 1979 convention.

Sec.-Treas. Harold Reynolds reported "encouraging affiliation growth" during the past year, with membership now standing at a record 27,000-plus. Two major union breakthroughs were announced during the three-day session in Charleston: Clothing and Textile Workers at Wellman Industries in Andrews, and District 1199 Hospital Workers at Toumey Hospital in Sumter—the first successful organizing drive in the state. Reynolds predicted that membership will continue to grow as a result of the new resources that the per capita tax increase will produce.

Major organizing potentials and plans were outlined in addresses by AFL-CIO Regional Director James Sala, Steelworkers District 35 Director Bruce Thrasher and John Cosgrove, legislative director of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. Cosgrove also conducted a workshop and seminar for public employees.

THE CONVENTION period was also highlighted by the kickoff of the first Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW) organizing effort in the state. Vice President Addie Wyatt of the Food & Commercial Workers, who is national executive vice president of CLUW, enlisted the support of state officers and executive board members and introduced them to Camille Robinson Gardner, who will head the South Carolina CLUW drive.

The delegates approved resolutions on a wide range of issues affecting workers and the labor movement in the state.

Other major convention speakers included Sol Stetin, senior executive vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers; Nick Bonanno, southeast region director of the Ladies' Garment Workers; COPE Area Director Clem Dowler; COPE-endorsed congressional candidates Charles (Pug) Ravenel (1st District) and State Sen. Tom Turnipseed (2nd District), both Democrats; Norman Hill, president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; Director Maurice Messier of the State Industrial Work Experience Program; State COPE Director Randall Kiser; State CETA Coordinator L. L. (Pete) Barnwell; Glen Cole, regional director of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development and State Rep. Robert Woods (D).

Reagan Threat to Worker Cited

IUE Delegates Endorse Carter-Mondale Ticket

Detroit—Delegates to the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers convention here heeded the strong recommendations of the IUE's top officers and several visiting speakers and endorsed the re-election of President Carter and Vice President Mondale.

In the union's own elections, incumbent President David J. Fitzmaurice defeated John Shambo, chairman of the IUE-GE conference board, by a vote of 1,465⅓ to 846⅔. In the contest for secretary-treasurer, Fitzmaurice's running mate, William Bywater, president of IUE's New York-New Jersey district, defeated New England district president Peter diCicco, 1,473⅓ to 839⅔. Officers' terms are four years.

ON THE NOVEMBER election, the union's leaders cited the threat of continued economic stagnation and attacks from the right wing on key labor programs as they called on IUE members to work and vote for candidates in the presidential and congressional races who support full employment programs.

Fitzmaurice, in his keynote address, warned that the election of Ronald Reagan would be an "unmitigated disaster." He praised President Carter's court appointments, his support for labor law reform and the Equal Rights Amendment, and urged delegates not to let a minority of the voters dominate the 1980 elections.

"We must remove—through political action at the grass roots—the limitations on our rights with a large voter turnout among workers to elect a Congress that cares more about the people in the United States than it does about balancing the budget," Fitzmaurice declared.

Addressing the delegates, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland compared the choice facing American workers in the November election. "On one side," he said, "we have Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale who largely share the goals of the labor movement and who are pledged as we are pledged to continue the effort to make America a safe, decent and rewarding place in which to live and work for all its people."

ON THE opposing side, Kirkland continued, "we have candidates who are actively and unmistakably hostile to everything we stand for, who are pledged not only to do everything they can to weaken the ability of our unions to represent their members, but also to weaken the ability of the government itself to do its job, protect its citizens and promote the general welfare of the American people."

He stressed that Carter "is not a front man for any faction or group, and he certainly is not a front man for labor," although "there is no doubt in my mind that Jimmy Carter is sincerely trying to do what is right and fair" for the nation and all its citizens.

"Unlike Mr. Carter," Kirkland said, "Ronald Reagan is the captive of some of the narrowest special interest groups in America. Some of the groups he has supported, and that have supported him lavishly in return, are among the bitterest anti-labor forces in America."

ECHOING THIS theme, Ladies' Garment Workers President Sol Chaikin told the 700 delegates representing 250,000 members that it would be a "cruel assault on the truth" for Reagan to present himself as a candidate for the blue-collar worker."

The IUE officers, in their biennial report, reviewed the contract gains scored in 1979's national negotiations with General Electric, Westinghouse and General Motors, which they said have allowed members to keep up with the soaring cost of living and assured them a dignified retirement.

The officers outlined recent organizing breakthroughs, paced by the win at GM's Packard Electric plant in Clinton, Miss., made in spite of such problems as the use by companies of union-busting consultants.

CONSIDERABLE progress in introducing new employers to the IUE multi-employer pension and health funds was noted by the officers, as was the union's success in obtaining a first-year grant of $60,000 under the Occupational Safety & Health Administration's New Directions program. The five-year developmental project will provide IUE members with education and training on a wide range of job health and safety issues and laws.

Rev. Thomas Gumbleton, auxiliary bishop of the Catholic Archdiocese of Detroit, who visited the American hostages in Iran last December, pleaded with the delegates to show continued "patience and understanding" not only for the sake of the hostages, but in order to build peace in the Middle East. "We must not let ourselves be filled with the spirit of revenge," Gumbleton said.

A $10,000 contribution to the Polish workers struggling to build their own free trade unions was voted by the delegates, and a check for that amount was presented by Fitzmaurice to Kirkland to be added to the Polish Workers Aid Fund. In a resolution of support for the Polish strikers, the IUE delegates called on "right-wing foes of labor to realize that attacks on free trade unions are attacks on human freedom, be it in this country or in communist countries."



CHUCK HOGAN MEMORIAL Scholarship Fund is established at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies with the presentation of a $20,000 check to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue by Hogan's widow, Carole. Hogan had been director of AFL-CIO Region 6 until his death in 1978. The check was presented on behalf of the southern California chapter of the Industrial Relations Research Association. From left, are Executive Sec.-Treas. William J. Robertson of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO, Coordinator David Sickler of the Los Angeles-Orange County Organizing Committee, Mrs. Hogan, Donahue, Region 6 Director William J. Gilbert, and Operating Engineers Vice President Robert Fox, who also is president of the IRRA's southern California chapter.

Speedy Congress Approval Pushed for Jobless Aid Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

the equivalent in wages during a one-year base period for workers to qualify. Denison called the work qualification requirement "arbitrary and unfair," and pointed out that it is approximately twice that of the state average.

"Workers who will be forced out of the program because of this provision will, in most instances, be individuals who had long-term attachment to the work force but in the period prior to their layoff suffered intermittent layoffs and short work weeks," he observed. "Now they will be cut off, while workers who were fortunate enough to work full weeks until their layoff will retain eligibility."

The other major concern of the AFL-CIO, Denison said, is that the duration of the Administration's proposed program—it would last only through Mar. 31, 1981—"is far too short and unrealistic." He added:

"THE EXPECTED duration of the current recession and the problems that have been caused by on-and-off legislation covering unemployment compensation make clear the need for a permanent or at least long-term program of supplementary benefit assistance."

On the length of benefit entitlement, Denison said that a 65-week period is essential to the effective and fair operation of an emergency aid program, and is in line with the recent recommendation of a blue-ribbon national commission established by Congress to recommend ways of strengthening the federal-state unemployment compensation and employment service system. The National Commission on Unemployment Compensation also called for a lower "trigger" than is now required for extended benefits.

Under the present system, unemployed workers are limited to 39 weeks of benefits, including 13 weeks of extended benefits triggered on nationally when the insured jobless rate is 4.5 percent or higher over a 13-week period, or on a state-by-state basis under a different trigger formula. The commission's proposed trigger is 4 percent of insured unemployment.

DENISON TOLD the House panel that projections indicate that before the current recession is over unemployment may reach the 9 percent level of the previous recession. The current rate is 7.6 percent, with over 8 million workers unemployed by official count.

In addition, he said, another million "discouraged workers" do not appear in the count, and there are an additional 4 million workers involuntarily employed part-time because of the recession.

For nearly 10 years, he added, the AFL-CIO has called for federal legislation to establish an extended program on a permanent basis, which would provide the long-term jobless with vocational guidance and training and other aid in qualifying them for suitable work. Such a program also should offer incentives to workers to enter new labor markets by paying the expense of voluntary relocation, he said.

State Feds Urged to Alert Jobless on Benefits

The AFL-CIO has called on state central bodies to do whatever is necessary to publicize the recent court victory entitling hundreds of thousands of long-term jobless workers to retroactive payment of extended unemployment insurance benefits.

"Having fought for and won this important victory, we ought to insure that the unemployed members of our affiliates claim the full benefits available," Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue said in a letter to officers of the state federations.

"I strongly urge your central body to take the lead in informing these jobless workers of their entitlement to benefits."

DONAHUE'S LETTER follows the government's decision not to appeal a U.S. District Court ruling that the Labor Dept. had acted illegally last January when it changed its rules for triggering an additional 13 weeks of unemployment insurance benefits during periods of high joblessness. The court decision was in response to a suit by the AFL-CIO and the UAW, which charged that the department's administrative change unjustly deprived large groups of workers of protections Congress intended them to have.

As a result of the rules change, extended benefit programs in Maine, Rhode Island, and New Jersey were ended earlier this year, and a nationwide program was not triggered on until Aug. 24, five weeks later than would have been the case under the rules that had been in effect before January.

NOW THE COURT has ordered that any benefit payments denied or cut off by the rules change must be paid to those who were eligible under the old—and now restored—extended benefit trigger formula.

Donahue observed that the Labor Dept. has instructed all state employment security agencies to make such retroactive payments to eligible individuals immediately.

Under the court-restored calculation, the national extended benefit program would have triggered on July 5, with eligible jobless workers receiving the extended benefits as of July 20. Such workers may now collect their entitlement by individually filing claims for retroactive extended benefits at local employment security offices.

STATES AND jurisdictions providing retroactive payments under the federal program are Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Washington, D.C., Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Virgin Islands, and Wyoming. All other states or jurisdictions had state extended benefit programs triggered on as of July 20 also, except for Maine, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. In those three states, the extended benefit program was triggered off prematurely—June 7 in New Jersey, June 14 in Maine, and July 5 in Rhode Island—and jobless workers there may now collect benefits retroactive to the date they were triggered off.

To be eligible for the retroactive benefits, individuals must have been within their benefit year as of July 20, and have exhausted regular benefits.

Senate Panel Backs Truesdale for NLRB

John Truesdale's nomination to another term as a member of the National Labor Relations Board was approved 9 to 1 by the Senate Labor & Human Resources Committee chaired by Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) The nomination now goes to the full Senate for confirmation.

Meanwhile, the board's newest member, Don A. Zimmerman, was sworn in at ceremonies on Sept. 17. He fills a vacancy created last December by the resignation of Betty S. Murphy.

The oath of office was administered by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, with whom Zimmerman worked closely for six years as counsel to the Republican members of the Senate Labor & Human Resources Committee.

Piercing the Rhetoric

AFTER EVERY U.S. presidential election, there's a wave of introspection by the press about how news coverage of the campaign was handled. Perhaps the news coverage of the campaigns is really quite good—but the amount of scrutiny afterwards always reveals there's serious doubt in somebody's mind.

Another fact of U.S. life is that even in the quietest of times, economic news is not well reported or understood. As AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland has expressed it, "economics, the dismal science, is dismally reported."

In the 1980 campaign, the problem is compounded one more time by the lifelong habit of Republican candidate Ronald Reagan of playing fast and loose with economic facts, for instance his famed comment that the minimum wage should be rolled back because every time the federal minimum wage is lowered, employment has gone up. The truth, of course, is that the federal minimum wage has never been rolled back in the 42 years since the FLSA was first enacted.

WITH THAT BACKDROP, there's danger that economic facts will not just be distorted during this year's campaign, but that the distortions will be enshrined, repeated and passed on as fact. Before the 1980 presidential campaign even started, one such distortion was peddled widely by a drumbeat of conservative propaganda. That's the agrument that U.S. inflation is primarily attributable to government spending and that a balanced federal budget would immediately wipe out all Americans' problems with the cost of living. In fact, government spending is nowhere nearly as inflationary as a massive tax cut, for instance, and bringing the federal budget totally into balance overnight would cut the consumer price index by less than one-half of 1 percent over a full year.

Similarly, the economic news pipeline for the 1980 campaigns is also full of gross distortions about the productivity of U.S. workers compared with other workers around the world. Thanks to an aggressive advertising campaign by a few key corporations playing Chicken Little, Americans are told that indeed the sky will fall tomorrow unless workers step up their pace.

It's one thing for the bridge tables and locker rooms of America's country clubs to be full of talk about how "you can't get good help any more," but it is quite another to have those musings passed off as economic fact by "independent" political campaign ads and harried reporters trying to compress the day into their 20 seconds of air time.

WHAT AMERICA'S WORKERS would ask of all of the above is that one elementary fact be held in mind: U.S. productivity is not falling.

The rate of U.S. productivity increase was not as fast in the 1970s as in the 1960s, but it was highly comparable to the 1950s, the last decade in which the economy suffered a similar number of recessions.

There's a lot more to be said on the topic, of course, including the fact that American workers are the most productive in the world and yet U.S. wages in manufacturing are lower than for comparable workers in several industrial nations.

But given the current style of campaign reporting, we wouldn't hope to get all that into the package. We'd settle for the simple truth about the overall U.S. productivity rate.

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Opinion vs. Fact

Backhanded 'Salute' to Labor Follows Fashions of The Times

By Gus Tyler

IN ITS SALUTE to American unions on Labor Day, the New York Times declared in its lead editorial: "American unions are legal monopolies which increase members' wages largely at the expense of the 80 percent of the work force that is not organized. And they are potent political lobbyists, advancing their members' interests regardless of their economic productivity."

To test the validity of this conclusion, I ventured into back issues of the Times to see what the record reveals.

"Notwithstanding the complaints about hard times," reads one report, "the general condition of the workingman and workingwoman in this city is much better today than it was 20 years ago. The rates of wages have in most instances been increased, the hours of labor have been lessened, the sanitary arrangements in the shops and factories where they work have been greatly improved, measures have been taken to guard against injuries and loss of life from machinery, fire, and defective scaffolding, and child labor has been practically abolished.

"THE STATE LEGISLATURE has done a great deal for the workingman, and influential and professional philanthropists now champion his cause. It is, however, in great measure due to the workingman's own efforts, through unions and combinations of unions, and to their agitation that these improvements have been brought about."

That comment appeared in the Times on June 28, 1896. It was written before unions had "agitated" successfully for social security and unemployment insurance, for environmental protection and occupational safety acts, for Medicare and Medicaid, for rent supplements and food stamps, for a federal minimum wage or a Davis-Bacon act, for a child labor amendment or a fair employment practices act, for equal pay for equal work or for a comprehensive educational and training act (CETA), for low- and middle-income housing and for federal aid to health and education—all of which are measures that affect all working people, 80 percent of whom are NOT dues-paying unionists, according to the Times.

THIS BODY of legislation, however, records only the "direct" benefits to non-union workers. There are "indirect" benefits as well. Employers who wish to avoid unionization must compete with unions in granting wage and other benefits to their non-union employees. They must also, in union-minded communities, pay the "going rate" just to attract workers in normal times.

As for "productivity," the higher wages won by unions are a spur to higher productivity. In discussing the growth of unions, ace labor reporter Louis Stark noted on June 22, 1941: "For the employers, it (unionization) has meant higher wage outlays and a consequent concentration on more efficient production methods, including a tendency to introduce more labor-saving machinery."

So we are in a quandary: shall we believe the news pages of the Times that record the facts or the editorial page that prints somone's opinion?

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'Which Direction Will This Country Take?'

The dominant issue we face this year is a question of direction.

Which direction will this country take—will we continue to move forward in terms of protecting basic rights and in terms of having a caring and involved government, or will we move back to the trickle-down, laissez-faire policies of the 19th Century that put government on the side of the rich and powerful at the expense of workers?

Union members know full well what the labor movement has meant to this country. It has taken us from the days of sweatshops and substandard wages and worksites where the worker's well-being was determined by the mercy of the boss.

The rights that workers today enjoy were earned the hard way over many years by union leaders who fought with courage and determination. As members of the labor press, you have the opportunity today to play a vital role in protecting those basic rights.

—Labor Sec. Ray Marshall to the International Labor Press Association, Washington, Sept. 5, 1980.

'The Sooner the Better'

Revitalization of Industry Vital To Strengthen U.S. Economy

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland to the Economic Club of Detroit, Sept. 8, 1980.

WE IN THE AFL-CIO firmly believe that you can't write off major industries in this country without paying for it dearly in the future. Nor do we believe that whole cities and regions of America can be allowed to become ghettos of poverty and decay, while other regions prosper like Arab sheikdoms, without the most grievous social and economic consequences. It's the height of arrogance to talk in abstract, theoretical terms about letting certain industries disappear and then putting everyone to work making micro-chips. The consequences of the recession and of imports that are currently affecting such basic industries as steel, auto, rubber and textiles ought not to be made permanent by blind adherence to some arcane economic theory that no other country really believes in or acts upon.

We feel that it's important that America be a diversified industrial nation, not one that just depends upon one or two industries or is dependent upon services. I cannot believe that our standard of living will somehow be higher if we eliminate the basic industries upon which our growth and security have depended. Nor do I believe that the world is constituted so that each country should specialize in the production of only one type of product. In the first place, no other country has accepted that doctrine.

SECONDLY, surely our experience with the oil cartel should have taught us the danger of reliance upon any foreign monopoly as our main supplier of anything. What may seem cheap during the period of trade aggression, while our capacity to produce and sell is being assaulted, may be much more dear after the deed is done.

Other countries have taken ambitious measures to maintain and broaden their economic base, often with our guidance and help. The Japanese automobile industry was developed under highly restrictive practices that kept foreign products out. At the same time, the industry received strong government support in making it an export-oriented industry.

But I think it is important to look at not only the auto industry but all American industries as part of the new reindustrialization program. Most other countries already have such programs in existence. It's essential that we start reindustrializing before we permanently lose a substantial part of our industrial base.

THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY program set forth on Aug. 28 by President Carter is a strong start in the right direction. Yes, we would have liked to have seen more funds applied to programs for immediate economic stimulus, and we shall be pressing for more with the Congress. We would have preferred to see more of the sums allocated for business tax cuts reserved for application through certificates of necessity in a specific targeted manner as one of the tools available for dealing with the problems of particular areas or industries where appropriate, rather than offered, across the board to all enterprises. But the main theme and thrust of the program is sound and on the right track and warrants support from the public and from the Congress.

We welcome the President's proposal to establish an Economic Revitalization Board that will make labor and management partners with their government in this crucial program.

A PRIMARY MANDATE of this board will be to bring forth a plan for the establishment of an industrial development authority "to mobilize both public and private resources, including capital from private markets and pension funds, to help revitalize American industry in areas most affected by economic dislocation or industrial bottlenecks." This may prove to be the most important part of the entire package.

This nation's industrial road is riddled with potholes which hold back our productivity and impair our capacity to compete in world markets. We are self-limited by rail systems where freight car speeds cannot exceed 30 miles an hour in places without jumping the track; by obsolete coal ports where coal is stored in idle rail cars backed up for miles and ships must wait a month to load; by river systems bottlenecked by outmoded locks.

Those deficiencies can be matched, I am sure, by similar shortcomings that afflict most industries and areas of the country. They can be overcome. That task calls not for the blunt instrument of macro-economic monetary and fiscal policy, but for carefully tailored and targeted micro-economic programs, structures and actions.

THE FULL DEVELOPMENT of alternative energy sources in itself will require a mobilization of capital and manpower, the movement of materials and resources, and the creation of new community facilities on a scale that we have never undertaken before in peacetime.

Anyone who really believes that these tasks can be fulfilled by simply deregulating, de-taxing and unleashing private enterprise is not playing with a full deck. The full cooperation and concerted efforts of business, labor and government will be required for many years to come.

But first, we must disenthrall ourselves of barren dogmas and bankrupt doctrines that tell us it can't be done that way.

It is time we stopped being slaves of roles, rhetoric and reaction and went to work on our real concrete visible problems.

The sooner we start, the better.

Bargaining System Under Attack

Growth of Consultants Reflects Anti-Union Drive by Business

A LARGE SEGMENT of the U.S. business community has made a "comprehensive commitment to eradicating collective bargaining," AFL-CIO Organization & Field Services Director Alan Kistler charged on Labor News Conference.

Kistler said that not only has the use of specialists to defeat union organizing drives on a plant-by-plant basis mushroomed in the last few years, but a growing trend toward the use of outside consultants to destroy existing union representation and collective bargaining relationships has cropped up in several industries.

The companies involved have declared "all-out total war" against the right of workers to form unions to represent them in contract negotiations and grievance procedures, he declared.

Kistler said his staff has compiled data on some 500 consultant firms that specialize in modern-style union-busting. The information is used to help alert affected unions to the tactics and methods they can expect from particular consultants and shape effective defenses against them.

Information about consulting firms with "a pattern and proven record of violations of the law" is also circulated among employers and the community so that "decent-minded people" will be alert to these schemes, he noted.

Unions also are working to persuade government agencies to not, in effect, subsidize the activities of law-breaking consultants through grants or other payments for operating costs that include the fees paid to such consultants, he said.

THE SUBSIDY problem is especially acute in the health care field and hospitals, where the anti-union consultants are particularly active, Kistler said. He pointed out that even the fines levied against a hospital for labor law violations during a union organizing drive are often passed on as part of operating costs.

Kistler said the anti-union consultant phenomenon is not confined to any particular industry or area of the country, but is found in all sectors of the economy.



By Press Associates, Inc.

THE POLITICAL PUNDITS are fond of saying that party platforms are made to run on, not stand on. But the way some planks are fought over confirms that the platforms carry real meaning for many people.

In 1980, the Democratic and Republican platforms offer one of the greatest contrasts in decades. This is evident in a brief summary of where the parties stand on some of the major issues:

THE ECONOMY: The Democrats pledge a $12 billion anti-recession program to create at least 800,000 jobs immediately; countercyclical aid to hard-hit cities; expanded jobs and training programs for youth and women, a $1 billion railroad renewal program and expansion of low- and moderate-income housing.

The platform reaffirms the party's commitment to the goals of the Humphrey-Hawkins Act to achieve full employment and reduce inflation. It urges strengthening of the National Accord with labor. And it insists that any tax cuts be targeted, rather than general, and weighted toward low- and middle-income groups, with reforms to close $9 billion in tax loopholes.

The Republicans would cut individual income taxes across the board by 10 percent a year for the next three years; reduce business taxes by speeding up the rate of depreciation for plant, equipment and vehicles, and cut corporate tax rates.

WORKER RIGHTS: The Democrats favor reform of federal labor law to permit better administration and prevent outright defiance by some employers. The platform also calls for defense of OSHA against weakening efforts, reform of the Hatch Act to permit federal workers to exercise their First Amendment rights, legal rights for public employees and farm workers to organize, common situs picketing rights for construction workers, and defense of the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage law.

The Democrats would repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to enact "right-to-work" laws. The party favors aid to workers in distressed industries and federal minimum benefit standards for the unemployed. The Democrats oppose a subminimum wage for youth and, instead, urge increases for all workers.

The Republicans express support for the legal rights of unions to organize and represent workers in bargaining, but say this should be consistent with state laws. The platform gives recognition to the need for government oversight of workplace health and safety, but says this should not interfere with the economic well-being of employers or the job security of workers.

The Republicans reaffirm longstanding support of "right-to-work" laws and prohibitions against the use of union dues and fees for partisan political purposes. The platform favors a lower minimum wage for youth.

HEALTH: The Democrats pledge to seek a comprehensive, universal national health insurance plan, with quality and cost controls and encouragement to Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs). The party supports legislation to expand Medicaid to make 5 million more low-income children eligible for benefits and an additional 200,000 low-income pregnant women eligible for pre-natal and post-natal care.

The Republicans reject creation of a national health insurance plan. The aged and poor should be provided for through Medicare and Medicaid, the party says. It also suggests that preventive medicine, combined with good personal health habits and health education, can make a major impact on the cost of health care.

EQUAL RIGHTS: The Democrats support ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment and urge a boycott of states that have not ratified the amendment.

The Republicans, reversing 40 years of support for ERA, reaffirm the party's commitment to equal rights for women but would leave the issue of ratification to the states.



A LARGE PART of the U.S. business community is committed to eradicating collective bargaining for the nation's workers, Director Alan Kistler, center, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services charged on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Patrick Gilbert, left, of the Baltimore Evening Sun and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is aired weekly on the Mutual radio network.

Talks Urged On Rights for Korea Unions

The AFL-CIO urged the Administration to open talks with the South Korean military government of President Chun Doo Hwan aimed at protecting the fundamental free trade union rights of workers.

In a letter to President Carter, federation President Lane Kirkland said that the Chun regime appears determined to erode and abrogate those rights. Recently, Kirkland observed, Chun and his colleagues forced the resignation of the heads of 12 of the 17 industrial unions affiliated with the Federation of Korean Trade Unions. The AFL-CIO has worked closely with the FKTU and its affiliates over the years to build and strengthen free institutions in Korea.

"THE FKTU LEADERSHIP recognizes that workers must have the right to elect their own representatives, the right to bargain collectively, the right to strike, the right to communicate, and the right to assemble," Kirkland said. "Unfortunately, the actions of the South Korean government resulted in the denial of these basic free trade union rights."

The Chun government should reconsider its labor policies and encourage, rather than attempt to stifle, free trade unionism, Kirkland declared.

In a separate message to FKTU Acting President Chung Han Joo, Kirkland urged the strongest possible intervention of the Korean trade union movement on behalf of Kim Dae Jung, the opposition leader, who is on trial in Seoul charged with sedition and "anti-state organization."

KIRKLAND described Kim as "a consistent champion of democratic reform and liberalization in Korean society" and said that his trial and sentencing would be watched by the democratic world, "and will have consequences of major import to the Republic of Korea now and in the future."

Chun and his colleagues have been governing the country under martial law since May 17, the day before an uprising took place in Kwangju in which at least 250 people were killed. Kwangju is Kim's home base. He is accused by the Chun government of having planned the Kwangju revolt.



CONVENTION ACTION by the United Textile Workers included re-election of the union's Sec.-Treas. William Foley, left, and President Francis Schaufenbil to new four-year terms.

Religious Coalition Reaffirms Support of Stevens Boycott

New York—A coalition of 40 religious organizations that have publicly supported social justice and human rights at J. P. Stevens & Co. reaffirmed its backing of labor's consumer boycott of the textile firm's products.

The National Interreligious Committee for Justice at J. P. Stevens said that contrary to company attempts to have the public believe that a settlement at the firm's Roanoke Rapids, N.C., plants was imminent, it finds no evidence "of any change of heart, mind or policy" in the company's relationship with the workers there.

"ON THE CONTRARY, the pressure Stevens is putting upon its employees is intense and unremitting, hardly a sign of good faith," the committee said in a statement. Members of the group visited Roanoke Rapids for a survey of the situation on Sept. 9. Even though Roanoke Rapids workers voted for union representation six years ago, the company has stubbornly refused to negotiate a contract.

The group pointed out that Stevens was found guilty of bad-faith bargaining by the National Labor Relations Board in December 1978 and by the 4th Circuit Federal Court of Appeals last June.

It noted also that to punish the Roanoke Rapids workers, the company has withheld 1979 and 1980 annual wage increases and pension improvements from them while granting them at its other plants.

IN TALKS WITH workers and retirees at Roanoke Rapids, the committee said it heard various grievances about work loads, discriminatory treatment and harassment, as well as company pressure on local doctors to force injured workers back to work before their injuries had properly healed.

One retiree who had worked 46 years for the company receives a monthly pension benefit of only $20, the committee said.

It recommended that the company grant the overdue wage increases and pension improvements and pay for lost wages and benefits. It also pledged to develop an action plan to present at its next meeting. The plan would include religious support for the Clothing & Textile Workers' campaign to boycott Stevens products sold at J. C. Penney's and at Woolworth's and the union's campaign to hold Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. accountable for its role in supporting Stevens. Metropolitan and Penney officials are directors of the Sperry Corp., which recently re-elected a top Stevens executive to its board.

THE COMMITTEE also recommended that a delegation of its members meet with President Carter, the NLRB, and Labor Sec. Ray Marshall to urge them to take "appropriate action, including supporting efforts to bar Stevens from government contracts."

Its statement concluded: "We hereby put Stevens on notice that we will continue careful monitoring of its conduct, and keep the religious community informed."

Members of the National Interreligious Committee include representatives of the Progressive National Baptist Convention, Catholic Committee on Appalachia, Disciples of Christ, National Federation of Priests' Councils, National Assembly of Women Religious, United Church Board for Homeland Ministries, the National Council of Churches' Task Force on Justice at J. P. Stevens, and the United Methodist Church.

House Moves to Spur Jobs Through Defense Spending

(Continued from Page 1)

turn, he pointed out, the government would benefit from reducing costs for welfare payments and jobless aid.

The military spending bill, totalling $157.5 billion, is one of a series of appropriations measures Congress is seeking to clear before its scheduled adjournment Oct. 4.

Meanwhile, the House Appropriations committee agreed to a stopgap measure to continue funding of government operations at current levels through mid-December for those departments and agencies whose 1981 appropriations are not approved before Congress shuts up shop. After the election, a lame-duck session would be needed to complete action on the money bills and other work.

In other congressional action:

- A House-Senate conference committee reached agreement on the final form of a labor-supported bill to protect workers covered by multiemployer pension plans by setting funding standards and holding down premium costs for termination insurance.

The conferees eliminated one provision in the Senate version of the legislation that had been holding up agreement, but they accepted another. The rejected provision would have exempted Hawaii's statewide health insurance plan from the jurisdiction of the Employment Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA).

The other provision modifies the pension offset requirement of an unemployment compensation law that took effect last April. Under that law, jobless workers' unemployment benefits are now reduced dollar for dollar by any amount they receive in pensions related to past employment. The new provision approved by the conferees would apply the offset only to pension benefits derived from the worker's last job, and this offset could be reduced by the states up to 50 percent to take account of contributions by the workers to the pension fund.

- The House opened debate on a measure to set up a so-called superfund for cleaning up sites where toxic chemicals have been carelessly dumped or spilled by industries. The labor-supported measure would create a $1.2-billion fund to begin the cleanup effort, with 75 percent of the financing to come from industry and 25 percent from the government. The bill contains critical job safety protections for workers involved in the cleanup operations along with prevailing wage requirements and other safeguards.

THE AFL-CIO expressed strong support for the legislation's efforts to solve immediate environmental concerns, but urged that the bill be carried further to address such issues as recovery of damages for cleanup costs and health impairment and the creation of incentives for safe handling of hazardous wastes.

Denison urged House members to approve amendments sponsored by Rep. Albert Gore, Jr. (D-Tenn.) to strengthen the bill along those lines.

Textile Union Convention Backs Carter

Boston—The 300 delegates to the 20th convention of the United Textile Workers unanimously endorsed the re-election candidacies of President Carter and Vice President Mondale.

The endorsement followed a spirited address by National COPE Director Al Barkan, who told of the need for labor to get behind the Carter-Mondale ticket. During the four-day convention, the delegates also approved a number of resolutions, heard speakers, and re-elected officers.

BOTH PRESIDENT Francis Schaufenbil and Sec.-Treas. William Foley won new terms. Schaufenbil has served the union as an international officer since 1941.

Other convention actions involved adoption of resolutions dealing with trade, labor law reform, support for a strong national health care program, worker protection against plant closings or relocations, support of prevailing wage and minimum wage laws, extended coverage and benefits of unemployment insurance, and support for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Delegates also reaffirmed the union's dues and per capita system adopted at its last convention in 1976. Under the system, dues and per capita payments are automatically increased in line with increases in the federal government's consumer price index.

Addressing the convention were Executive Vice President Shirley Carr of the Canadian Labor Congress; Gerald Regan, Canadian Federal Minister of Labor; Wesley Reedy, assistant to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue; former UTWA International Rep. Charles Kligman; UTWA Gen. Counsel D. Bruce Shine, and Robert Bateman, assistant director of sales, U.S. Treasury Dept.

Bingham Warns Reagan Would Shelve OSHA

(Continued from Page 1)

be centered on workers; they are the constituents," she stressed. "I'm afraid the Republicans would move to a 'free market' type of safety and health approach."

Although OSHA will face the challenge of standard-setting limitations for some time to come, Bingham noted there is a growing recognition of the value of assuring safety and health in workplaces.

If improvements could be made across the board to reduce by just one day the amount of time each worker loses on the job, Bingham said the savings to the nation's economy would probably amount to $1 billion a year.

She said the Administration is also working to eliminate a labor-opposed amendment that the House tacked onto an appropriations bill which exempts employers with 10 or fewer workers from OSHA coverage. The measure is now before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee.

Bingham assailed the amendment as "the most discriminating thing done by this Congress against women and black workers, most of whom are employed at small businesses."

Addressing other job safety problems, Bingham said OSHA is now drafting a response to questions the Supreme Court raised in striking down the federal benzene standard.

Carpenters to Train 525 under New Grant

The Carpenters will prepare or place 525 persons needing jobs in apprenticeships under a $1.5 million grant from the Labor Dept.

The union will operate the recruiting and training program in 24 states through subcontracts with apprenticeship committees and housing contractors that have collective bargaining agreements with the Carpenters. The Labor Dept. contract stresses the recruitment of women, Vietnam-era veterans and minorities.

Since 1967, the Carpenters have trained more than 7,000 in apprenticeships and upgraded the skills of more than 25,000 workers.

As Joblessness Soars

Thatcher Policies Scored By British Trade Unions

Brighton, England—The 112th annual meeting of the British Trades Union Congress was held at this English coastal city against a somber background of rising unemployment. For the first time since World War II, the number of British workers without jobs has topped the two-million mark, making 8.3 percent of the working population unemployed.

Also new and unwelcome this year was the unwillingness of the Conservative Government under Margaret Thatcher to enter into any sort of dialogue with the union movement. For more than 30 years both Labor and Conservative Governments have been anxious to preserve good relations with the unions, but the Thatcher Administration showed no signs of wanting to stay within this tradition.

ELECTED IN May 1979, the Conservatives had embarked on a policy of strict monetary control, involving high interest rates, reduced income taxes—especially for the better-off—and cuts in public spending. The purpose was to squeeze inflation out of the economic system, but the first effect was to raise dramatically the unemployment levels.

To add to the Government's anti-labor stance, it had passed an Employment Act aimed at restricting union power to act in their members' behalf. The law effectively limits factory-gate pickets to six persons, prevents workers who are not employees of the company being struck from joining picket lines, and makes secondary boycotts unlawful.

And instead of seeking national agreements with the TUC on pay and price limits, as several previous administrations had done, the Conservative Government confined itself to warning that if pay levels rose too high, the inevitable result would be even more workers unemployed.

IN REACTION to this Government assault, the TUC voted for all-out resistance to the new legislation, including support for strike action if necessary. And it also decided not to enter into any new discussions with Government on pay policies, in the shadow of which pay bargaining has taken place over most of the last 20 years.

This firm stand on pay was, however, modified in favor of the Labor Party whose leader, James Callaghan, addressed the Congress and drew a standing ovation. Callaghan warned that the Labor Party would need an understanding with the unions on pay if it were to carry conviction at the next election.

The TUC responded by agreeing to discussions with the Labor Party, provided the talks cover many other aspects of the economy than wages. Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, took this a step further when he told the Congress that the TUC leadership would talk to any Government, including the Conservatives, if the same conditions were met.

THE WEEK was dominated by the news from Poland. The official Polish unions had months earlier invited TUC leaders to visit Warsaw and the Baltic coast to discuss trade, and a delegation of the TUC's economic committee was due to fly to Poland three days after the Congress ended.

But while the Congress was still in session, Polish strikers negotiated their pact with the Communist authorities providing a promise of freely elected, independent trade unions.

The TUC proposed turning its trade delegation into a fact-finding mission that would meet the strike leaders as well as the official unions. But at the last minute the Polish authorities contacted TUC officials and insisted the visit must not only be postponed but reduced from five days to one, arguing that the new situation would not allow Polish trade unionists enough time to participate in the original program. At this, the TUC delegation promptly and indignantly called off the trip.



HISTORICAL MARKER commemorating the birthplace of William Green was dedicated on Labor Day in Coshocton, Ohio. Participants in the ceremony included, from left, President James Haynes of the Coshocton County AFL-CIO; Common Pleas Judge William Brown, AFL-CIO Field Rep. Russell Schroeder, and President Milan Marsh of the Ohio AFL-CIO. Green was president of the American Federation of Labor for 28 years.

Historical Marker Dedicated At William Green Birthplace

Coshocton, Ohio—A historical marker commemorating William Green, president of the AFL from 1924 until his death in 1952, was dedicated here on Labor Day. Green was born in Coshocton in 1870.

The three-foot-square bronze plaque bearing a brief biography of Green was erected outside the Coshocton County courthouse through the efforts of unions, the Ohio Historical Society and citizens of the community.

AFL-CIO PRESIDENT Lane Kirkland said in a message delivered at the dedication ceremony that it's highly proper to draw attention to Green's birthplace, since "no man was ever more conscious of his roots or more dedicated to his family and his fellow citizens."

Kirkland's message, delivered by AFL-CIO Field Rep. Russell Schroeder, cited a number of advances made by workers and the labor movement while Green headed the AFL. These included the passage of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, which outlawed the yellow-dog contract, and the Wagner Act which gave workers the right to organize.

But "the tragedy of Bill Green's life was the split in the American labor movement that occurred in the middle years of his tenure," Kirkland observed. "He did his best, with all his great gifts of tact and diplomacy to prevent it; and he gave the rest of his life to efforts to heal it."

KIRKLAND SAID Green's legacy is a permanent asset for the American labor movement.

Part of that legacy, according to President Milan Marsh of the Ohio AFL-CIO, is passage of the state's first workers' compensation law that Green wrote while serving in the Ohio Senate from 1910 to 1914. Marsh stressed that Green believed strongly that labor must participate fully in legislative and political arenas, "and that constructive change can happen through legislation."

After assisting in the unveiling of her father's commemorative plaque, Clara Green Skaar said, "today, my dream is fulfilled."

Also participating in the ceremony were Harry E. Green, one of the six Green children and national chairman of the March of Dimes; Judge William F. Brown of the Coshocton County Common Pleas Court, President James Haynes of the Coshocton County AFL-CIO, and Director Roger Meade of the Ohio Labor History Project.

Labor Cooperation Urged on World Issues

Brighton, England—Closer cooperation among the world's free trade union movements is urgently needed if workers are to have a say in solving major international problems that affect them, AFL-CIO Vice President Frederick O'Neal told the British Trades Union Congress here.

O'Neal, addressing the TUC as the AFL-CIO's fraternal delegate, cited the power of multinational corporations, the growing number of government-owned enterprises, energy and food shortages, trade barriers and technological change as pressing national and international problems that demand the participation of workers in seeking solutions.

"Our voices should be heard in matters affecting workers in our own countries and all countries," O'Neal declared, "it is not just our right; it is our historic and inescapable responsibility."

The AFL-CIO is convinced, O'Neal told the delegates to the 112th congress, "that trade unionism, in and of itself, is the most effective force on earth for stability and progress."

"We hold that the right of workers to join together in free trade unions and to negotiate forcefully with employers on the terms and conditions of their work is an essential condition of human freedom," O'Neal said.

HAILING THE victory of striking Polish workers on their demand for the right to establish independent trade unions, O'Neal observed: "Perhaps we are at the eve of a small miracle, namely the right of workers to choose unions of their own, uninhibited by the interference of governments or government-controlled trade unions. It is our hope that this will encourage our friends in neighboring countries with similar regimes to achieve some degree of freedom."

O'Neal noted the presence of dissident Soviet labor leader Vladimir Borisov as an observer at the congress. The AFL-CIO participated in the effort to have Borisov freed from detention by the Soviet government, and he was eventually exiled in retaliation for his activities on behalf of free trade unionism in the Soviet Union.

"We insist," O'Neal continued, "that the right to free association and self-organization of workers for the purpose of collective bargaining is a cornerstone of social, political, and economic freedom that is absolutely essential to democracy anywhere and everywhere in the world."

BECAUSE OF this commitment, he said, the AFL-CIO has devoted energy and resources to advancing the trade union cause, particularly in poorer countries. In addition, it encourages its affiliates to take part in their international trade secretariats, and work to persuade American-based companies operating in other countries to recognize and negotiate fairly with employee unions.

While the AFL-CIO is committed to international cooperation among trade unionists, and while it has recently endorsed the United States' rejoining the International Labor Organization, O'Neal said, the federation would not hesitate to call for withdrawal once again should new attempts be made to make the ILO a forum for "political hypocrisy" or "a platform for hostilities among governments which is a betrayal of its reason for being."

He said American labor will press the Helsinki agreement review conference now being held in Madrid to "deal with the vital issues of human rights squarely and on top of the table instead of under it."

HE CALLED the "constructive" work of the Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD, which met in connection with the recent economic summit meeting in Venice, an example of how trade unionists can participate actively in international affairs.

O'Neal singled out the committee's recommendation to the heads of participating governments, urging them to adopt integrated international policies on employment, inflation and economic growth with the highest priority on the achievement of full employment in all countries.

"The world badly needs an internationally coordinated full-employment strategy with emphasis on both the quantity and the quality of jobs and the economic growth necessary to sustain them," O'Neal declared.

New Directory Lists Union Goods, Services

An updated directory has been published by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. to help consumers identify and locate goods and services produced by union members.

The 244-page directory contains alphabetical listings of brand-name products, organized companies and services provided by 85 AFL-CIO unions.

Department Sec.-Treas. Earl D. McDavid described the consumer directory as the most extensive such listing ever assembled. "Its purpose," he said, "is to help promote the sale of union goods and services by making them easier to locate. Every dollar spent on union label, union-made products and services helps create and protect jobs."

Copies of the consumer directory are available for $1.50 each (minimum order 10 copies) from the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., 815 Sixteenth St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Copper Strikers Back At Kennecott Plants

Phoenix—Some 9,000 copper workers employed by the Kennecott Corp. in five states returned to their jobs after settling various local issues.

The workers already had approved a master agreement on wages and fringe benefits. The pact, hammered out by a coalition of unions, was ratified by the unions' National Non-ferrous Industry Conference.

The Steelworkers, with 43 locals involved, led the negotiations with Kennecott. Twelve other unions participated in the talks. Kennecott employs the largest number of workers in the industry.

Meanwhile, meetings with other companies employing a total of 31,000 workers resumed with all but Asarco Inc., which broke off discussions. Negotiations with the largest of the nine firms yet to settle, Phelps-Dodge, were being held here. The company employs about 5,000 workers.

A Million Jobs Lost

Auto Parts Workers Push for Import Relief

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. urged Congress and the Administration to take immediate action to reduce levels of imported autos.

Nearly a million auto-related workers have lost their jobs in large part due to imports, IUD President Howard D. Samuel told the Congressional Auto Task Force. "The dimensions of U.S. auto industry unemployment are staggering," he said.

"ALMOST 30 PERCENT of our market has been captured by foreign cars and trucks and we've lost almost a million jobs —one-third in assembly plants and two-thirds in materials and parts supplies."

Samuel spoke in behalf of the IUD and the Coalition of Automotive Component & Supply Workers. The coalition, a group of 22 unions whose members produce auto parts and components, was formed in July to seek trade relief measures. It has joined the Auto Workers' petition to the International Trade Commission for a five-year quota on auto imports.

Samuel offered two recommendations to the House panel: that Congress complete action on the Vanik bill to extend eligibility for trade adjustment assistance (TAA) to component and supply workers and that it encourage the Administration to curb auto imports either through voluntary restrain agreements or orderly marketing agreements.

UNLIKE AUTO assembly workers, parts workers generally are not eligible for TAA because the components they produce are not "like or directly competitive" with auto imports. For example, although the bulk of imported automotive glass enters the United States already attached to autos, the Labor Dept. will not consider the impact of these imported installed windshields on the loss of U.S. jobs in the auto glass industry.

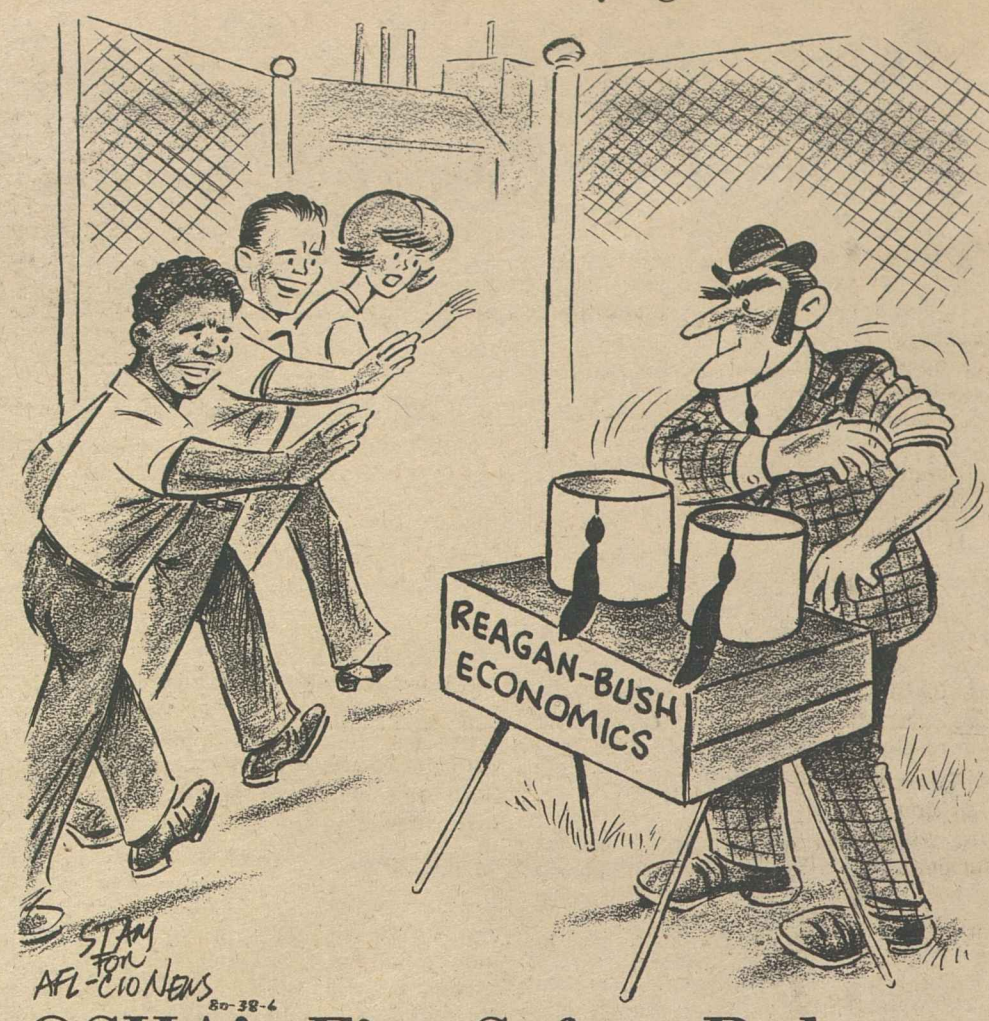
Samuel said expanding TAA eligibility would offer some relief to unemployed auto-related workers, this program alone wouldn't get to the cause of the injury. "The most immediate and effective solution would be to cut back Japanese imports through a negotiated agreement with Japan," he suggested.

Two avenues are available to the President for immediate action to limit auto imports, Samuel pointed out. One is embodied in the resolution proposed by the Congressional Auto Task Force and introduced in a related form in the Senate by Sen. Donald W. Riegle, Jr. (D-Mich) and 28 cosponsors. This measure would authorize the President to negotiate orderly marketing agreements with foreign governments to limit imports.

The other option, Samuel continued, is for the President to exercise his inherent powers to negotiate with foreign governments for export limitations enforceable in the exporting country.

"We believe that the auto industry is basically strong and productive," Samuel said. Given a breathing spell, "it could accomplish the retooling and refinancing that is necessary to make it competitive again."

'We're Not Buying!'



Washington Vote Denies 2nd Term To Governor Ray

Washington state Democrats refused renomination to Gov. Dixy Ray by a sizable margin as elections in three states brought the primary season near an end.

Sen. Warren Magnuson and all seven incumbent House members were renominated in Washington. Ray was beaten by State Sen. James McDermott under Washington's system of an "open" primary in which all candidates are on the same ballot, with the top Republican and Democratic vote-getters declared nominees.

McDERMOTT, who made Ray's advocacy of nuclear power a major factor in the campaign, will face Republican John Spellman in the fall. Magnuson's opponent will be Atty. Gen. Slade Gordon. Magnuson was endorsed by COPE, which made no endorsement in the governor's race.

In Massachusetts, both the close House races were among Democrats, with incumbent Rep. James Shannon and State Rep. Barney Frank winning nomination, Frank for the seat being vacated by Rev. Robert F. Drinan. Shannon was endorsed by COPE, and Frank defeated labor-endorsed Waltham Mayor Arthur J. Clark.

In Oklahoma, Robert S. Kerr for the Senate and State Rep. Ed Townsend for the House seat being vacated by Rep. Tom Steed, were beaten in runoff elections. Both were backed by COPE.

OKLAHOMA COUNTY Atty. Andy Coats defeated Kerr and will be the Democratic nominee in November against State Sen. Don Nickles, who won a Republican runoff between two very conservative candidates. Townsend was beaten by Dave McCurdy, who will meet Republican Howard Rutledge Nov. 4.

Only three states are yet to hold primary elections. Hawaii's regular primary is Sept. 20 and runoff primaries are yet to be held in Alabama Sept. 23 and Florida Oct. 7, with each of those runoffs involving key Senate races. Incumbent Democrats Richard Stone of Florida and Donald Stewart of Alabama failed to win renomination in the first primary and will be on the runoff ballot.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

OSHA's Fire Safety Rules Spur Protection, Cut Costs

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration has developed a completely revised set of regulations on workplace fire protection that Labor Sec. Ray Marshall said would reduce compliance costs and waste without cutting regulatory effectiveness.

In announcing the streamlined fire standards with Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham, Marshall said the "new OSHA regulations not only are anti-inflationary, but will increase protection of workers against accidental fires in American workplaces."

THE REGULATIONS, which slash the number of mandatory provisions from some 400 pages to 15, are scheduled to take effect Dec. 11. The regulations cover all private workplaces under OSHA's jurisdiction except for the maritime, construction and agriculture industries.

The new regulations also introduce provisions on personal protective equipment and respiratory devices used by fire fighters, which President William H. McClennan hailed as "a major advance in our continuing effort to reduce death and injuries in the American fire service."

The fire fighter provisions are applicable in 24 states that operate OSHA-approved job safety plans and two other states that have enacted safety plans for public employees.

BINGHAM DESCRIBED the new regulations as another step in OSHA's "common sense" approach to streamlining and clarifying its regulations, which will replace complicated and property-oriented standards with worker-oriented standards.

Although fire codes, techniques and apparatus have been improved, Marshall warned that the potential for disasters from fire remains.

U.S. Fire Administration data show that in 1977 between 140,800 and 165,000 workplace fires occurred, injuring 2,200 workers and killing 124 others. More than half the victims were injured fighting fires.

Bingham pointed out that the standards don't require employers to establish fire brigades, but if they are set up, their members must be properly trained and equipped.

THE KEY FIRE protection standards include:

- Requirements for the design and installation of all portable and fixed fire suppression equipment, fire detection system, local fire and emergency alarm systems.
- Recognition of the differences between incipient stage fire fighting hazards and advanced interior structural fire fighting hazards where there is greater need for personal protective equipment and training.
- Increasing the flexibility for combatting small fires by reducing reliance on portable extinguishers and allowing hose systems instead.
- Allowing the use of alternative employee alarm systems such as blinking lights and touch systems, in addition to audible systems, especially to improve protections for handicapped workers.

Carter Appoints Kirkland To Board of Synfuels Corp.

President Carter has nominated AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland to the board of directors of the federal Synthetic Fuels Corp. which will oversee development of an $88 billion energy project to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil.

The SFC board, which requires Senate confirmation, will be headed by Deputy Energy Sec. John Sawhill. The other nominees are Interior Sec. Cecil Andrus; Frank Savage, a vice president of Equitable Life Insurance Co.; Frank Cary, chairman of IBM; Catherine Cleary, a professor at the University of Wisconsin, and John DeButts, retired chairman of AT&T.

IN ANNOUNCING the nominations, Carter termed the SFC program the cornerstone of the Administration's national energy policy.

"It is our main instrument in cutting the intolerable dependence on foreign oil which threatens our economic vitality and our national security," Carter said.

Legislation creating the synfuels corporation was overwhelmingly approved by Congress and signed by the President on June 30. It provides authority for spending $20 billion immediately on synthetic fuel development, plus a commitment for an additional $68 billion through 1995.

The funds will be available in subsidies and loan guarantees as incentives to companies that produce synfuels. The SFC will also build three government-owned synfuel plants. In addition, the legislation created a solar energy bank and authorized a $1.45 billion alcohol fuel production program.

The overall goal of the program is to develop an entirely new industry capable of producing synthetic oil and gas equivalent to 500,000 barrels of oil per day by 1987 and 2 million barrels a day by 1992. Currently, the United States uses about 17 million barrels of oil a day.

A prime focus of the program is on the production of synthetic fuels from coal and oil-rich shale rock.

PLANNING STUDIES have shown that the creation of the new industry will be a big plus for jobs development, with estimates that synfuel operations would employ some 870,000 workers—480,000 in mining and 390,000 in fuel processing plants. Another 250,000 workers would be needed in peak development years in construction and design engineering.

In nominating Kirkland, Carter noted that the AFL-CIO had a key role in devising and enacting the nation's energy program.

New York City Food Budget Tops $100 for Family of 4

It now costs over $100 a week to feed a family of four in New York City, according to the city's Dept. of Consumer Affairs.

A typical market basket of 41 items needed for basic nutrition cost $100.27 in the second week of September, up 80 percent since the city started keeping track of food prices in 1973.

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Multiemployer Pension Plan Bill Approved

Congress has given final approval to a labor-supported bill to improve protection of workers covered by multiemployer pension plans. The legislation, which revises the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) to take into account special problems of multiemployer plans, is designed to create incentives for companies to remain in the plans, improve funding standards and provide penalties for employers who withdraw from participation.

In working for passage of the measure, the AFL-CIO regarded it as essential to shore up the entire system of multiemployer pension plans.

ABOUT 8 MILLION workers in 2,000 multiemployer plans will be affected by the new legislation, which was delayed in its progress through both houses of Congress by attempts of conservatives to tack on unrelated amendments undercutting job safety programs and affirmative action requirements.

As the final bill emerged from conference committee, the only nongermane amendment that remained was a labor-supported measure modifying the pension offset requirements of existing unemployment compensation laws to apply them only to pension benefits derived from the worker's last job.

The bill, which President Carter is expected to sign shortly, eases concern that a number of financially troubled multiemployer plans might take advantage of ERISA benefit guarantees to declare insolvency. Although these guarantees took effect last Aug. 1, no plans folded.

THE NEW LEGISLATION changes the amount of benefits the government will guarantee multiemployer plans through the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp. Under ERISA, 100 percent of the benefits would have been guaranteed, creating an incentive to abandon the plan and leave the benefit obligation to be picked up by the federal government.

Under the new formula, the government will guarantee 100 percent of the first $5 of monthly pension benefits per year of an employee's service. The next $15 per year of service will be guaranteed at a rate of either 75 percent or 65 percent, depending on the qualification of the plan.

The bill will also impose a liability, based on a set formula, on employers who withdraw from multiemployer plans, preventing them from dumping their unfunded liabilities on the remaining companies and requiring them to pay what they owe, as well as to continue to share responsibility for the debts of the plan.

WHILE THIS provision will apply to most employers, certain construction company withdrawals are exempted to avoid an unfair burden on highly mobile employers in that industry.

As another means of protecting the stability of the plans, the new legislation will gradually increase their premium payments to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp. over an eight-year period to the

(Continued on Page 2)

Carter Renews Pledge On Labor's Policy Role



POLITICAL CARTOONS, posters and memorabilia of presidential election campaigns dating to the 19th Century are on display at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies. Viewing the exhibition are Lisa G. Portman, left, assistant director of the center; Maria Linsella, associate editor of the Paperworkers newspaper, and Kerry Ptacek of the Frontlash Student Labor Press Service. The exhibition will be on display at the studies center through November.

Reagan Hit For Record As Governor

Los Angeles—President Carter renewed his pledge to work closely with organized labor in developing economic policies, declaring that "we need a new consensus that recognizes that labor ought to be represented at major decision tables when the future of our nation is shaped."

The President, addressing the California AFL-CIO convention here during a campaign swing of western states, said he remains "committed" to the fight for labor law reform, on-site picketing rights for construction workers, national health insurance and other key objectives of the labor movement.

AND HE RENEWED his promise to veto any attempt to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act requiring the payment of prevailing wages on federally financed projects.

Carter's speech was repeatedly interrupted by applause and cheers from the nearly 1,000 delegates which resounded through the Convention Center.

He was given a rousing introduction by John F. Henning, executive officer of the California AFL-CIO who delivered a strong attack on Carter's Republican opponent, former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, for employing a "fraudulent" television ad implying that Reagan has the support of Henning and organized labor in the state. **(Story, Page 8.)**

"Actually, it is inconceivable that I or the head of any other state federation or any local central body or any union in America should be associated with the endorsement of Ronald Reagan," Henning declared, bringing the delegates to their feet with a standing ovation for both Carter and Henning.

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25th Anniversary

Organizing Goals Form IUD Convention Theme

By James M. Shevis

Atlantic City, N.J.—Increasing the number of unionized workers in the United States is vital to the progress of the American labor movement, leaders of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. declared at the IUD's 25th anniversary convention here.

A major theme of the two-day meeting was its emphasis on developing ways to bring more workers into labor's ranks.

"Organizing is the lifeblood of the American labor movement," declared a resolution adopted unanimously by the delegates. "We must not allow this statement to be reduced to mere rhetoric. If we are to meet the many diverse challenges facing the labor movement in the 1980s, we must organize the unorganized. Whether we are talking about our work in the halls of Congress or at the bargaining table, it remains a truism that our strength is in our numbers."

THE DISCUSSION took place beneath a huge banner that underscored the central theme. Its message: "Organize. Organize. Organize."

In the past few months, spurred by a mandate from its executive council last January, the IUD has embarked on a program to increase the effectiveness of its affiliates' organizing activities.

"We don't have much choice," IUD President Howard D. Samuel said in his report to the convention. If we don't develop new approaches, we will all fall victims to the anti-union plague which has infected whole sections of U.S. industry.

"AMERICAN LABOR cannot continue to depend on the organizing methods and appeals of yesterday," he said. "Modern techniques of communication can be turned to our advantage rather than al-

(Continued on Page 6)

Extended Jobless Aid Plan Heads Toward House Vote

President Carter's program for a new extension of unemployment benefits to soften the recession's blows for the long-term jobless headed for early House action as Congress moved to wrap up pressing legislation before adjourning next week.

The Administration, with strong support from labor, had asked Congress to extend the duration of unemployment compensation for 13 weeks beyond the present maximum of 39. This was trimmed to 10 weeks by the House Ways & Means subcommittee, but the panel also dropped an Administration proposal which would have extended benefits only to those qualifying with 32 weeks of work.

The AFL-CIO had objected to the more stringent eligibility requirement, which could have penalized workers who had been put on short workweeks or had intermittent layoffs. Some 55 percent of Michigan's unemployed workers about to exhaust their benefits would have been disqualified under the 32-week rule, the AFL-CIO pointed out.

THE BILL THAT emerged from the subcommittee makes the extended benefits effective for a six-month period starting Oct. 1.

As a way of providing money for ongoing federal programs, the House also approved its largest-ever continuing reso-

(Continued on Page 7)

Real Earnings Up For 2nd Month To Reverse Skid

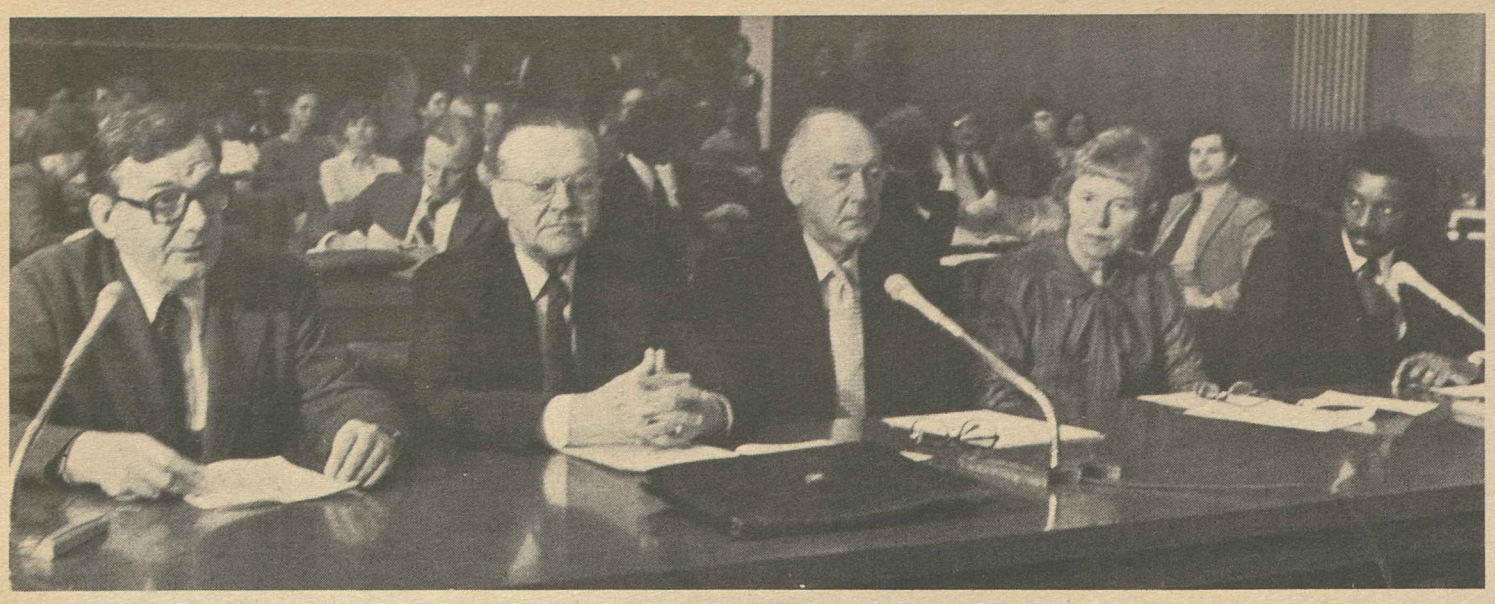
The purchasing power of wage earners showed a slight gain for the second month in succession even though consumer prices took another upward swing in August, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Real spendable earnings for the average married worker with three dependents rose three-tenths of 1 percent last month following a rise of two-tenths of 1 percent in July, according to revised BLS data.

THE JULY AND August improvements in real spendable earnings were the first after 13 straight months of decline. Despite the two-month gain, real earnings last month were 6.5 percent below August 1979.

In terms of the 1967 inflation-adjusted dollar, the average worker had a weekly

(Continued on Page 2)



ENERGY INDEPENDENCE is a major concern of the AFL-CIO, Federation President Lane Kirkland testified at hearings by the Senate Energy Committee on President Carter's nominations to the board of the federal Synthetic Fuels Corp. Kirkland stressed the role the new corporation could have in saving and creating jobs by reducing American dependence on foreign oil. Other nominees to the board are, from left, John deButts, retired chairman of AT&T; Interior Sec. Cecil D. Andrus; Catherine B. Cleary, professor at the University of Wisconsin, and Frank Savage, vice president of Equitable Life Assurance Co. Kirkland was nominated for a five-year term.

Kirkland Stresses Concern Of Labor on Energy Needs

The AFL-CIO is actively concerned with the problem of energy independence and the development of all potential energy sources, federation President Lane Kirkland told the Senate Energy Committee.

Kirkland said organized labor recognizes the importance of ending American dependence on imported oil, not only as a means of strengthening the economy, but also as a way to create and protect jobs.

The committee met to consider President Carter's nomination of Kirkland and four others to the board of directors of the federal Synthetic Fuels Corp. It subsequently voted to support confirmation of all the nominees. Kirkland was backed by a 12-6 vote that rejected a Republican move to block his nomination and that of Interior Sec. Cecil D. Andrus.

IN RESPONSE to questioning, Kirkland told the committee, chaired by Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.) that he believes a primary function of the synfuels board would be to see that the law establishing it is fully observed, including provisions that require application of the Davis-Bacon Act and the Service Contracts Act to projects in which the corporation is financially involved.

Kirkland cited the importance of recognizing the human costs as well as benefits of the synfuels project. Such costs, he said, "must be of paramount concern to the board of directors." Among these factors, the impact of major new construction projects on small communities and environmental issues such as the use of scarce water resources in western states must be considered, Kirkland said.

The goal of the synfuels program is to develop a new energy industry capable of producing synthetic oil and gas, primarily from coal and oil-bearing shale rock.

An estimated 870,000 workers would eventually be employed in the new industry, with another 250,000 workers needed in peak development years, according to studies made for Congress.

OTHER NOMINEES testifying at the hearing included Catherine B. Cleary, a professor at the University of Wisconsin; John deButts, retired chairman of AT&T, and Frank Savage, vice president of Equitable Life Assurance Co.

An earlier nomination of IBM Chairman Frank Cary was withdrawn without comment by the White House prior to the committee hearings.

Kirkland has been nominated for a five-year term on the board, Andrus for four years, Savage for three, Cleary for two and deButts for one year.

Deputy Energy Sec. John Sawhill will head the corporation's board.

The Carter Administration is seeking confirmation of all board members before the Senate adjourns in early October. But there were indications that conservative Republicans may carry their attempt to block confirmation of Kirkland and Andrus to the Senate floor in the hope that a Republican victory in the presidential election would give a Republican president the chance to appoint the remaining board members.

Telephone Unions Approve Accord With Bell System

The Communications Workers have voted approval of the national agreement reached last month with American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the unaffiliated Telecommunications Union ratified similar agreements.

The CWA, which represents about 525,000 of the 700,000 AT&T workers, said certified results of the mail referendum show that 87 percent of the 300,000 members casting ballots voted in favor of the three-year agreement.

THE IBEW, representing 116,000 workers at AT&T's Western Electric plants as well as at other telephone facilities, said returns showed the agreement was approved by a margin of 10 to 1.

The 60,000-member TIU also approved the settlement by a 10 to 1 margin, the union said.

CWA reported that 29 of 30 local agreements with the Bell System also have been approved. The only rejection was by a New England directory clerical unit, which had approved the national agreement, CWA said.

CWA President Glenn E. Watts said he was "pleased and gratified" by the wide margin of approval for the agreement, which was reached Aug. 9, hours before a strike deadline.

THE CWA SAID the settlement will provide Bell System workers with wage increases amounting to nearly 35 percent over three years, based on an expected annual inflation rate of 9.5 to 9.7 percent. The first-year increase will amount to about 10.2 percent.

Other highlights of the settlement include an improved cost-of-living formula, an upgraded pension plan that also provides benefit increases for present retirees, a new vision care plan, establishment of quality of work-life committees, and additional improvements in wages and working conditions for telephone operators.

Real Earnings Rise Slightly, Reverse Skid

(Continued from Page 1)

take-home pay of $83.10 in August, compared with $88.86 the year before.

The BLS figures also reflected a glimmer of improvement for the economy as average weekly hours rose six-tenths of 1 percent over the month, the first increase since last December.

The August consumer price index rose seven-tenths of 1 percent—or at an annual rate of 8.4 percent before compounding, the BLS report showed. The overall rise in the CPI was paced by a 1.7 percent surge in food prices, coming on top of an increase of nine-tenths of 1 percent in food prices for July. The overall CPI held steady in July.

Higher prices for meats, poultry, fish and eggs—up 3.8 percent over the month—and fruits and vegetables—up 3 percent—were primarily responsible for the surge in the food component of the index. But non-alcoholic beverages—including coffee, tea and soft drinks—also climbed sharply over the month, by 2.4 percent.

HELPING TO OFFSET the rise in food prices, was an easing in housing costs for the second month in succession. Following a 5.6 percent decrease in July, home financing costs declined 2.7 percent in August. Although house prices increased 1.7 percent, mortgage interest rates dropped 4.3 percent. Homeownership costs showed a net drop of one-tenth of 1 percent while rents rose six-tenths of 1 percent.

Auto prices climbed substantially with new cars up 1.7 percent and used cars up 2.3 percent. Public transportation costs were up 4.7 percent, reflecting sharp increases in airline, local transit, taxi and intercity bus fares.

Medical care costs increased eight-tenths of 1 percent last month, about the same as in July.

Energy prices edged up three-tenths of 1 percent over the month, accounting for a three-tenths of 1 percent dip in gasoline prices while the cost of fuel oil rose one-tenth of 1 percent and utility charges were up six-tenths of 1 percent.

The CPI in August was 12.8 percent higher than a year earlier. For the first eight months of 1980, the index rose at an annual rate of 12.1 percent.

Congress Votes Final Approval of Pension Plan Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

same level paid by single-employer plans. While easing the multiemployer plans into the shared risk of the government corporation, this provision increases the incentive of plans to remain active. Without this change, the plans' premiums would have quadrupled immediately.

THE ADDITIONAL amendment, which applies to participants in single-employer as well as multiemployer plans, eases the federal requirement for an offset in unemployment benefits against the pension payments. Under a law that took effect last Apr. 1, a jobless worker's unemployment compensation can be reduced dollar for dollar by any pension payments related to any past employment.

The new measure requires the offset only if the pension came from the worker's latest job, on which the unemployment insurance benefits are based. Pension payments based on earlier jobs will not be offset.

If the worker is also drawing social security retirement benefits, the legislation permits the states to "take into account the employee's contribution to social security. The jobless worker's unemployment compensation could be reduced by no more than 50 percent of the monthly social security payment, but no state is required to do this.

Washington Delegates Focus On Election, Legislative Goals

Seattle—A record 600 delegates to the Washington State AFL-CIO convention adopted a legislative program and endorsed the state and national candidates most likely to see it through.

The program embraced both national and state issues, from strengthening occupational health and safety programs and fighting cutbacks in OSHA to improvements in unemployment insurance and upgrading the jobs and pay of women employed by the state government.

AFL-CIO SEC.-TREAS. Thomas R. Donahue and Labor Sec. Ray Marshall spoke to the convention about the right-wing threat at the polls.

The gains the labor movement has made in the past didn't come easy, Donahue reminded the delegates. "They weren't given to you. We know they're extracted piece by piece."

If the legitimate expectations of Americans must be lowered, Donahue said, "let the banker and industrialist lower their horizons. We still speak for people whose expectations need to be fulfilled."

In the congressional elections, the convention gave a strong endorsement to the state's senior senator, Democrat Warren G. Magnuson, who is seeking a seventh term. Delegates also supported all seven members of the state's delegation in the House—six Democrats and one Republican.

Among the nearly 100 resolutions adopted were support for comprehensive national health insurance, backing of the proposed Northern Tier Pipeline Project, a call for a state tax on oil companies and a ban on log exports.

THE CONVENTION expressed serious concern over plant closings, noting that thousands of workers in the state have been left jobless by shutdowns of pulp mills.

Other resolutions backed boycotts of Coors beer and J. P. Stevens products and supported a boycott against Seattle's First National Bank, which has been in a three-year dispute with a local of the Food & Commercial Workers.

On internal matters, the convention approved a constitutional requirement that affiliated unions must make per capita payments on their full membership.

Tentative Pact Set In Film, TV Strike

Hollywood—The Screen Actors Guild and the Television & Radio Artists reached a tentative agreement on wage and fringe issues with film and TV producers which is expected to end the two-month long performers' strike. An accord on the toughest issue, residual payments for performances for pay-TV, video cassettes and discs, was reached a week ago.

A strike by some 5,000 Musicians who score films for movies and TV remains unsettled. SAG said its officers will meet with the Musicians to discuss the effects of the actors' settlement. Residual payments are the major issue in the Musicians dispute.

Convention Unanimous

Printing Union Backs Carter-Mondale Slate

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The 1,200 delegates to the Printing & Graphic Communications Union convention unanimously endorsed the re-election of President Carter, pledging in an "emergency resolution" that drew a standing ovation to support the Carter-Mondale ticket in the election campaign.

Delegates also endorsed the re-election of seven Democratic senators facing stiff challenges in November from opponents heavily financed by the right wing.

THE SEVEN, who have outstanding COPE records on key labor issues, are Birch Bayh of Indiana, Frank Church of Idaho, Alan Cranston of California, John Culver of Iowa, Thomas Eagleton of Missouri, Patrick Leahy of Vermont and George McGovern of South Dakota.

PGCU President Sol Fishko, in stressing the need to elect labor-backed candidates, warned that "right-wingers, union-busters and reactionaries who would destroy progressive programs and protections . . . are trying to capture the government."

In an address to the convention, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland contrasted the record and goals of President Carter with those of Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan.

CARTER AND MONDALE not only share in the goals of the labor movement, but are pledged to making America "a safe, decent and rewarding place in which to live and work for all its people," Kirkland observed.

"On the other side, we have candidates who are actively and unmistakably hostile to everything we stand for, who are pledged not only to do everything they can to weaken the ability of our unions to represent their members, but to weaken the ability of government to do its job," Kirkland observed.

He said that although the labor movement has had its differences with the Carter Administration, he is convinced the President is trying to do what is right and fair for the people, as well as to protect the rights of workers and their unions.

IN HIS KEYNOTE address, Fishko outlined the challenges the PGCU faces in the 1980s, stressing the need "to renegotiate our role in the age of new technology so that the maximum number of jobs can be preserved, and even enhanced."

Responding to a call to finance union growth, the convention approved the establishment of an organizing fund that will be built with a 50-cent a month per capita tax that takes effect next Jan. 1.

Delegates also voted a two-step increase in monthly per capita payments for the general fund, rising from the current $2.85 by 20 cents on Jan. 1, 1982, and by an additional 25 cents on Jan. 1, 1983. A separate per capita tax of 13 cents was approved for the union's convention fund, taking effect next January.

In other action, the convention unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the expansion of political action efforts which will be financed through voluntary contributions of $1 per year from the members.

OVERALL, 47 resolutions were acted on by delegates. The convention called for the continuation and expansion of the union's leadership seminars and upgrading of the apprenticeship and training progam.

The creation of an eight-member commission was authorized by delegates to make a detailed study of the union's diversified dues and classification structure.

The convention called for expanding the role of the union's research department to better serve the needs of collective bargaining committees. The union's officers also were urged to continue to explore the possibilities of merger with other unions.

Labor Backs Nominee For Public Printer

The AFL-CIO urged the Senate to move quickly on the confirmation of Gerald R. Dillon as the U.S. Public Printer. Dillon was nominated by President Carter to fill a post that has been vacant more than seven months.

Legislative Director Ray Denison said in a letter to Chairman Claiborne Pell of the Senate Rules Committee that Dillon has earned and retained the respect of the labor movement during his long experience as a printer, publisher and employer in Minnesota.

That experience will bring a fresh perspective to the position, which should help ease labor-management tensions that have plagued the Government Printing Office in recent years, Denison said.



FAR-REACHING PROGRAM geared to growth and job security is vital for the Printing & Graphic Communications Union to meet the challenges of the 1980s, President Sol Fishko told delegates to the union's convention in Bal Harbour, Fla.

New Growth Potential Cited In BRAC-Supervisors Merger

Las Vegas—The Railway & Airway Supervisors Association has increased its membership by about 25 percent in the past four years, despite shrinking employment on the nation's railroads. And according to reports to delegates at the union's 35th biennial convention here, the recent merger with the Railway & Airline Clerks should enhance growth opportunities by eliminating some jurisdictional problems and providing organizing help.

Under the merger agreement, Frank Ferlin, Jr., president of the Supervisors' union, becomes president of a new professional division within BRAC. "The prospects for the future are very encouraging and I expect additional mergers with organizations representing transportation employees will expand the new BRAC Division," Ferlin reported.

THE SUPERVISORS elect half their officers at each biennial convention. Those up for election this year include Sec.-Treas. Floyd Skendziel and four members of the board of directors. Skendziel was elected to a new four-year term and will become executive vice president of the new BRAC division. Ed H. Nadolny, ARASA recording and corresponding secretary, will also become a division vice president, and will represent the organization on the Fourth Division of the National Railroad Adjustment Board in Chicago. Ferlin and Skendziel will be located at BRAC headquarters in Washington.

Re-elected to new four-year terms on the board of directors were incumbents Fred Gwin, Wayne Bacon, and B. E. Wilkes. In a close contest, John Wetter, a Conrail general chairman, defeated incumbent Pete Braderich, general chairman on the Southern Pacific.

The convention devoted much of its attention to discussion of the merger, and what it means to the membership. Among merger provisions reported by Ferlin were:

- The 8,000 ARASA members were granted BRAC membership without any change in per capita tax payments and without payment of an initiation fee.
- The Supervisors will continue to hold biennial conventions, and delegates selected New Orleans as the site for the 1982 meeting.
- ARASA lodges will be entitled to delegate representation at BRAC conventions, held every four years, the same as other BRAC lodges.
- All departments of BRAC, including legal, legislative, research, and training, will be available to help the new division. A training program to introduce division officers to BRAC programs and procedures has been scheduled for early 1981.

CONSTITUTION AND by-law changes necessary to implement the merger were handled by the Supervisors' board of directors, prior to the convention.

Resolutions adopted by the delegates included a directive to the officers to negotiate health and welfare plans for members on a national basis in the future. Plans now in force were negotiated separately on each railroad where the organization holds a contract. The union represents subordinate officials on 49 railroads, and on one airline.

Speakers at the three-day meeting included Clarence MacIntosh, executive secretary of the Railway Labor Executives Association; Robert J. Brown, member of the National Mediation Board, and C. I. Hopkins, chief labor relations spokesman and negotiator for most of the nation's railroads.

Hopkins called the current and joint effort to enact meaningful deregulation legislation covering the railroad industry the "crowning achievement" of labor-management cooperation.

ACTWU Gains New Grant To Upgrade Textile Skills

The Clothing & Textile Workers will upgrade job skills of 300 underemployed textile workers under a new $546,910 Labor Dept. contract.

The ACTWU training project will be operated in several eastern and midwestern states, concentrating on the needs of minorities, women, veterans and persons with language difficulties.

3 More Unions Endorse Carter

The executive boards of three more AFL-CIO unions have endorsed the Carter-Mondale ticket for the Nov. 4 election, and labor officials played key roles in securing similar endorsements by consumer and political groups.

The union actions were by the Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers, the Railway & Airline Clerks and the Allied Industrial Workers. In each case, the action was unanimous.

Americans for Democratic Action—with a number of AFL-CIO unions represented—backed the Carter-Mondale ticket, rejecting a move for no endorsement.

The Consumer Federation of America said it had done some "comparison shopping" to choose the Carter-Mondale ticket after examining the consumer records of Republican nominee Ronald Reagan and independent John Anderson.

In announcing the BRAC decision, President Fred J. Kroll said the union will work wholeheartedly for the Democratic ticket. He dismissed Reagan as "unworthy of any worker's vote and termed a vote for Anderson a "wasted vote." The BRAC board earlier in the year endorsed Sen. Edward Kennedy's presidential candidacy.

In contrast to Reagan and Anderson, Kroll noted Carter's concern for the problems of railroad workers, including his recent endorsement of the Railroad Act of 1980.

President Dominick D'Ambrosio of the AIW cited Carter's superior record on occupational safety and health as a factor in the union's action. On worker issues like OSHA, D'Ambrosio said, Carter is the "only choice."

Neither the AIW nor the BC&T had endorsed Kennedy earlier. Their endorsement—like that of BRAC—represents more of the rapid closing of labor's ranks behind Carter-Mondale in what continues to be a shutout for both Reagan and Anderson in national union endorsements.

BC&T President Dennis DeConcini described the action of his board as "enthusiastic" because "in few elections have American workers had a clearer choice." The board's statement stressed labor issues, citing Carter's record on supporting OSHA and resisting youth subminimum wages as major components in "a dynamic and progressive" Administration.

"It's curious indeed that Ronald Reagan supports the rights of Polish workers to join unions but no American workers' rights to do the same," the board said in contrasting the record of the former governor of California with Carter and Mondale.

The issue in the ADA board meeting was not endorsement of either Reagan or Anderson, but whether ADA might declare neutrality. The board voted by a 20-vote margin to endorse before a lopsided 80-16 choice of Carter over Anderson.

The consumer endorsement of Carter was by a total of 61 groups nationwide and came after a meeting at the White House. Ellen Haas, former CFA president who spoke for the group, contrasted the present accessibility of the White House to consumers with the Reagan record as governor of California of loading regulatory agencies with appointments from the industries they're supposed to regulate and Anderson's "right" record of only 19 percent on consumer affairs. "Anderson's voting record is among the most anti-consumer in Congress," Haas declared.

What America Needs

THE NATIONAL ACCORD is something new in our history. For the first time, rather than reacting to policy decisions that are already made, we have a chance to help mold and shape those plans at the highest levels of government.

That kind of relationship is worth continuing; it is constructive and in the national interest as well as our own. If Ronald Reagan moves into the White House, you can expect that it will come to a sudden halt.

Unlike Mr. Carter, Mr. Reagan is the captive of some of the narrowest special interest groups in America. Some of the groups he has supported—and that have supported him lavishly in return—are among the bitterest anti-labor forces in America, and they are accustomed to getting substantial returns on their investments.

These are the same people who frightened President Ford into vetoing his own situs picketing bill, and Ronald Reagan owes them more than Gerald Ford ever did. With those people looking over his shoulder, Mr. Reagan would find it hard to give labor a fair hearing, even if he wanted to.

WHAT AMERICA needs is not a doctrinaire assertion that lower taxes, weaker government and higher profits will bring about the greatest measure of human happiness.

America needs jobs, not merely handouts and tax breaks for business and a pious hope that some of the benefits will trickle down to those in greatest need.

America needs a general resolve to overcome problems through national action that only government can initiate and coordinate.

America needs a set of constructive policies and programs targeted to specific needs. For instance, we need a national energy program of the kind President Carter has begun, leading to the better use of existing resources and the creation of new ones. The Reagan proposal to take the lid off energy prices and profits and reduce the taxes paid by oil companies is worse than useless.

This country is facing an enormous challenge to revitalize and reindustrialize itself, to rebuild the productive capacity that has been declining steadily under the onslaught of multinationals and foreign imports.

THERE MUST BE a full partnership of government, industry and labor if such an enterprise is to be successful.

President Carter has prepared that kind of program, and he did it with the full cooperation and encouragement of the labor movement, along with other sectors of the economy.

Here again, Ronald Reagan has a simple formula for rebuilding America, but he contemplates no role for government, except to dole out subsidies to businesses, whether they need them or not.

No matter how many comparisons we make, the conclusion would be the same. On past performance, or present policies and future prospects, Jimmy Carter has fully earned the support of American workers and their unions, and Ronald Reagan has earned our strongest opposition.

—From an address by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland to the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers' convention.

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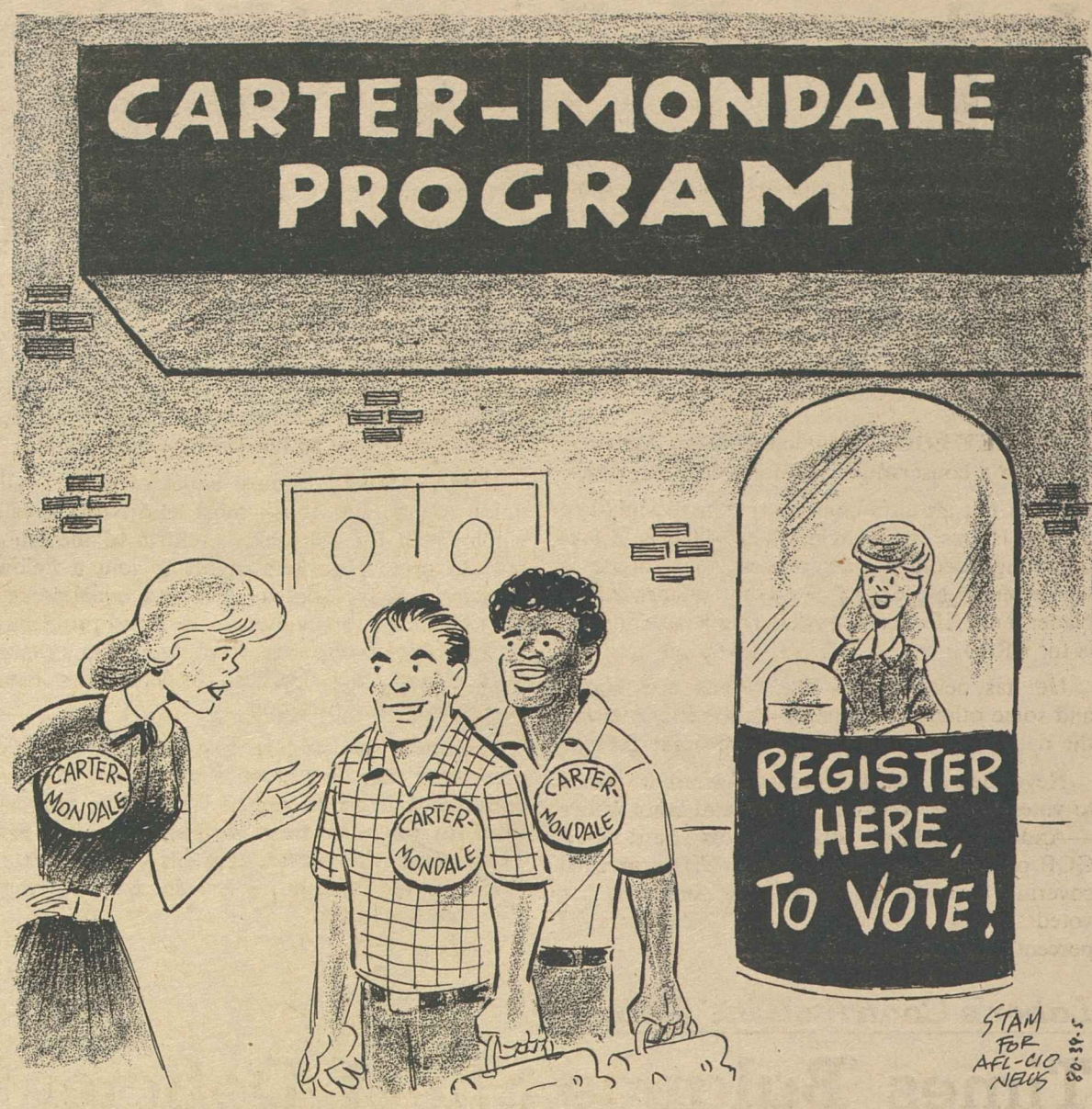
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Unpacking the Cities

Search for New Energy Forms Could Relieve Urban Crowding

By Gus Tyler

THE SEARCH FOR sources of energy other than oil may have an unplanned side effect on how Americans will live in the 1990s. We may begin to uncrowd our present beehive civilization, to redistribute populations in more wholesome and happy ways.

At present, some 90 percent of the population is packed into less than 3 percent of the land area of America. In the decades immediately after World War II, half the counties in this country lost population as "automated" farming pushed millions off the soil into the cities. The pressure on urban America has become intolerable: physical suffocation, social conflict, environmental toxicity.

BUT HOW DOES one unpack a people? Now an answer begins to appear. For instance:

The Congressional Office of Technology Assessment just issued a 517-page report on how we can derive some 500,000 barrels of oil a day from shale and tar sands by 1987. By 1992, we can step that up to about two million barrels a day—which is one-eighth of our present oil consumption.

That's the good news. But, the report suggests, there's also some bad news—the conversion of idyllic mountain areas into unsavory boom towns. Towns such as Rifle, Rangely and Meeker, with present populations of 2,000 are expected to expand to more than 20,000 by 1985 and to 250,000 by year 2000.

BUT THE BAD NEWS may really be good news if we plan ahead to 1987 and beyond and don't allow the "boom towns" just to boom into being. If we make it a national policy to draw oil from shale, then part of that policy should be the orderly, esthetic, imaginative and environmentally sound designing of new towns and cities.

After all, our entire continent is a boom town, a one-time wilderness that became the world's most flourishing civilization after Columbus discovered the New World. One effect of that colonization of the Western Hemisphere was the uncrowding of a Europe that was choking in its own density.

On this side of the ocean, we grew helter skelter, with occasional casualties as we just jostled our way up and out.

BUT, AS WE move toward the 21st Century, we need not depend on chance alone to set our ways. We can apply our intelligence to our vast store of information to bring rationality to growth.

If this approach is used not only in areas where we squeeze shale, but also in other parts of the country where we collect solar rays, harness tidal movements, accumulate winds, and catch falling waters, our search for energy—like Columbus's search for a western passage to India—may lead us to the discovery of a new world of new towns in balanced environments within our very own boundaries.

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Reagan Backs Unions —In Faraway Lands

The strikes in the Polish shipyards are a significant historical event because they remind us all of the commitment of workers and independent trade unions to the democratization of society. Workers and workers' movements have historically raised economic questions. And workers often strike in the United States to better their economic well-being. But what is sometimes woefully ignored by the press and the public is the commitment of free trade unions to extending democracy.

It was both ironic and hypocritical that Ronald Reagan should so vocally claim to support the interests of the Polish workers, for Mr. Reagan and the conservatives around him have traditionally adopted a hostile attitude toward trade unions.

Mr. Reagan is a firm supporer of so-called right-to-work laws which seek to weaken unions in the United States. And in the past he has even proposed utilizing anti-trust legislation to bust unions.

So there is no small measure irony in the fact that he is a staunch supporter of the efforts to establish free trade unions in faraway lands, and yet opposes their interests in his own country.

—Bayard Rustin

House Record 78 Percent 'Wrong'

Anderson No Friend of Worker

IN A FIELD of Republicans that included Ronald Reagan, John Connally and George Bush, maybe it shouldn't be too surprising that Rep. John Anderson emerged with the label "moderate" or, according to some reporters and commentators, "liberal."

But with Anderson now running as an independent for the presidency, he will have to endure closer scrutiny. Some folks in the press might even think to look at his record in the U.S. House. He has been there, after all, since 1961.

IF THEY LOOK, they will discover Anderson has been a conservative all along on most issues.

He is not an ultra-conservative in the mold of a Jesse Helms or an Orrin Hatch—that is, a fire-breathing ideologue determined to exorcise a whole bunch of "devils" like labor unions, Ralph Nader and ERA supporters. (Anderson in fact is for ERA).

He has never been—like Helms and Hatch and some others in his party—a water-carrier for the nation's right-wing leaders and organizations.

Nevertheless, on the record—when it comes to votes on key economic, social and labor issues—Anderson seldom strayed from hard-nosed GOP policy. On the official AFL-CIO scorecard covering his years in the House, Anderson has voted "wrong" 138 times, "right" 52. That's 73 percent "wrong."

On 81 basic union and jobs votes, Anderson has voted "wrong" 63 times, "right" only 18, a 78-percent "wrong" record.

There are pluses, however, in his record, a major one being Anderson's almost solid support of OSHA, the job safety law, and his willingness to defend it against constant weakening efforts. From time to time, too, he has backed programs to create jobs, though on the whole his record in this area is poor. On civil rights, his record overall is good, despite his support of an unsuccessful weakening amendment to the 1965 Voting Rights Act, a vote he has since said he regrets.

OSHA ASIDE, on most issues of worker and union rights and jobs—most efforts to create employment for the jobless, reform of the labor laws to protect workers' rights to join a union, repeal of right-to-work-for-less laws, equal picketing rights for construction workers and protection of Davis-Bacon coverage, food stamps for striking workers and their families—Anderson has been consistently in opposition.

Anderson has said in his campaign for the presidency that "my heart is on the left, but my pocketbook is on the right." We have to take his word for where his heart is. There is ample evidence, from the record, that his pocketbook is indeed on the right, just where, for the most part, his votes have been.

—Memo from COPE.

Labor's Contributions Ignored

Times 'Balance Sheet' Deficient

The following appeared in the New York Times, Sept. 13, 1980, as a letter to the editor. The writer, Hyman Bookbinder, is Washington representative for the American Jewish Committee and formerly was a legislative representative for the AFL-CIO.

YOUR LABOR DAY balance sheet on organized labor, "For, and Against, Union," is seriously deficient in its failure to comment on the non-economic goals and achievements of America's unions. Elsewhere in the same issue of the Times, however, the perceptive reader could have found evidence of that larger role.

The Sept. 1 front page told of American labor support for the heroic Polish workers. The Op-Ed page contained the moving recollections by Pauline Newman of the Triangle fire, reminding us of the pre-union era of intolerable working conditions and public indifference to such conditions.

PERHAPS MOST unfortunate about the editorial is the repeated suggestion that labor's gains were and are at the expense of other Americans. In an immediate and limited sense, that may have some validity. In the larger sense, it is an unwarranted imputation of selfishness.

It is a fact, easily and consistently documentable, for example, that increases in the minimum wage obtained by organized labor's efforts result in improved wages for many more non-union workers than organized ones. Improvements gained in union contracts frequently are followed by at least some improvements for non-union workers in the same industry. It is in the non-economic area, however, that labor's efforts have had such impressive meaning for the whole community.

I KNOW FROM personal experience. In the 1950s, I was a "lobbyist" for the CIO and then the AFL-CIO. I was part of an effort that helped achieve major civil rights legislation, liberalized immigration policies, enlightened housing and health and education laws and a whole range of public-interest legislation. And for the past 20 years, while serving in Washington, both in and out of government, I have not participated in any major effort—welfare reform, Medicare, refugee assistance, foreign aid, voting rights, urban development, equal opportunity—in which the organized labor movement has not been a major if not the principal partner.

It is not necessary to argue, and I do not, that every action or policy of organized labor has been right or in the public interest to feel comfortable in making the judgment, which I do, that over the years America's labor movement has contributed richly to making this a better country by promoting the general welfare even as it pursued its members' immediate interests.

Congress Moving Rapidly

Jobless Aid Plan Races Clock

PRESIDENT CARTER'S program to provide long-term jobless workers additional weeks of unemployment compensation is "in a race with the clock" as Congress rushes toward its scheduled Oct. 4 recess until after the November elections, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison said in a network radio interview.

Denison said the AFL-CIO is heartened that Congress is moving rapidly on the measure, which is aimed at easing the burden of unemployment that for many workers is running beyond the basic 39 weeks of eligibility because of the continued recession. He noted that there is now a strong "likelihood that unemployment will continue high into 1981."

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Denison stressed the urgency that Congress act favorably on the President's extended unemployment insurance proposal before it begins its election recess. Protection is now running out for a growing number of unemployed workers, he noted, and many families will have to "turn to the state for welfare assistance."

People who have taken on long-term obligations—mortgages, loans, and borrowing money for their children's education—should be able through a state-federal program to "bridge this recession without pauperizing themselves in the process," Denison declared.

"THAT'S PRECISELY what we are trying to avoid here," he asserted. He pointed out that for an unemployed worker's family to qualify for welfare, they would have to meet a "means test" that would show they "have little or no property." This might require them to dispose of a second automobile or sell off other assets, he noted.

Denison said the cost of the Carter proposal is relatively modest, especially in view of the urgency of the need. "We would be very concerned about tinkering with it, simply to try to cut it down to the kind of program that would meet "X" number of dollars."



By Press Associates, Inc.

SOME ECONOMISTS and political observers rest easy in the midst of America's problems because of what they call the "safety nets" protecting the unfortunate.

For the millions of jobless, the unemployment compensation system is one of those "safety nets." The problem of recent years, however, is that prolonged recessions and structural changes in the economy have exposed gaping holes in the net.

The National Commission on Unemployment Compensation recently issued a preliminary report based on its comprehensive study of the federal-state system which was established in 1935.

Chairman Wilbur Cohen recalled that unemployment compensation was vigorously opposed in the 1920s and 1930s as an "entering wedge to socialism." But today, he contended, "employers wholeheartedly accept unemployment compensation as a support to the enterprise-market system."

THE COHEN REPORT was immediately attacked, however, by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce as a "one-sided rehash" of old proposals. The Chamber complained that the panel focused on benefits and gave "short shrift" to the business community.

If employers wholeheartedly accept the jobless benefits idea, it is within certain limits.

That much was clear from congressional hearings on President Carter's proposal to continue jobless benefits to those unemployed who have exhausted regular and extended benefits.

The government estimates that nearly 600,000 workers will by the end of the year exhaust both their regular benefits of up to 26 weeks and extended benefits of up to 13 weeks. Three-fourths of these workers are concentrated in eight states: California, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

CONGRESS PROBABLY will enact a program to extend the unemployment benefits for at least an additional 10 weeks, making a total of 49 weeks. The Cohen commission and organized labor would like to see jobless benefits continued for a maximum duration of 65 weeks.

But the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies told Congress it wants the unemployment insurance program to stop at 39 weeks, period. Unemployment beyond 39 weeks "becomes a social problem" beyond the purpose of the jobless pay system, the conference argued.

TO DEAL WITH the "social problem" of the long-term jobless, the conference said it supports "programs which encourage re-employment, public service employment, relocation assistance, job development, job search assistance and retraining."

The ICESA testimony was like music to the ears of the conservatives on the House Ways & Means panel. Rep. John Rousselot (R-Calif.), a John Birch Society veteran, said high unemployment in Michigan may be due in part to imports, but part of it was created by government rules and regulations.

Rousselot and fellow conservatives Philip Crane (R-Ill.) and L. A. Bafalis (R-Fla.) voted against a compromise to continue jobless pay for exhaustees. Fortunately, the six Democrats on the panel outvoted them.

SEN. CARL LEVIN (D-Mich.), whose state suffers a jobless rate of 14 percent—highest in the nation—explained the dilemma. The unemployment compensation system was designed for "normal" times, he said, when a person could lose a job and find another in a reasonable period of time. But the system is inadequate when unemployment is so pervasive.

Levin argued that experienced working people should not be forced into poverty and have to apply for welfare. "They deserve more than a fiscal stripping away of their material worth and a psychological stripping away of their human worth," he stressed.



CARTER ADMINISTRATION'S proposal now moving through Congress for extending benefits of long-term unemployed is particularly essential to financially strapped jobless workers, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Frank Swoboda, left, of the Washington Post and Philip Shabecoff of the New York Times. The program, produced by the AFL-CIO as a public service, is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

IUD Delegates Spur Organizing Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

ways used against us. Our appeals must be broadened to take in not only the workers in an unorganized plant, but the community around them."

Formed at the merger of the AFL and the CIO in 1955, the IUD had 66 affiliates in the beginning. Since then, chiefly because of mergers, the number of unions represented has dropped. It was announced at the meeting here that the Carpenters have become the 57th affiliate, adding over 100,000 members of the union's newly established industrial division. Three other affiliates—the Food & Commercial Workers, the Paperworkers and the Service Employees—plan to increase the number of members represented in their affiliation with the department, IUD officials reported.

The increased membership, plus an increase in the per capita payment approved by the delegates, is expected to lend substantial support to the IUD's new organizing plans. The per capita increase, only the second since the department's formation, will raise the monthly payment from 4 to 5 cents per member on each affiliate's industrial membership.

THE NEED FOR renewed emphasis on organizing was underscored by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue, who told the IUD delegates that the federation needs to add 365,000 new members a year to maintain its current worker representation ratio. "We now represent 32.5 percent of the organizable workforce," he said.

The IUD's plans for its organizing efforts are essentially a cooperative approach, pooling affiliates' available resources and IUD's expertise. Various experimental techniques, including the use of sampling polls, community organizing, and intensive public relations activities, will be welded into a unified campaign aimed at selective targets.

The techniques are really not new, IUD Sec.-Treas. Elmer Chatak, former organizing director of the Steelworkers, observed. Rather, they are techniques that have been pushed into the background over the years, he said.

THE IUD, which is one of nine constitutional departments of the AFL-CIO, was a leader in the coordinated approach to organizing, merging its talents and resources with affiliated unions for campaigns in specific industries. With that experience, the department is convinced it can mount a totally new approach to organizing.

"Community involvement and acceptance are the keys to future labor movement activities in the South," IUD Organizing Director Harold McIver said in a report to the convention. Accordingly, the new organizing program will seek to work with labor's natural allies in the community, he said.

"Cooperative organizing has paid off," Samuel told delegates. "The record of National Labor Relations Board elections won in IUD joint campaigns has been consistently higher than the national average."

SINCE ITS convention last year, IUD unions have won 18 of 28 NLRB elections, with the outcome of 11 other elections pending in litigation, Samuel noted.

In its resolution on organizing, the department set the unionization of women workers as a top priority and pledged to continue to work with organizations specially concerned with this large labor force category, including the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW), Working Women, the women's departments and committees of affiliated unions and women's rights organizations. Women make up 42 percent of the nation's labor force, yet only 17 percent belong to unions, the IUD resolution pointed out. It stressed the need to recruit large numbers of women organizers who are aware of the special considerations of organizing women workers.

In a panel discussion on organizing chaired by Chatak, CLUW President Joyce Miller urged that special attention be given to the issues of sex discrimination in hiring and sex harassment on the job. "We in labor ought to be in the forefront on these issues," she said. Miller, a vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, was elected the first woman member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council last month.

ACTWU Vice President and Organizing Director Paul Swaity urged affiliates to build coalitions with community leaders and organizations prior to the start of union election campaigns. Greater community support for unions is the key to organizing progress, he said.

AFL-CIO Community Services Director Walter Davis pointed out that union workers put large amounts of their time and money into their communities, and often do not get credit for their good work.

There is "a sleeping giant out there that can be very effective in organizing," he said. "If we became more visible in the community in regard to what we do, I think you'd see a less hostile atmosphere to labor," he said.

TEACHERS PRESIDENT Albert Shanker, discussing the use of polling as an organizing tool, cited specific cases in which the AFT has used sampling techniques in a community and among its own members to lay the groundwork for future organizing drives.

Chatak urged IUD unions to "take a hard look" at the use of polls. "It's probably not much more expensive than sending in two organizers for six months of investigation," he said.

Other major topics of panel discussions at the convention were the problems of sudden plant closings, safety and health, minority problems, and issues in the 1980 elections.

Sheet Metal Union Launches Pilot Solar Heating Program

Las Vegas, Nev.—A pilot program to encourage installation of solar air equipment for heating water in Sheet Metal Workers' homes was announced at the union's annual business agents conference by President Edward J. Carlough.

Carlough told the 500 union officials that arrangements had been completed to launch the new program in California, a state that has already taken a leading position on solar installation work.

THE PLAN includes an arrangement for loans to Sheet Metal Workers members from a major California bank at interest rates running 1 percent or 1¼ percent below the prime rate to finance the installation of the solar heating systems in their homes.

Trustees of the National Pension Fund, a joint effort of the union and contractors, will be asked to provide loans for similar purposes to union members and retirees covered by the fund.

In addition, three solar equipment manufacturers under contract with the union have agreed to sell their product at discount prices to union members installing the equipment in their own homes.

These provisions, together with federal and California tax credits for purchasing and installing solar equipment, will make the home installations financially attractive for Sheet Metal Workers, the union's officials believe.

IN ADDITION, a California state manpower training program is allotting $135,000 to encourage the union's journeymen members in the state to receive specialized training on solar installation work.

"Sheet Metal Workers union members should set an example by installing solar air heating equipment in their own homes," Carlough said.

"We are determined to overcome any remaining state of lethargy about solar. Solar works—and we must take the necessary steps to put it to work in the practical world of homes and offices."

THE UNION business agents also heard a sharp attack on the anti-union voting record of Rep. John Anderson, the independent candidate for President, from SMW Sec.-Treas. David S. Turner. He also assailed Republican candidate Ronald Reagan's support for application of anti-trust laws to labor unions, a step that "would eliminate labor's collective strength in dealing with management," he said.

Warning that a big "stay-at-home" vote Nov. 4 could mean Republican control of the Senate, Turner noted that three conservative Republicans who beat out liberal Democrats in the 1978 senatorial elections have voted "wrong" on labor issues from 90 percent to 100 percent of the time.

The conference heard from Mary Gojack, Democratic candidate for Senate in Nevada, who promised that if elected over incumbent Paul Laxalt (R), she would see that "the people come first—not the big money interests, but the minorities, the elderly and, above all, the working people."

Other speakers at the session included President Robert Georgine of the Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Lee Schwartz, president of a sheet metal contractors group; Director W. L. Fillippini of the union-employer National Training Fund, and Administrator Walter Carlough of the National Pension Fund.



NEVADA DEMOCRAT Mary Gojack, who is challenging Republican Paul Laxalt for the Senate, sports a Sheet Metal Workers Political Action League cap at the union's business agents conference in Las Vegas.

Chemical Workers Upheld On Health Risk Inspection

Unions have the right under the National Labor Relations Act to bring their industrial hygienists into workplaces where their members are employed and there is a dispute with management over health hazards, an NLRB law judge declared.

The ruling was hailed by Chemical Workers President Frank Martino as a major breakthrough in union efforts to gain access for in-plant safety and health inspections.

THE DECISION by NLRB Law Judge Almira A. Stevenson stems from a complaint filed by the ICWU last December against Winona Industries, Inc., of Winona, Minn., for refusing the union's industrial hygienist entry into a Winona plant.

Stevenson held that Winona was guilty of illegal refusal to bargain in good faith over the union's request for its hygienist to investigate health and safety conditions in the plant.

The company is appealing the ruling to the full NLRB.

The dispute began in mid-1979 when the company notified workers at its cabinet and furniture manufacturing plant they could no longer wear tanktop shirts. Management claimed the wearing of the sleeveless shirt was contrary to Occupational Safety & Health Administration requirements.

ICWU Local 893 challenged the claim, pointing out that OSHA had no such regulation. When confronted with the challenge, the firm altered its position, saying the tanktops were banned because of an "industrial dermatitis" problem in the plant.

THE LOCAL RESPONDED by filing a grievance and requested that an ICWU industrial hygienist be permitted to inspect the plant for health hazards. The company subsequently refused to let the hygienist in.

In issuing her decision, Judge Stevenson held that the company's action prevented the union from performing its collective bargaining duties and directed the firm to immediately cease "interfering with, restraining, or coercing employees in the exercise of their rights" under provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

Winery Strikers Gain 28% Boost In 3-Year Pact

San Francisco—Wine & Distillery Workers are back on the job after a 16-day strike against California wine producers with a new agreement that provides basic wage increases of 28 percent over three years.

Under contracts with 23 vintners, including some of the largest in the nation, the first-year wage gains will amount to 13 percent.

The 3,500 members of Wine & Distillery Locals 45 and 186, who ratified the agreements by a 2-to-1 margin, will get additional wage boosts of 8 percent next year and 7 percent in 1982.

An improved cost-of-living formula, which raises the "cap" from 12 cents to 18 cents an hour, will be added to the second- and third-year basic wage gains. The COL adjustments are for 1 cent an hour for each .5 increase in the government's consumer price index.

OTHER ECONOMIC improvements include double-time pay starting with the 12th hour of work in a day, as well as double-time on the seventh day in a week after regular time-and-one-half pay for the first eight hours.

An additional 5 cents an hour differential is also provided for evening and night shift workers.

The union winemakers also won improvements in employer-paid medical coverage, life insurance and dental care programs.

Under the agreements covering processors, packers and bottlers, average wages will rise from $8.39 an hour to more than $11 an hour with the COL adjustments, in 1982.

A key issue in the dispute was management's insistence on doubling the probationary period for new workers to 40 days, a demand the Winery Employers Association finally abandoned.

Members of the two locals turn out about 50 percent of the wine produced in the United States. The 23 wineries involved in the settlement include E & J Gallo, Almaden, Christian Brothers, Franzia, La Mont, Guild, United Vintners and Paul Masson, which are among the largest in the country.

Members of the two locals began returning to work within 72 hours after the settlement was reached as winemakers geared up for the grape harvest.

Carter Plan Advances

House Action Pressed On Extended Jobless Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

lution to fund programs and federal agencies until Dec. 15 pending final action on appropriations measures for the 1981 fiscal year.

COVERED IN the stopgap measure are additional funds sought by the Labor Dept. to pay unemployment compensation costs being generated by current economic problems. The resolution also provides funding for black lung payments, social security, the Supplemental Security Income program, and Medicare. Republican attempts to delay the bill were defeated.

In other congressional action as the end-of-session logjam began to break:

● Both Houses approved a $12 billion energy and water development appropriations bill which will assure continued work on the Tennessee-Tombigee waterway in Alabama and Mississippi and the Dickey-Lincoln School hydro-electric project in Maine. The AFL-CIO favored continuation of both projects.

● Extension of Comprehensive Employment & Training Act jobs programs until 1984 was approved by the Senate Labor Committee, the House has already approved the measure, which extends and consolidates CETA youth jobs programs and includes a program to teach basic skills to low-income youth who stay in school as a way of increasing their employability.

THE ADMINISTRATION bill also contains authorization for financial assistance to local school districts with large numbers of poor students, and grants for community colleges and universities to develop programs to help students in the transition from school to work.

● The House acted on two measures that would create three "superfunds" for the clean-up of hazardous waste dump sites and spills of oil and other toxic substances in navigable waterways.

The dumpsites provision, to be funded by federal appropriations as well as by liability assessments and other fees levied on the chemical industry, would make anyone generating or handling hazardous substances responsible for the consequences and would clean up abandoned sites. Compensation for victims is not included, however.

The two $75 million funds for waterways, one for oil spills and one for other hazardous wastes, would also assign responsibility to the spiller, but would provide for clean-up and compensation if the guilty party could not be found.

PASSAGE OF similar bills has been held up in the Senate where supporters of industry positions have mounted strong opposition. The AFL-CIO has called on Congress to place the burden of clean-up costs on the industries responsible.

● Action by the House on re-authorization of the general revenue sharing program is expected before Congress recesses. The Senate rejected its own Appropriations Committee's recommendation to cut the program, approving instead a $4.6 billion measure to aid local governments. The AFL-CIO urged House members to approve an amendment to restore the $2.2 billion state share that had been slashed in committee.

In a letter sent to all members of the House, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison stressed that cutting the state share could lessen state responsiveness to the needs of local communities, including financing of schools and public health and welfare programs.

● Final congressional approval of the Small Vessel Manning Act drew mixed reaction from labor since the bill contains provisions reducing the amount of work experience and sea time required to earn an able seaman's rating on offshore oil field supply vessels. The AFL-CIO had argued in a letter to House members that lowering these standards would endanger workers' safety. The new bill will permit certification as able seamen after only 100 days of service rather than the 12 months previously required. The number of able seamen required on vessels will also be reduced.

Some improvements in safety will be gleaned from the bill, however, since it will require that all offshore supply vessels now in service be subject to Coast Guard inspection and certification requirements.

● Railway labor executives praised the compromise rail deregulation approved by a House and Senate conference committee. In addition to permitting railroads to raise their freight rates, a measure aimed at shoring up financially shaky carriers, the bill contains protections for workers affected by railroad bankruptcies and by Conrail activities.

THE LEGISLATION will help clear the way for payment of compensation and adjustments to rail workers made jobless by the failures of the Rock Island Line and the Milwaukee Road. An additional $329 million in funds for Conrail will assure continued protections to workers adversely affected by the federal rail corporation's reorganization of the nation's rail system.

Railway Clerks President Fred J. Kroll called the compromise bill, which closely follows the labor-supported House version, "wholly favorable legislation that was vitally needed for the overall health of our industry."



POLISH WORKERS Aid Fund, launched by the AFL-CIO earlier this month, got a significant boost with a $10,000 contribution from the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. IUE President David J. Fitzmaurice presented the check to Federation President Lane Kirkland at the union's convention in Detroit. The fund is being used to help Polish workers build free trade unions.

IUE Cites Threat to Jobs As Use of Robots Grows

Detroit—The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers' 19th biennial convention adopted key resolutions to explore the prospects for merger and deal with the increasing threat to members' jobs from robots in the electronics manufacturing industry.

IUE President David J. Fitzmaurice received authority to negotiate, at the direction of the international executive board, "affiliations, mergers or other appropriate arrangements" with other labor organizations."

FITZMAURICE SAID he wanted delegate approval of this resolution to free him to continue talks with other unions in the next two years.

On the subject of industrial robots, the delegates said preparation for technological changes is "critical," because "the introduction of robots erodes the strength and undermines the interest of the bargaining unit and our members."

The convention resolved to negotiate contract protections, pursue public policies for full employment and coordinate the exchange of information on new technology "in anticipation of more serious unemployment and job-content problems in future years."

THE IUE HAS already been hit hard by foreign imports in the television industry, and the delegates warned that soon jobs will be eliminated through robotization "without sending them overseas."

The convention directed the international union to provide a "clearinghouse" for robot reports from the locals and begin to measure the impact on workers of increasing robotization. They also resolved to provide contract protections that would limit robots to hazardous jobs, prohibit surveillance of workers by computer-based monitoring systems, provide specific language on technological change to ensure retraining and wage and job protection, and seek reduced work time and earlier retirement at full benefits to open up job opportunities.

Among constitutional amendments approved by the delegates was one raising weekly benefits to striking members from $25 to $35 and authorizing the executive board to provide additional benefits if the strike insurance fund tops $20 million. Amendments must be put to a membership referendum.

JOYCE MILLER, president of the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW), who last month became the first woman on the AFL-CIO Executive Council, told the delegates "I may be the first woman on the council but this is only a beginning."

She pointed out that out of a workforce of 43 million women only 6.5 million belong to unions although statistics show that union-affiliated women earn 30 percent more on the average than unorganized women. This is a challenge to unions, Miller said. She discussed issues of prime concern to women workers, such as the need for quality child care, equal pay for work of comparable value and protection from sexual harassment on the job. What women really want, Miller said, is "equality."

Addie Wyatt, vice president of the Food & Commercial Workers, presented the IUE's Kennedy-King Human Rights Award to the union's District 3, representing workers in New York and New Jersey.

Tile Finishers Approve Change In Dues Formula

Las Vegas—Delegates to the Tile, Marble, Terrazo, Finishers & Shopmen convention here voted to link the union's per capita dues structure to members' earnings and adopted a number of other resolutions to strengthen the organization.

Pascal DiJames was re-elected to his second full term as president and secretary-treasurer of the union. All ten incumbent vice presidents were re-elected. Officers serve four-year terms.

The nearly 100 delegates approved a per capita tax formula that will make monthly payments equal to 60 percent of the prevailing hourly wage rate in each local union's area. Until now, members have been paying a flat $5.50 a month each, with retired members paying $3.50 The retirees' dues will remain the same.

DELEGATES ALSO voted to change the union's name to reflect its merger earlier this year with the 102-year-old Granite Cutters. The new name is the Tile, Marble, Terrazo, Finishers, Shopmen & Granite Cutters.

In other action, the convention updated the union's constitution to conform with new federal statutes.

Speakers included Ron Van Helden, director of the Labor Dept.'s Office of Construction Industry Services; Donald Moriuto, president of the Tile Contractors Association of America; Edward Grazzine, director of the Terrazo & Mosaic Association, and Leo Nazdin, director of jurisdictional disputes for the Laborers.

Midwest Conference Maps Improved Social Services

Detroit—AFL-CIO Community Services liaison representatives from five Midwestern states attended a leadership conference here to exchange ideas on improving services and programs for union members and their families, particularly in times of high unemployment and inflation.

The three-day conference, chaired by Michigan AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. George Watts, was organized by Pete Culver, AFL-CIO-CSA midwest regional director of labor participation for the United Way of America.

Speakers who discussed ways to expand, publicize and increase the efficiency of community services programs, included Director Walter G. Davis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services, Thomas D. Snover, community services director of the Auto Workers, and Francis A. Marzolf, United Way vice president in charge of labor participation.

Davis told the participants that community services activities have long been seen as a complement in the human service area to the union contract in the workplace. Outlining the department's future plans, he said cooperation will be expanded between CSA and other AFL-CIO departments and affiliates "so that our bargaining contract and our human contract efforts advance hand in hand."

"If that happens," Davis observed, "it can mean enhanced effectiveness in making sure the benefits union members secure for themselves are also secured for the communities in which they live and work."

Additional reports on state community services activities were presented by Robert G. Gibson, president of the Illinois AFL-CIO; Bernard L. Brommer, executive vice president of the Minnesota AFL-CIO; Lawrence J. Ryan, CSA representative with the Indiana AFL-CIO; Robert Blessington, CSA director of the Wisconsin AFL-CIO; and Sharon Woollard, CSA representative for the Michigan AFL-CIO.

Carter Pledges Role For Labor in Shaping Key National Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

Labeling the TV spot "a distortion of the truth," Henning pointed out that the California AFL-CIO opposed Reagan in 1966, again in 1970 and opposes him "unfailingly and without any qualification today." As governor, Henning said, Reagan:

- Used convict labor to undercut farm workers' wages until the State AFL-CIO took him to court and stopped the practice.
- Vetoed unemployment insurance for farm workers for four successive years.
- Vetoed collective bargaining rights for teachers.
- Named a "professional employer representative" as state labor commissioner.
- Appointed a "businessman" as director of the state department of industrial relations.
- Reduced labor's presence on the California Unemployment Insurance appeals board to one member out of five.
- Placed four anti-labor representatives out of five on the State Industrial Welfare Commission which at the time determined the minimum wage and maximum hours and all working conditions for women and minors.

"THERE IS nothing that could ever justify labor's sympathy for the total, the complete record of Ronald Reagan," Henning declared. Noting that Reagan once served as president of the Screen Actors Guild, Henning said that Reagan's statement earlier this year that he would be inclined to support right-to-work legislation if it were proposed in his state "represented a betrayal of the union of his youth and the union of his career in that industry."

Carter warned in his address that "we are in danger of having some of those important considerations decided against labor unless we have a President in the White House who can stand in partnership with you. . . .

"Six weeks from now the American people will make a very profound choice, a choice not just between two men or two parties, but between two futures. What you decide on that date . . . will determine what kind of life you and your families will have, whether this nation will make progress or go backwards. . . ."

CITING THE progress made in meeting the nation's energy crisis. Carter said that oil imports are down more than 24 percent, 10 times as many homes are using solar power as just four years ago and more oil and natural gas wells will be drilled this year than in any year in the nation's history.

But he said the U.S. worker "has too long been saddled with obsolescent tools and obsolescent factories" and declared that "we have got to have the investment that is going to give you the tools, the factories and the opportunities to continue to be the most productive workers on earth in the years ahead."

In contrast, Carter said the Republican Party offers "a counterfeit future" that calls for "a massive tax cut that would be a windfall for the rich and would rob the working man and woman with rapidly increasing inflation."

THE REPUBLICAN Party, the President said, opposes labor law reform, opposes the minimum wage, was against Medicaid and Medicare and has called for making social security voluntary.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue, who also addressed the opening sessions of the convention, told the delegates that the reason the AFL-CIO led the fight against the concept of a balanced budget was because the attempt was "to balance the budget in terms of dollars and unbalance it in terms of humans."

Donahue also said that the labor movement "has got to make sure everyone understands that the productivity issue is a management problem, an investment problem, a problem of modern plant and equipment. It's not a problem of worker effort. That's nonsense," he said.

DONAHUE SUGGESTED the establishment of "a new bottom line" for measuring the worth of corporations to communities.

Such questions should be asked, he said, as: "Did it make and market a useful product or service? Did it somehow improve the environment in which it operates? Did it provide more jobs this year than last? Did it treat employees with dignity and decency?"

Later Labor Sec. Ray Marshall reminded the delegates that the choice in the 1980 election "is not just a choice of a President for four years" but a choice that "will also affect the court house and Congress and city hall," pointing out that the next President may appoint three or four justices to the U.S. Supreme Court.

"THESE DECISIONS will affect you and your children for years to come because the choice is one between contending philosophies," he said.

"Try to think about not having Davis-Bacon protections, minimum wage protections, OSHA protections and living without any hope of labor law reform," he suggested.

Gov. Edmund G. Brown told the delegates that the decade of the 1980s should witness "a new limited partnership between labor, business and government" to cope with the fight against unemployment and inflation.

He also urged unions to take an active role in the investment of union pension fund reserves to assure that they are used in socially constructive ways instead of allowing bankers to make the crucial decisions.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Henning Hits Reagan's Use Of 'Fraudulent' TV Spot

San Francisco—A Ronald Reagan television campaign commercial that implies the Republican presidential candidate did well by labor when he was governor of California was assailed as "political chicanery."

John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer of the California AFL-CIO, charged that the remarks attributed to him on the TV spots were taken totally out of context.

The commercials use a complimentary statement that Henning made in the Oct. 5, 1973, issue of the California AFL-CIO News in which he praised Reagan for signing into law compensation improvements approved by the state legislature.

"That statement was taken out of time and circumstances to indicate approval of Reagan's candidacy and was thereby fraudulent," Henning declared in an interview taped for the NBC television show "Today."

He pointed out that the California AFL-CIO opposed Reagan when he ran for governor in 1966 and 1970 and continues to oppose him in 1980.

Henning said the compensation measure represented "the only achievement worthy of praise in Reagan's eight years as governor," adding that it amounted to "the sole boast of Reagan's badly tainted administration."

Reagan's vetoes, appointments and other actions as governor clearly reflected his anti-labor philosophy, Henning said. He also denounced the former California governor for "hysterical attacks" on welfare and unemployment insurance recipients.

Reagan's "lack of concern for workers, consumers and others at the lower end of the economic ladder" was demonstrated by his vetoes, Henning observed.

Savings Seen Offsetting Costs Of Broad Health Care Plan

Initial costs of the labor-supported Health Care for All Americans Act would be more than offset by future savings, the Committee for National Health Insurance declared in a report to Congress.

Two House subcommittees had asked the CNHI to submit costs estimates for the comprehensive health care bill that Rep. Henry A. Waxman (D-Calif.) introduced in the House and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) sponsored in the Senate. Waxman is chairman of a Commerce subcommittee that shares jurisdiction with a Ways & Means subcommittee headed by Rep. Charles B. Rangel (D-N.Y.), a sponsor of the Administration's more limited health insurance bill.

THE COST ANALYSIS was made by I. S. Falk, professor-emeritus at the Yale Medical School and chairman of the CNHI's technical committee.

Its findings should impel the two panels to renewed consideration of health insurance legislation, UAW President Douglas A. Fraser and AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland wrote the two subcommittee chairmen. Fraser is chairman and Kirkland is secretary of the Committee for National Health Insurance.

Fraser and Kirkland termed the attempt to tie a huge price tag onto comprehensive health care legislation "sheer nonsense" since it ignores the key factor of cost controls that would be set up under the Waxman-Kennedy bill.

IN FACT, they said, it would cost "very little more and would have even less impact on the federal budget" than the more limited competing proposals.

Assuming a 1981 startup for the program, the CNHI officers said, the first year of benefits would result in an increase of national expenditures for health of about $5.4 billion, or less than 2.5 percent.

Projecting the escalation of health care costs under the present patchwork system to 1985, the CNHI report shows that the costs would be approximately the same for the comprehensive health insurance plan.

BY 1988, according to the cost projections, health services provided under the Waxman-Kennedy bill would run some $20 billion a year less, Fraser and Kirkland said.

They urged the two House subcommittees to "reopen your consideration of the national health insurance proposals so that the American people can be presented with the unbiased facts about the true costs of acting, or failing to act, on national health insurance."

Kirkland Bids Senate Put Off Tax Cut in Heat of Election

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland called on all members of the Senate to oppose "any consideration of a tax cut before adjournment."

Kirkland wrote the senators that it "would not be in the best interest of the country or the taxpayers" to consider a tax cut program "brought forth in the twilight hours of a legislative session, in the heat of a presidential election and in response to campaign oratory."

INSTEAD OF expending its energies on various election-year proposals for tax cuts, Kirkland said, the time remaining to Congress in this session "would be well spent on formulating economic stimulus and on direct job-creating programs," such as local public works, highway aid, mass transit and energy assistance.

A tax program for the nation, rather than putting the emphasis on "across-the-board cuts benefitting primarily corporations and the wealthy," must be keyed to and be a part of an overall industrialization policy, Kirkland stressed. "A program of that nature," he said, "cannot be fashioned on the eve of a national election."

His letter concluded:

"We believe the Congress should determine needs, impact and alternatives rather than ram through costly, sweeping tax cuts in the closing hours before adjournment.

"We urge that you discourage any precipitous last-minute action that could fuel inflation and, instead, consider the programs and measures that can directly help to put the nation back to work without recourse to 'trickle-down' economics."

Barbers Become Newest Division Of Food Workers

The merger of the Barbers & Beauticians into the Food & Commercial Workers was formalized with the election of Richard A. Plumb as a UFCW vice president to head the union's new Barbers & Cosmetologists Division.

Plumb, who had been president of the Indianapolis-based Barbers' union since 1972, said the administrative operations of the 35,000-member division will be moved to the UFCW's Washington, D.C., headquarters.

A merger agreement was approved by members of the Barbers & Beauticians earlier this year.

UFCW PRESIDENT William H. Wynn said the establishment of the UFCW's Barbers & Cosmetologists Division would be "a signal for a nationwide organizing drive to bring the benefits of trade unionism to the 1.5 million workers in the hair care industry."

In addition to Plumb's election, the UFCW executive board named Vice President Alan Lee as director of the union's Retail Division and re-elected Vice President Jay Foreman to the five-member UFCW executive committee. The board also appointed Vice President Charles Hayes to the union's structure committee.

Senate Conservatives Scuttle Jobless Aid Plan

AFL-CIO News

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The Senate scuttled a labor-supported bill to provide an additional 10 weeks of unemployment benefits to recession victims by insisting on a package of unacceptable amendments and handing the House a "take-it-or-leave-it" ultimatum.

Before the hacked-up legislation even reached the House floor, the Senate adjourned until the post-election reconvening of Congress.

THE 10-WEEK extension bill, strongly urged by President Carter and the AFL-CIO, had passed the House by a 336-71 vote on Sept. 30—without any weakening amendments. It would have enabled an estimated 385,000 persons over the balance of this year to keep financially afloat after having exhausted the present maximum of 26 weeks of state unemployment compensation and 13 weeks of extended federal benefits that have been triggered nationally by high unemployment rates.

With the hours until adjournment ticking away, Senate conservatives seized on the opportunity to make permanent changes in the eligibility rules for the existing 13-weeks extended benefit period as well as severely restrict the temporary 10-week supplemental program adopted by the House.

The price demanded for the limited extension of benefits was "unacceptably high," AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman said.

At the AFL-CIO's urging, the House refused to consider the bill under the "take-it-or-leave-it" mandate and will seek a conference with the Senate after Nov. 12, when Congress returns from its recess.

THE SENATE amendments, adopted by voice vote, were drafted primarily by Sen. David Boren (D-Okla.) and were along lines that have been urged in the past by the most conservative Republicans.

They included elimination of the national trigger for the regular extended benefits program—a permanent change that would in future recessions substantially reduce the number of unemployed workers who would be entitled to more than 26 weeks of payments.

State law governing eligibility for benefits would be superseded for extended benefits by harsher federal standards, including a blanket disqualification of persons

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Carter Takes Stand with Labor



LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL when voting for candidates in the November election, President Carter urged delegates to the Ladies' Garment Workers convention. He is greeted here by ILGWU President Sol C. Chaikin and other leaders of the union as the week-long convention opened in New York.

Presses Jobs, Rights Goals As 'Union Label Candidate'

President Carter campaigned in New York as the "union label candidate" and brought delegates to the Ladies' Garment Workers convention to their feet cheering a fighting speech tuned to the labor movement's most pressing concerns.

The President spoke of jobs and equal rights, of his Administration's attempt to enforce occupational safety and health protections — and of those who would destroy OSHA.

HE ASSAILED the "monstrous" Republican proposal for a "tax giveaway to the very rich . . . the most ill-advised economic program ever placed before Congress."

And the President from rural Georgia spoke to the ILGWU delegates, who reflected the union's multi-ethnic membership, of "bread and roses"—the famous rallying cry from the early years of the trade union movement.

Together, he urged, "let us go forward together—to win an election and to build a future that gives us bread—and roses, too."

The 1,000 ILG delegates gave Carter what political reporters covering the President termed the most enthusiastic response of his re-election campaign. They whistled, cheered, pounded on tables as the President spoke of his concerns at home and abroad.

CARTER ACKNOWLEDGED the job-destroying potential of foreign imports and spoke of his Administration's actions to reduce textile imports.

"The ILG fought for 80 years to rid our country of the tyranny of the sweatshop," Carter noted. "We must not let the sweatshop win from abroad the battle it lost at home."

Besides speaking to the delegates in the convention hall, Carter shared a coffee break with delighted union members at their sewing machines in one of the city's many garment factories.

Repeatedly, he returned to the union label theme and aligned himself with the struggles and goals of the trade union movement.

"I AM PROUD to run with the support of a union that believes that our society has a moral obligation to do the most for those who have the least," the President proclaimed.

He spoke of shared goals of equality and social justice, and especially of the contrast between his active support of ERA and "the new Republican leaders" who "have turned their back on American women."

On the minimum wage, he declared: "I believe as you do that the best way to put young people to work is not to guarantee them lower wages, but to give them the training and work experience they need to break into the job market."

THE PRESIDENT served notice that the United States will not abandon its historic friendship with Israel, and that any attempt to expel Israel from the United Nations would raise the "gravest questions" about "further participation by the United States and other nations" in the world body.

Carter spoke of the "partnership of labor, business and the public" that he is counting on "to revitalize and modernize American industry."

Leaders of other New York based unions were among guests at the ILGWU session that Carter addressed—at the

(Continued on Page 6)

Post-Election Session Set as Congress Quits

By David L. Perlman

Congress voted stopgap funds to keep government agencies operating and then adjourned until Nov. 12, when the House and Senate will return for a rare post-election session. The new 97th Congress that will be elected on Nov. 4 does not take office until January.

A flurry of activity on the eve of the recess brought final approval of a major housing bill, a renewal of higher education assistance and an assortment of other measures that had been cleared by House-Senate conference committees.

BUT EVEN though the 1981 fiscal year started on Oct. 1, almost all of the appropriations bills are still to be acted on, and Congress has already missed by weeks the deadline for setting binding budget ceilings.

Also left in limbo are dozens of bills that have passed one or both bodies. Their fate, and the confirmation of a backlog of presidential appointments, will be strongly influenced by the election returns. Thus, a Reagan victory almost certainly would result in Republican efforts to block all but the most non-controversial measures in a lameduck session of Congress.

Senate Republicans tried an election-eve ploy of bringing up for a vote a tax cut bill that had been approved by the conservative majority of the Senate Finance Committee and endorsed by GOP presidential candidate Ronald Reagan.

SEN. WILLIAM V. Roth, Jr. (R-Del.), cosponsor of the discredited Kemp-Roth tax cut plan that Reagan has embraced, argued that a refusal to act on tax legislation now would be "voting for a tax increase on the American people."

But Democrats overwhelmingly backed Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.), who warned against dealing with tax legislation in an "electrically charged" political setting.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland wrote senators before the vote urging re-

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Plan to Revive Steel Industry Hailed

The Carter Administration's six-point program to stimulate revitalization of the American steel industry was welcomed by Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride as a significant step toward addressing the problems of U.S. producers and their workers.

Key parts of the package include the revival of a trigger price mechanism to curb imports, tax breaks on investments for retooling and expanded aid for workers and communities hit by production cutbacks and plant shutdowns.

McBRIDE SAID that while steps announced by President Carter will not "guarantee a growing and prosperous industry," they do provide a framework for the United States to compete in the world market.

McBride also commended the Administration for responding to the recommendations of the Steel Tripartite Advisory Committee of which the USWA is a party, along with industry and government representatives.

However, the Steelworkers' president stressed the need to extend the trigger price mechanism to specialty steels, which have been hard hit by imports in recent years. The import pricing mechanism has been applied only to basic carbon steels thus far.

Some elements of the steel industry relief package are included in Carter's economic revitalization program that was announced by the President in August.

FOR STEELWORKERS and workers in related industries, the proposal calls for 13 additional weeks of unemployment benefits as well as $300 million in federal funds to retain and relocate workers laid off because of production cutbacks and plant shutdowns.

Other parts of the program include:

- Tax breaks to encourage modernization of plants and equipment with more liberal depreciation rules, an extra 10-percent credit for investment in distressed areas, as well as a refundability provision for both regular and new investment credits.
- Revision of the compliance program for meeting environmental standards by setting back the federal timetable for plants to comply with air and water pollution regulations.
- Making use of $600 million in federal research and development funds to explore the recommendations of the Steel Tripartite Advisory Committee.

The reinstatement of the trigger price mechanism, which was suspended last spring, would provide for increases of 12 percent above the levels of last March. If prices for imported steel go below the trig-

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Carolina Firm Loses Bid to Break Union

Phenix, N.C.—For the second time in two years, workers at the Thomasville Industries plant here have voted overwhelmingly for representation by the Furniture Workers.

The union fended off a decertification attempt by a vote of 192 to 175 in a Sept. 12 election. Two ballots were voided and two challenged. The company has filed objections to the conduct of the election which UFWA President Carl Scarbrough called "delaying tactics."

The Furniture Workers won the first election at the 500-employee plant in 1978 following an intensive organizing campaign aided by the AFL-CIO industrial Union Dept.

Bargaining produced a one-year contract, which provided a 9.2 percent wage hike over the past year as well as improved benefits and conditions. Both the election victory and the contract were firsts in the furniture industry in this part of North Carolina.

THE COMPANY launched an anti-union campaign immediately after the initial contract was signed, Scarbrough said, and the "committee of concerned employees" which filed the decertification petition was advised by a member of the company's own law firm.

"Dignity was the major issue in this campaign," Scarbrough declared. "Once working people have tasted the dignity of working with union protection, they're not about to give it up."

Harry H. Pollak, Labor Adviser to State Dept., Dies

Harry H. Pollak, a top adviser on labor affiairs at the State Dept., died after a heart attack Sept. 27 at George Washington University Hospital.

Pollak, 59, was a special assistant to Sec. of State Edmund S. Muskie as well as coordinator of the State Dept.'s Office of Labor Affairs and director of labor affairs for the Agency for International Development at the time of his death.

Pollak earlier had served both the CIO and the AFL-CIO in international assignments. He joined the CIO's International Affairs staff in 1951 and remained with the department after the 1955 merger with the AFL. He was the AFL-CIO's Asian representative in the late 1950s.

Pollak served as a labor adviser to the Peace Corps in the early 1960s and in 1962 joined the State Dept., where he was assigned as labor adviser at the U.S. embassy in Tokyo.

In 1965 he was made labor editor of the Voice of America at the U.S. Information Agency. He later became labor attache and political officer with the U.S. mission to the European Economic Community in Brussels. He then spent four years as labor attache and first secretary at the U.S. embassy in London before returning to Washington for duty in 1977.

IN A MESSAGE to his wife, Suzette, Federation President Lane Kirkland said Pollak will be deeply missed by trade unionists here and abroad.

"He was a man who never stopped growing—in experience, in wisdom, in human understanding and fellowship," Kirkland said of Pollak.

CORRECTIONS

A delegation of Egyptian trade union leaders shown in a picture in the Sept. 20 issue of the AFL-CIO News made a two-week visit to the United States under a program sponsored by the AFL-CIO and coordinated by the African-American Labor Center.

An article in the Sept. 27 issue of the News incorrectly identified President John DeConcini of the Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers as Dennis DeConcini.



FIRST WOMAN VICE PRESIDENT of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., Sec.-Treas. Lenore Miller of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, participates in a panel discussion on the 1980 elections at the IUD convention in Atlantic City, N.J. Other panelists, from left, are Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (R-Md.), Operating Engineers President J. C. Turner, and Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride. The IUD endorsed the Carter-Mondale ticket.

IUD Delegates Back Carter Ticket, Spur Vigorous Drive to Get Out Vote

By James M. Shevis

Atlantic City, N.J.—The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. wound up its 14th convention here by endorsing the re-election of President Carter and Vice President Mondale, and urging a vigorous effort by affiliates to get out the vote of union members and their families on Nov. 4.

The endorsement resolution stressed Carter's record of support on key issues of concern to labor, while charging that in contrast his GOP opponent, Ronald Reagan, would seek to put unions under the regulation of federal antitrust laws, eliminate the minimum wage law, and affirm state "right-to-work" laws that outlaw the union shop.

APPROVAL OF the resolution came on a voice vote after extensive discussion and expressions of support. The delegates overwhelmingly rejected a move to delete a sentence on Carter's record on key labor issues.

The delegates re-elected IUD President Howard Samuel and Sec.-Treas. Elmer Chatak, and elected the department's first woman vice president, Sec.-Treas. Lenore Miller of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

At its opening session, the convention approved an increase in the per capita payment to the department from 4 cents to 5 cents to help finance expanded organizing aid to affiliates.

NEARLY 300 delegates representing 50 of the department's 57 affiliated unions and four of its eight state councils attended the convention. The meeting marked the 25th anniversary of the IUD, formed with the merger of the AFL and the CIO in 1955.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue, urging delegates to intensify their political activities in the final month of the presidential and congressional campaigns, said that "nobody in this room needs a lecture from me on whom to support." Carter has shown that he understands the role and importance of the labor movement even though they have had differences, while Reagan has not, he said.

The presidential contest this year takes on special significance for IUD unions, he said, since a Reagan victory would set back the Occupational Safety & Health Act and the rebuilding of the nation's industrial base.

"THE 'MARKET' theorists—represented by their candidate for President, Mr. Reagan—argue that a federal occupational safety and health law is unnecessary, that 'market' forces will compel employers to keep the workplace safe from hazards. They assert an employer's property right that is superior to all other rights," Donahue pointed out.

"When President Carter works to make OSHA better and more effective, and pledges to repeal any efforts to weaken it, he is offering a powerful and positive demonstration that he shares our concern for effective OSHA enforcement.

"When Reagan says, rather belatedly, that he generally supports OSHA—but says he would work to reform it—we also know what that means. We've been fighting that kind of reform—which would limit its coverage or effectiveness—ever since it was passed."

SIMILARLY, there is a wide difference between the two candidates on the issue of rebuilding the nation's economy, Donahue pointed out. Both favor what has come to be known as "reindustrialization," but the path each would follow to achieve that goal says a lot about the philosophy of the candidates, he said.

"President Carter's approach would create some jobs for the unemployed—although less than we would have liked. Ronald Reagan would take the government out of the job-creation business altogether—even as a 'last resort.'

"President Carter would increase the emphasis on providing skills for workers who have none and new skills for those whose present skills are no longer needed. Ronald Reagan offers no program to improve the skills of workers. In fact, he would eliminate much of the existing skills training program."

IN OTHER resolutions, the IUD pledged to work for federal legislation to protect workers against the threat of plant closings. Such legislation would require advance notice of a planned factory shutdown, continuation of worker health insurance, corporate participation in the financial burden placed on a community and its workers by a shutdown, and rights of union successorship when an operation is closed and then reopened under "new" management.

In its resolution on international trade policies, the convention called for an end to foreign unfair trade practices through vigorous enforcement of U.S. rights under the Multilateral Trade Negotiations and the Trade Agreement Act of 1979. It also resolved to strengthen the foundation of fair trade through new legislation and new international agreements.

IN A RESOLUTION on human rights, the convention affirmed its support of fair housing amendments before Congress that would strengthen enforcement of the ban on discrimination in the sale and rental of housing. It also agreed to refuse to hold conventions in states that have not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment.

In electing its first woman vice president, the IUD continued the trend toward elevating more women to the higher ranks of the labor movement. Miller succeeds RWDSU President Alvin E. Heaps as a member of IUD's 24-member executive board.

The only other change in the board's makeup occurred with the election of Service Employees President John J. Sweeney to replace Painters President S. Frank Raftery. Heaps and Raftery resigned because of the press of other duties. All other board members were re-elected.



PROGRESS IN JOB SAFETY achieved by the Carter Administration would be seriously jeopardized if Ronald Reagan is elected President, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue warned Industrial Union Dept. convention delegates in Atlantic City, N.J. On the dais, from left, are President Dominick D'Ambrosio of the Allied Industrial Workers, President Peter Bommarito of the Rubber Workers and IUD President Howard Samuel.

Wage Protections Set

Rail Deregulation Bill Cleared to White House

Congress has cleared for President Carter's signature a major railroad deregulation bill that includes labor-sought pay protection for workers.

One section of the bill would authorize an additional $235 million to replenish the wage guarantees that Congress gave to employees of seven bankrupt eastern railroads that were consolidated into the Conrail system in 1973.

THE LEGISLATION also would remove a legal hurdle that has blocked payment of previously authorized severance benefits to workers left jobless by the bankruptcy of the Rock Island Railroad. And another of its provisions is intended to encourage the revival of the Milwaukee railroad by forgiving certain debts it incurred before going into bankruptcy.

While the worker protection provisions were of special importance, rail unions shared the industry's hopes that the more flexible rate-setting procedure would lead to a healthier and more competitive railroad system.

The legislation, sought by the Administration and enacted with bipartisan support, will phase out much of the Interstate Commerce Commission's regulation of railroad freight rates. But the ICC will still have substantial control over freight rates when a railroad has no effective competition, either from other railroads or from other means of transportation.

The AFL-CIO had endorsed the measure as a step toward economic revitalization and an assurance of fair treatment for employees "who have invested their working lives in the railroad industry."

WORKERS WHOSE jobs are eliminated because of some action stemming from deregulation would be eligible for up to six years of monthly payments, or a lump-sum severance pay option.

The separate Conrail program would continue to provide greater protection to Conrail workers hired before 1973 and covered by a program guaranteeing the income of long-service Conrail employees until the age of 65. Conrail workers hired since 1973 would be covered by the provisions of the new deregulation law.

President Carter recently termed enactment of railroad deregulation his top legislative priority for this year. The Administration had originally sought an even greater lifting of ICC rate controls.

Susan Dunlop Joins Information Dept. Staff

Susan Dunlop has joined the staff of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Information as a writer and reporter.

She was formerly assistant to the secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., where she also edited the department's publication, Labeletter, and directed advertising and publicity for the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show.

Prior to joining the staff of the Union Label Dept., Dunlop, 33, worked as a writer and editor for a Washington-based trade association and for several New York firms as a public relations and advertising copywriter.

A native of New York City, she is a graduate of Wagner College, Staten Island, N.Y.



CALIFORNIA FOR CARTER was the keynote of the state federation's convention where the President pledged his commitment to the fight for labor law reform, on-site picketing rights for construction workers, national health insurance and other major objectives of the labor movement. With Carter are John F. Henning, executive secretary-treasurer, left, and Albin J. Gruhn, president, of the State AFL-CIO.

California Delegates Endorse Cranston, House Candidates

Los Angeles—Delegates to the California AFL-CIO convention here voted overwhelmingly to endorse Democratic Sen. Alan Cranston in his bid for re-election.

At the same time, the convention endorsed 36 Democrats and one Republican in races for the state's 43 House seats at stake in the Nov. 4 election. The sole Republican, Clair W. Burgener, was endorsed in the 43rd District, where a member of the Ku Klux Klan captured the Democratic nomination.

THE DELEGATES were warned by AFL-CIO Regional Director James Baker that conservative and reactionary forces are on the march in California as elsewhere in the nation. These right-wing forces have launched "a tremendous attack against any role for government in protecting workers and consumers," he charged.

Baker called Ronald Reagan "the front man for corporate America" and said that those who are pushing Reagan's candidacy for President have "a nostalgia for the pre-New Deal past, the turn of the century past," when employers could exploit workers without any fear of government interference or concern.

"We have to struggle and fight for what we want just as we always have."

Noting that the Polish workers in Gdansk struck "knowing that at any moment they might hear the rumble of Soviet tanks in the streets," Baker pointed out that "trade unions can't function without democracy but corporations can function under any type of government."

DELEGATES ALSO recommended a "No" vote on Proposition 10, a ballot measure that would require the designation of smoking and no-smoking sections in every enclosed place—including places of employment, educational facilities and health facilities—and impose a $15 fine for each violation.

In major internal business the delegates authorized an increase from 15 cents to 20 cents in the monthly per capita payment of affiliates.

In key resolutions, the delegates:

- Called for strengthening of a state law prohibiting employment of strikebreakers "under any circumstances."
- Urged enactment of legislation to require the attendance of a qualified projectionist wherever motion picture equipment is in use by theaters open to the public.
- Called for legislation to provide employees with protection and retraining opportunities when hospitals are closed.
- Recommended action by affiliates to encourage women trade unionists to participate more fully in their unions and in such union-oriented organizations as the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

The delegates also approved 21 wide-ranging policy statements dealing with social and economic issues ranging from agricultural labor to workers' compensation and unemployment insurance.

Mediation Board Caseload Called Heaviest in 25 Years

The National Mediation Board handled a heavy volume of employee representation cases in the airline and railroad industries in 1979.

The agency, which administers the Railway Labor Act, handled 119 representation cases last year as well as 140 mediation cases, the board's largest caseload in 25 years. NMB is the only federal agency which handles both employee representation and mediation cases.

In its annual report, the board said that since its founding in 1934 it has handled more than 5,000 representation cases and 10,275 mediation cases in the air and rail industries. Of these, 97 percent were successfully settled without a work stoppage.

Michigan Delegates Mobilize Behind Carter-Mondale Slate

Lansing, Mich.—Delegates to the Michigan State AFL-CIO COPE convention mobilized for an all-out effort to re-elect President Carter and Vice President Mondale.

The 800 delegates, representing 500,000 members of AFL-CIO unions in the state, concurred in the AFL-CIO General Board endorsement of the Carter-Mondale ticket and adopted a comprehensive five-point voter registration, voter education and get-out-the-vote campaign for the Nov. 4 election.

MICHIGAN IS one of the key states in the presidential election campaign, and its 21 electoral votes are being closely contested.

Mondale, whose speech to the COPE convention was enthusiastically received, told a press conference he is confident "that when the record (of the Administration) is understood, Michigan will support Carter-Mondale."

He stressed for the convention delegates that the Democratic ticket "is what best serves the interests of working men and women. Nowhere in this campaign are the differences more pronounced than Carter-Mondale on the one hand and the Republican party and its candidates on the other."

The Vice President observed that it isn't just the laws that are passed, but who is named to administer those laws. "President Carter has put the best people, friendly to labor, in positions to administer the labor laws," he said. "We have never put in an enemy of unions to administer the labor laws."

He contrasted the Administration's record with that of GOP presidenital nominee Ronald Reagan who he said would follow the classic conservative anti-worker and anti-union policy.

"He'd sign Davis-Bacon repeal," Mondale charged. "He'd veto situs picketing. He'd veto labor law reform."

Michigan AFL-CIO President William Marshall expanded on the role of the right-wing organizations, many of which he tied in with what he called the "electronic media church."

Marshall charged that "this electronic church aided in the nomination of Ronald Reagan and in shaping the Republican party platform. They are the glue that holds together the proliferation of new right-wing organizations."

Michigan COPE endorsed 12 present members of Congress—Democrats John Conyers, Jr., Howard E. Wolpe, Bob Carr, Dale E. Kildee, Bob Traxler, Donald J. Albosta, David E. Bonior, William D. Ford, John D. Dingell, William M. Brodhead and James J. Blanchard and Republican Carl D. Pursell.

Also endorsed were Democrats Lyndon Furst in the 4th District, Dale Sprik in the 5th, Dan Dorrity in the 11th, Dennis M. Hertel in the 14th and Wayne Daniels in the 19th.

Florida Labor Opens State Election Drive

Orlando, Fla. — Florida's unions are mounting a new effort to replace anti-union legislators with progressives and make labor a stronger political force in this increasingly industrialized state.

Despite the labor movement's growth, "we still have an anti-union legislature," State AFL-CIO President Daniel J. Miller told 400 convention delegates representing 400,000 Florida workers.

ONE OF THE goals set by the state federation convention is reinstatement of Florida's "little Davis-Bacon Act" to assure payment of prevailing wages on state construction projects.

The prevailing wage law had been on the statute books for more than 30 years, but a repeal bill was rushed to enactment last year just three days after it was introduced in the legislature at the instigation of anti-union contractors.

The convention voted to increase the per-member payment by 50 cents a year to help finance the State AFL-CIO's quarterly newspaper, "More," which is mailed to members' homes.

In the only election, Joseph E. Martin was chosen by acclamation to fill the unexpired term of the late William E. Allen, who had been secretary-treasurer since the merger of the former AFL and CIO state bodies. Martin had been appointed interim secretary-treasurer by the executive board. He is president of the Florida Building & Construction Trades Council.

Among the resolutions adopted were statements:

- Supporting the United Labor Agency and urging continued funding for its programs.
- Asking that vehicle registration records rather than voter rolls be used to call people for jury duty. The reasoning is that some Floridians refrain from registering to vote to avoid being called for jury duty. Employers are not required to reimburse workers for time lost serving on juries.
- Calling for investment of pension funds in job-creating enterprises and not in corporations that fi,ght unions.
- Opposing mandatory container deposit legislation.
- Urging consultation with labor in the selection of a new chancellor for the state university system.

The Carter-Reagan Difference

THERE IS A wide difference between the two candidates on the issue of rebuilding the nation's economy. Both favor it, of course, but the path each would follow in achieving that goal indicates a great deal about the philosophy of the candidates.

President Carter's approach would create some jobs for the unemployed—although less than we would have liked. Ronald Reagan would take the government out of the job creation business altogether—even as a "last resort."

President Carter would increase the emphasis on providing skills for workers who have none and new skills for those whose present skills are no longer needed. He would also protect those laws that make having skills worthwhile and improve the ability of schools to impart job-related skills to the next generation of workers.

RONALD REAGAN offers no program to improve the skills of workers. In fact, he would eliminate much of the existing skills training program. He would weaken or repeal those laws that protect prevailing wages for workers who have invested time in obtaining skills that make them more productive. Additionally, most of the Reagan program for skill training involves providing profit for those who do the training, with little regard to whether the skills are needed by the economy or of sufficient quality to improve the productivity of the nation.

President Carter would concentrate individual income tax reductions for those who have lost essential buying power. Ronald Reagan's tax cut proposal, on the other hand, would provide little relief to the vast majority of working families. He proposes to offer maximum tax relief to the highest income Americans.

For business, President Carter would largely confine tax cuts to the purchase of new equipment essential to improving productivity. He would provide special help for those basic industries which need and require special help to once again become competitive.

The Reagan proposal for business tax cuts would give the greatest amount of relief to those industries who need help the least.

THE REAGAN PROPOSAL is a scheme to cut the taxes of the rich masquerading as a reindustrialization program. President Carter, in contrast, would use tax relief to help the nation reindustrialize. That is a distinction with a big difference.

Tax cuts are all there is to the Reagan proposal to rebuild the economy. He believes—I think, erroneously—that given enough money, the captains of industry may spend some of it on doing what's right for the nation.

President Carter proposes a much more directed, intensive effort. Rather than dissipating the economic energy and muscle doing what is not needed, he has called for business and labor to join with the government in identifying what needs to be done, and, most importantly, how to get it done.

—AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue, in an address to the 25th anniversary convention of the Industrial Union Dept., Sept. 24, 1980, Atlantic City, N.J.

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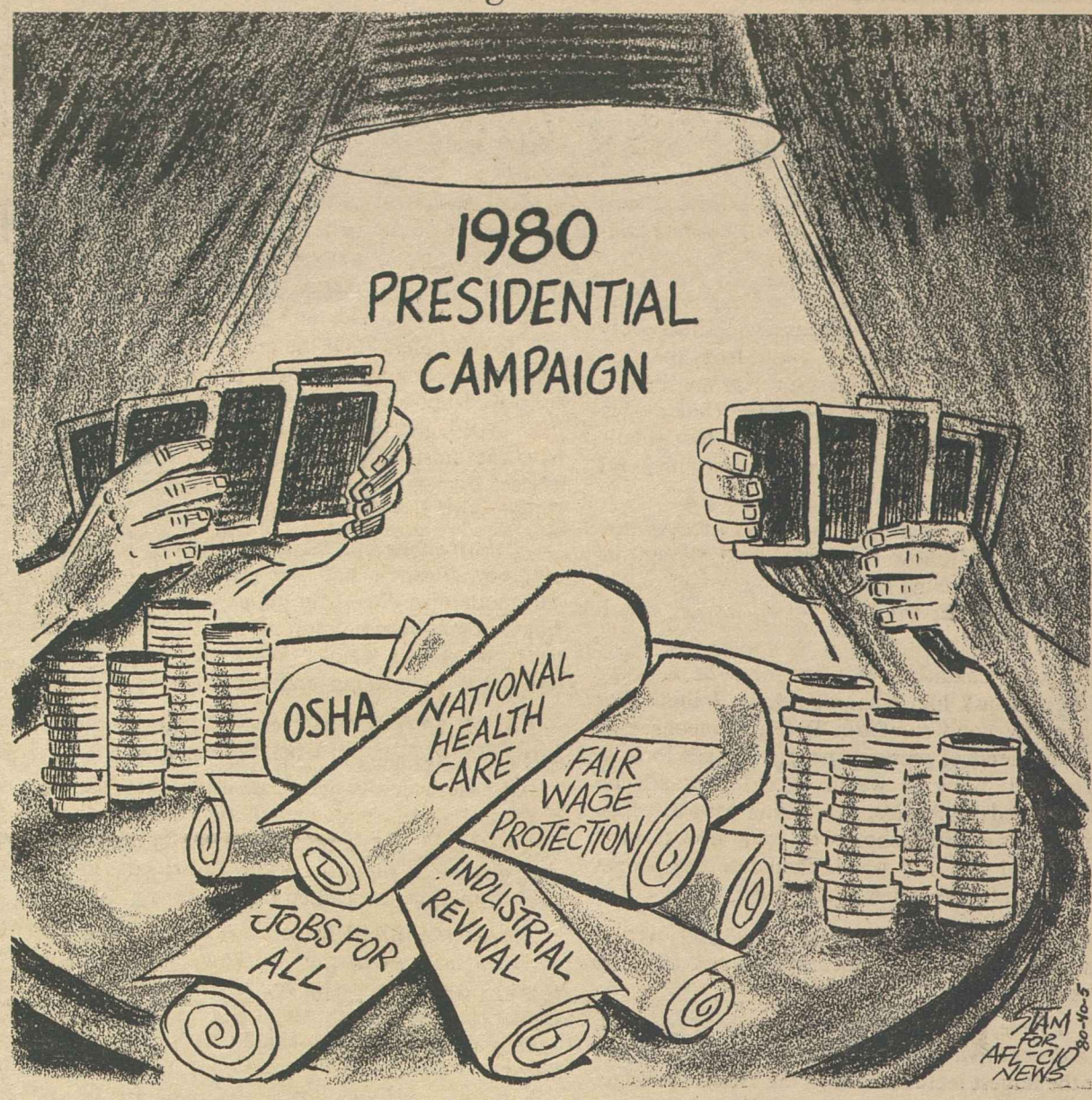
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High Stakes



Savings in Lives, Dollars

Meat Inspection Exemplifies Value of Federal Regulation

By Gus Tyler

THE AGRICULTURE DEPT. spends more than a quarter of a billion dollars a year inspecting meat. Is it money well spent?

Meat inspection is aimed primarily at protecting the consumer against three diseases: tapeworm, tuberculosis and salmonellosis.

The diseases are not easy to detect since the animal looks just as handsome and healthy with the disease as without it. Farmers and processors would not, ordinarily, institute fairly costly testing procedures to poke around in the body of beasts who appear to be so acceptable, so far as the eye can see. Hence, without governmental intervention, it is fair to assume that consumers would be exposed to infected meat and would suffer the consequences.

TO FIND OUT just how costly the consequences would be, the Food Safety & Quality Service of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture made several estimates recently with rather frightening conclusions:

Without inspection, between 2,500 and 6,500 additional persons would be hit by tuberculosis. Six percent of them—an average of about 400—would die each year.

Between 50,000 and 100,000 would contract tapeworm—over and above those who are so attacked at present.

"And salmonellosis cases would increase by several hundred thousand," adds the report.

IN DOLLARS and cents, the costs for lost time and for doctor and hospital bills would run from a low estimate of $137 million to $605 million.

But there is still another big loss to be added: the loss of our export markets. As far back as 1879, Italy put a ban on U.S. pork for fear of trichinosis. Other countries followed suit: Hungary, Spain, Germany, France, Turkey, Romania, Greece and Denmark. American meat exports fell by 40 percent, prompting Congress in 1890 to pass legislation for inspection of some meat products intended for foreign markets. Such legislation was expanded in the following years.

FSQS estimates that the loss of markets today, resulting from discontinuance of inspection, would cost between $250 million and $750 million a year.

The total costs to the American people, in the absence of inspection, would range from $387 million low to $1.355 billion at the high end.

The total cost of the FSQS program of inspection (about $250 million) is only a fraction of the savings we enjoy—in health and overseas sales.

In addition to the savings listed above, there are still other benefits: protection against chemicals that seep into the body of the animal (about 150 dangerous chemical residues have been identified); relief from physical and mental anguish.

Also, the calculation does not put a price on human life. If it did, the services of FSQS would be one of the nation's greatest bargains.

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Plant Closings Take Growing Human Toll

Plant closings and mass layoffs are taking an increased toll on workers and their communities as unemployment worsens and imports continue to eat away at America's industrial base.

Our social landscape is littered with the remains of once healthy factories, stores, and warehouses. The waste of human skills and dignity is joined by an undermining of community vitality as tax bases are destroyed, and social services of all kinds are curtailed.

Even in good times the problem is not a small one. A recent authoritative study estimates that 15 million workers lost their jobs through plant closings from 1969 to 1976 alone. A larger number will be victimized by plant closings in the 1980s unless new policies and programs are enacted now.

Ironically, the United States—with the largest number of workers affected by plant closings—has the least advanced provisions of any advanced industrial democracy for softening their blows. Most countries in Western Europe do a much better job than we do in protecting their workers and communities from the dangers of plant closing.

—From a resolution adopted at the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. convention, Atlantic City, N.J., Sept. 26, 1980.

'Look for the Union Label'

Carter Affirms Solid Stand On Labor's Key Objectives

The following is excerpted from President Carter's speech to the Ladies' Garment Workers convention.

FIVE WEEKS from tomorrow, the American people will make a choice that will affect every gain you have made over 80 years, from the minimum wage to human rights. Never in my lifetime has our country faced such a stark choice—between two parties—two candidates—two totally different philosophies—between two futures for our country.

It should be an easy choice—because all you have to do is follow the same good advice the ILG has been giving for years. When you pick a candidate and a party, just "Look for the Union Label."

Before a candidate tells you what he is going to do, first ask him what he's done. I think that is a pretty good standard. Before someone says he is a friend of working people, take a look at his record. Look at which candidate stands up for the needs of America's working people, which party looks out for people who have to work hard day in and day out, which candidate has fought for their interests when it counted.

LET ME TELL YOU where I stand—what I have been fighting for since I first took office as President.

I believe, as you do, that people have the right to a decent living. That is why we fought together for the largest increase ever in the minimum wage. We won that fight—and four million Americans are living better lives today.

I believe, as you do, that in the nation with the richest agriculture in the history of the world, there can be no excuse for allowing anyone to go hungry. That is why we fought to eliminate the cash requirement for purchasing food stamps—and we won that fight, too.

I believe, as you do, that every worker has the right to work in safe, healthy conditions. That is why we worked to improve OSHA and successfully defended it against attempts to destroy it.

I believe, as you do, that the best way to put young people to work is not to guarantee them lower wages, but to give them the training and work experience they need to break into the job market. I want to make sure there is a job for every young person to fill—a job for every American.

THAT IS WHY I am working with the ILG to protect jobs from unfair import competition. That is why we have worked and worked successfully to increase exports of American textiles and reduce imports of foreign textiles. The ILG fought for 80 years to rid our country of the tyranny of the sweatshop. We must not let the sweatshop win from abroad the battle it lost at home.

I believe that government has a responsibility to deal with the challenge of foreign oil dependence. I do not believe that the answer to that challenge is to do away with the windfall profits tax and turn our energy future over to the oil companies.

I do not believe that the answer to our nation's complex economic challenges is a monstrous, ill-conceived tax giveaway to the very rich—a plan that would give the most to those who already have the most—a plan that may be the most ill-advised economic proposal ever placed before the Congress of the United States.

I believe that the real answer is a partnership of labor, business and the public—to revitalize and modernize American industry, to help American workers become more productive and, where necessary, better trained. With your help we will build that partnership and achieve those goals.

EACH AND EVERY one of these positions carries the ILG union label. So does this one:

All Americans—women and men alike—should have the same fundamental rights. And those rights should be enshrined where the rights of Americans are supposed to be enshrined—in the Constitution of the United States.

We cannot afford leaders who ignore the real problems of American working women, who would deny women the constitutional protection of their equal rights, who seem to believe that women—like children—should be seen and not heard.

I totally reject that view. I support ERA. My six predecessors in the White House supported it. Even the Republican Party supported it for 40 years—until this year. The new Republican leaders have turned their backs on American women.

Equal-pay-for-equal-work is a standard the ILG set a long time ago. It is time that the rest of the country caught up with you.

WOMEN MAKE UP 43 percent of the work force. A fourth of American households are headed by women. More and more American families depend on the wages women bring home. When we help women achieve greater economic rights, we are helping the American family.

You understand the real problems of working women because most ILG-ers are working women —women who work to support themselves and their families—women whose paychecks are not a luxury but a necessity.

The rights of women—the rights of minorities —the rights of the afflicted and oppressed—the rights of free speech and free expression—the rights of working people to organize and bargain collectively: These are all fundamental human rights. These are the rights our nation represents. These are rights worth fighting for. These are the rights our nation will defend as long as I am President.

Workers, Communities Hit

Federal Action Pushed to Ease Harsh Blows of Plant Closings

PROMPT CONGRESSIONAL action is needed to shape effective protections for workers and their communities hard-hit by a wave of sudden plant closings, AFL-CIO Economist Markley Roberts said in a network radio interview.

Large and growing numbers of workers have lost their jobs and hundreds of communities have lost a large or major part of their tax base as a result of hasty, unilateral decisions by employers to relocate or shut down plants, often to maximize tax writeoffs, Roberts said. He pointed out that profitable as well as failing companies are involved, and that all sections of the country are affected by the tide of closings.

The decisions are made "without any regard for the hardships they cause the workers and the local communities, or the welfare of the country," Roberts, an economist with the federation's Dept. of Economic Research, said on Labor News Conference.

Roberts noted that the shutdown problem is so widespread that plant closings now outstrip plant openings by a substantial margin in the North, and are nearing the break-even ratio in the South.

He pointed out that Wisconsin and Maine already have plant closing legislation on the books, and there is a strong push for similar laws in several other states. But, he stressed, the problem is national in scope.

ROBERTS TURNED aside the contention that such regulation would be a wrongful infringement on the business judgments of employers.

The aim is not to "force a company to stay in business if it is losing money," he said, but to "force that company to take account of the human and social costs" and help cushion the workers and the communities in a transition period. It is "an essential part of protecting our nation's economy, maintaining a healthy and diversified economic base—manufacturing, services, mining and construction," he stressed.



By Press Associates, Inc.

LEADERS OF A BROAD coalition of organizations called a press conference in the nation's capital recently to say a few words about the presidential candidates.

They said Ronald Reagan misrepresents his record as governor; John Anderson misrepresents his position on issues; and Jimmy Carter has established a record for which he deserves re-election.

Those who spoke represented the fields of social work, consumer affairs, environmental issues, the elderly and labor. This is how they evaluated the candidates:

● Patsy T. Mink, president of Americans for Democratic Action, which earlier had backed Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, called a Reagan presidency "unthinkable." Mink presented the position of the ADA board, which said it found itself on Carter's side on the crucial fiscal, social, civil rights and foreign policy issues.

ADA SAID the next president most likely would name four or five justices to the Supreme Court in light of the fact that five sitting justices are now over 70. Since this could determine the tenor of the federal court system for a generation, ADA said, "we would not put that power in the hands of Ronald Reagan."

● Chauncey Alexander, executive director of the National Association of Social Workers, charged Reagan with "misrepresentation" in claiming that his work program in California significantly reduced that state's welfare rolls.

"Reagan's eight-year performance in welfare reform was pitiful," Alexander declared. "Legislation enacted during his term completely disregarded individual rights and human needs."

He said NASW studies show that welfare rolls in California declined only 40,000—about half the total claimed by Reagan. What Reagan fails to mention, Alexander said, is that the decline occurred during an economic boom in California, with the state's jobless rate plunging from over 7 percent to 4.5 percent.

IN CONTRAST, Alexander reminded reporters, President Carter twice introduced welfare reform legislation but Congress twice failed to act on it.

He also accused Anderson of "misrepresenting" his positions, which have always been "conservative and anti-progressive."

● Ellen Haas, who heads the newly created Consumers for Carter-Mondale, said the consumer group analyzed the records of the three candidates and concluded: "President Carter views consumers as a constructive force in public policy, while Governor Reagan treats them as public nuisances; Rep. Anderson's voting record is a warning that he abandons the consumer at any provocation."

Haas singled out Carter's efforts to create an Agency for Consumer Protection and his success in establishing a Consumer Cooperative Bank. Reagan opposed these and other consumer objectives; Anderson opposed the co-op bank and, after earlier supporting a consumer agency, voted against it.

● Louise Dunlap, director of the Environmental Policy Center, called Anderson a "Johnny-come-lately" on many issues. She said he has been modifying his positions, now favoring environmental concerns he had voted against in recent years.

● Jacob Clayman, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, noted that his organization cannot make an endorsement under its constitution. But he said he has found senior citizens across the nation are "wholeheartedly for Jimmy Carter." Clayman said they are familiar with Carter's support of social security, Medicare, job health and safety laws and improved minimum wages on which many elderly depend.

● Leo Suslow, director of the Auto Workers' international department, said Carter has demonstrated "proven competence" in foreign affairs. He said his contact with workers and union leaders overseas shows them to be apprehensive and even "fearful" over the prospect of a Reagan presidency.



FEDERAL PROTECTIONS are needed to ease the blow to workers and their communities from sudden plant shutdowns, Markley Roberts, center, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Economic Research said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Drew Von Bergen, left, of United Press International and Merrill Brown of the Washington Post. The program is produced by the AFL-CIO and aired weekly on Mutual radio.

Key Indicators Signal Upturn For Economy

A government measure designed to forecast the direction of the economy in coming months sent out a strong signal that the end of the recession may be in sight.

The 1.9 percent rise in the Commerce Dept.'s composite index of leading economic indicators for August—the third straight monthly increase in the measure—gave new evidence of an upward trend in the economy. The advance followed rises of 3.7 percent in July and 1 percent in June.

THE JUNE INCREASE in the index, which tends to rise or fall in advance of movements in the economy, had been the first since June 1979. The index has not had three consecutive monthly increases since the fall of 1978, and those gains were relatively small.

William Cox, deputy chief economist for the Commerce Dept., said the size of the three monthly increases was "impressive," and bodes well for the economy in the months ahead. The nation's economy showed weak growth in the first quarter this year, then plunged at a 9.6 percent annual rate in the second period.

Rising interest rates and retail prices, however, caused other economists to exercise caution over the economy's future.

In its report on the leading indicators, the Commerce Dept. said that seven of the 10 available components of the index contributed to the August increase: average workweek, the number of companies reporting slower deliveries, change in total liquid assets, change in raw materials prices, stock prices, the money supply, and building permits. These outweighed declines related to the layoff rate, new orders and contracts, and orders for new plant and equipment.

Lung Association Drive Pledged Labor's Support

The AFL-CIO has endorsed the 1980 Christmas Seal campaign of the American Lung Association, which will be supported by the federation's Community Services program.

In a letter to the Lung Association outlining the federation's support, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland noted that some 15.5 million American workers risk exposure daily to job-related lung conditions.



WE WORK HARD, but who's complaining, enthusiastic Ladies' Garment Workers members tell President Jimmy Carter on his visit to a New York City garment factory. The visit was part of a campaign swing through the city which included a speech at the ILGWU convention.

Oswald Calls for Refocusing Economic Studies in 1980s

Denver—More economic research and analysis are needed—particularly on individual industry problems—if the nation is to cope successfully with the challenges of the Eighties, AFL-CIO research director Rudy Oswald warned here.

Oswald, in an address on "Labor's Agenda for 1980s Research," told members of the Industrial Relations Research Association, that it is not enough today to study the broad, public economic policies that affect working men and women.

"In approaching the economic problems of the 1980s and in its call for a reindustrialization policy, the AFL-CIO emphasized the need for selective, targeted action to aid American industry, rather than broad-based, across-the-board benefits to all industry, regardless of specific need or specific national interest."

Oswald spoke at the IRRA's 33rd annual meeting, where he was installed as the organization's new president. He had served the past year as president-elect.

HE TOLD the IRRA members that as part of the basic industry and sector analysis urged by labor, more information is needed on the employment and inflation effects of U.S. trade, both imports and exports.

"This analysis should include a review of the loss of jobs resulting from the export of capital and production as well as the export of technology by U.S. corporations to their foreign subsidiaries," he said.

Another related area that needs more research work is the growing spectacle of sudden plant closings, Oswald observed.

"Workers and communities suffer serious job losses and many negative social impacts from major plant closings," he said. "The reasons for such closings must be analyzed, including import penetration of U.S. markets, regional shifts of industry within the United States to achieve local tax concessions, conglomerate corporations' tax-loss gains, shifts in consumer tastes, new technological developments, corporate mismanagement and financial insolvency."

BECAUSE LEGISLATION dealing with plant closings is now before Congress and many state legislatures, he said, much more "micro"-level research is needed on this subject.

In the area of major economic and social problems of central concern to organized workers, Oswald said the AFL-CIO is concerned that there is little research dealing with policies and programs contributing to a full-employment economy. Also:

"Little work is done on income distribution, and there is practically no accurate data measures of the income of the wealthy, or the extent of weath. Poverty data fail to measure poverty. . . ."

HE DEPLORED the discontinuance of a number of key research programs that had been carried out by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics, saying they had been dropped "to appease the budget cutters in government," and urged BLS to re-establish the statistical series. One of these would keep track of smaller collective bargaining agreements, those covering less than 1,000 workers.

Oswald said that specific items on labor's research agenda this decade include the demographics of employment and union growth; job security and economic dislocation; union structure and administration; labor law; inflation, incomes policy and the distribution of income; productivity and automation, and corporate structure, corporate concentration, and bargaining.

Five new members were elected to the IRRA executive board, including Richard M. Prosten, research director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

October Schedule Listed By Labor Studies Center

The George Meany Center for Labor Studies offers three training institutes during October at its Silver Spring, Md., campus. The programs are open to officers, and staff members of AFL-CIO affiliates.

Six unions, the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD), and the Asian-American Free Labor Institute (AAFLI) will use the campus for their own training programs during the month. The schedule:

Union Administration, Oct. 5-10—A program for business agents and full-time officers to sharpen administrative skills.

Effective Speaking, Oct. 12-17—A workshop on preparing and delivering the message, the use of visual aids, the art of listening, and audience analysis. Speakers will be videotaped to permit self-analysis.

Organizing Techniques, Oct. 19-24—An institute for full-time organizers to teach the mechanics of organizing: interviewing workers, picking winning issues, working with in-plant committees. Labor Board procedures and employers' anti-union techniques are analyzed.

Unions using the campus during October are the Carpenters, Oct. 5-11 and 26-31; Railway & Airline Clerks, Oct. 5-10; Service Employees, Oct. 12-17; Communications Workers, Oct. 13 and 15-16; United Transportation Union, Oct. 19-31, and American Federation of Teachers, Oct. 27-30.

AIFLD will graduate one group of 40 Latin American union leaders on Oct. 16. Another group will start the seven-week training course on Oct. 27. AAFLI will have three officers of the Turkish miners union on campus Oct. 20-24. Sixty Swedish union visitors are expected on Oct. 17.

Information on these and other labor studies programs can be obtained from Fred H. Hoehler, Jr., executive director, George Meany Center, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20903. Telephone 301/431-6400.

Carter Takes Solid Stand With Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

colorful, musical opening of a weeklong convention.

THE ILGWU's now-famous union label chorus sang union songs lustily, and Carter quipped that after the election "Look for the Union Label" will share presidential honors with "Hail to the Chief."

Chorus members wore T-shirts carrying the word "Solidarity" in Polish as one of the many symbols of support for the struggle of Poland's workers for free trade unions.

ILGWU President Sol C. Chaikin told the convention delegates that the chorus sang the trade union anthem, Solidarity Forever, so that Polish workers "could hear it 3,000 miles away."

Chaikin's keynote address stressed the continued erosion of American jobs from imports in the three years since the last ILGWU convention, with membership down from a peak of 460,000 in 1969 to 365,000 in 1977 and 341,000 at the start of this year.

AN OFFICERS' report to the convention noted that less than 20 years ago only four of every 100 garments sold in the United States were imports. Today, 50 percent of garments are imported.

Chaikin called for further government action to curb job losses and stressed that the problems that textile and garment industries first experienced have since spread to the nation's basic industries.

He told the delegates that the ILG must press for reopening of three-year contracts negotiated last year because cost-of-living rises have "robbed" workers of their pay gains.

THE CONTRACTS allow reopening on the cost-of-living issue, with arbitration if negotiations don't bring agreement.

Chaikin also urged continued improvements in the minimum wage, which under present law reaches its last step-up to $3.35 an hour in January.

The officers' report to the convention pointed up some of the problems of maintaining a high degree of organization in an industry marked by many small employers and a rapid turnover of workers.

Despite the overall membership decline, the report noted, the union signed up 157,113 new members over the past three years.

It warned of the re-emergence of sweatshops that were wiped out generations ago but now are returning in areas where employers exploit illegal aliens.

Senate Changes Block Action on Jobless Aid Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

who had voluntarily quit their job, been discharged for cause or refused suitable employment—even if they had served out a long waiting period required by state law.

Another drastic change adopted by the Senate would require any worker receiving extended benefits to accept any job with a take-home pay equal to the amount of his unemployment benefit, as long as it is not less than the federal minimum wage.

President Carter had originally asked an additional 13 weeks of supplemental extended benefits with tighter eligibility, but the House version of 10 weeks and no change in eligibility had Administration and AFL-CIO backing.

Long-term unemployment has risen fast and steadily in recent months, and even enactment of the original House bill would provide a shorter maximum eligibility than Congress enacted during the previous recession, when the maximum stretched to 65 weeks.

But Lag Remains

Escalator Clauses Help To Narrow Wage Gap

Workers with union contracts generally fare better during inflationary times than those without, and those whose contracts contain cost-of-living escalator clauses usually do better than those without such provisions.

As AFL-CIO Economist John Zalusky points out in an American Federationist article, however, COL clauses have their shortcomings.

Workers covered by escalator clauses are able to tag along with changes in the consumer price index, he notes, but they never really catch up. Even the best cost-of-living clauses do not fully insulate workers from the impact of surging prices and the erosion of their real purchasing power — with workers recovering only about 50 percent of the buying power lost to inflation.

EVEN SO, Zalusky observes in the AFL-CIO magazine, COL clauses "are the best things workers have going for them. And in the absence of any effective national attack on the root causes of the runaway inflation of the late 1970s, the cost-of-living clause will likely remain just that—the best thing workers have going for them."

In a detailed analysis of the history of escalator clauses and their effects on the economy, Zalusky cites the spread of such provisions, especially since the end of World War II.

Escalator clauses in major union contracts covered about 10 percent of the work force in 1950. By 1979, 5.5 million workers—or 58 percent of those under major agreements—were covered by such clauses, a figure that is actually understated, Zalusky points out, since current Bureau of Labor Statistics figures cover only workers under major agreements of 1,000 or more workers.

By estimating the number of additional workers covered by COL provisions in small manufacturing units and in public employment, Zalusky figures that the total number of union members covered in 1980 by escalator clauses will be between 8 and 9 million—with varying effectiveness in how well they protect the buying power of wages.

The 5.5 million workers under major agreements containing escalator clauses last year received total wage increases averaging 10.4 percent while the 3.6 million workers without them received increases of 7.8 percent, Zalusky observes.

A MAJOR REASON why pacts with COL clauses recover only about 50 percent of purchasing power lost to price increases is the time delay between price changes and the adjustment in paychecks, Zalusky points out.

"The escalator is forever trying to catch up with living costs that have long since occurred," he notes. Of all major contracts including COL provisions, 41 percent call for quarterly adjustments or reviews, 42 percent have annual reviews, and 14 percent have semiannual reviews. The shorter the time between adjustments, the quicker the catchup in purchasing power.

Another reason why COL clauses never fully restore lost purchasing power is that the formula used to compute the adjustment rarely ever provides for a one-for-one payment. In 1975, the most common formula was a 1-cent change in wages for each change of three-tenths of a point in the CPI.

IN THE LAST five years, the formulas have improved somewhat. About 20 percent of the workers covered by major agreements with escalator clauses now have a liberalized formula calling for a 1-cent increase for each change of 0.26 of a point in the CPI. Even so, Zalusky observes, improvements in the formula have come far too slowly to keep up with the rate of inflation.

In a basic sense, escalator clauses strengthen the collective bargaining system, the author observes. They have been a major factor in the spread of long-term agreements, which have added to labor-management stability. They have helped cut down on strikes through renegotiating contracts every two or three years, rather than annually.

"Where collective bargaining does enable the parties to adopt escalator clauses," he concludes, "they are a positive factor in the total economic picture. Escalator clauses are essential to long-term labor agreements creating economic stability, and are a reaction to price increases that have occurred, not the cause of such increased living costs.

"Escalator clauses are not an 'engine of inflation'; they are the caboose. But when it comes to paying for the essentials of life, the worker is better off in the caboose than waiting at the station."

Union Welcomes Plan to Revitalize U.S. Steel Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

ger price the government will move to enforce anti-dumping regulations.

The mechanism will also carry a "surge provision" whereby the Commerce Dept. would launch an anti-dumping investigation when imports spurt at a 13.7 percent rate of domestic sales.

McBride was joined by Eugene A. March of the labor-industry coalition on specialty steel in calling for extension of the pricing mechanism to those steel products.

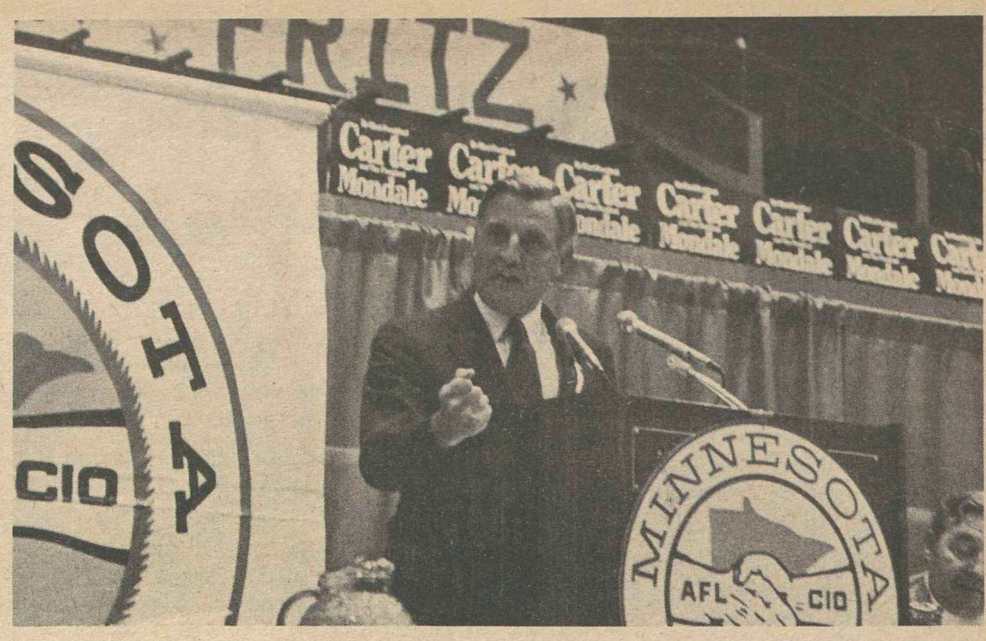
They warned that with the revival of the trigger prices on carbon steels, there will be a strong incentive for foreign producers to shift emphasis to specialty steel shipments to U.S. markets.

Franklin Murphy Dies, Headed N.E. Region

Lawrence, Mass.—Franklin J. Murphy, who retired in 1977 as director of the AFL-CIO New England region, died Sept. 27 after a heart attack. He was 67.

Murphy, a member of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees since 1937, joined the AFL staff in 1948 and later served as assistant director of the AFL-CIO New England region before he was named director in 1967.

In a message to Murphy's family, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue said he was "a dedicated trade unionist and a wise and resourceful leader whose efforts brought lasting gains to workers" in New England and elsewhere.



FAVORITE SON of Minnesota and the labor movement, Vice President Walter F. Mondale urges delegates to the state federation's convention to get the message about labor's stake in the 1980 elections to all members.

Mondale Warns of Danger To Nation's Social Progress

Rochester, Minn. — Vice President Walter Mondale came home to the Minnesota AFL-CIO convention, and his rousing speech drew a warm response from the delegates who packed the Mayo Civic Auditorium here.

Mondale grew up in the small town of Elmore, not far from the site of the convention, and served as the state's attorney general and U.S. senator before being elected vice president. He has been a regular speaker at the annual convention for years, but his appearance just before the election was particularly welcome.

State AFL-CIO President David Roe introduced Mondale as "both a favorite son of Minnesota and of the labor movement."

IN HIS ADDRESS the Vice President centered on the increasing threat from conservative, anti-union forces.

He reminded the union officers of Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan's long-standing opposition to two pieces of social legislation that organized labor fought long and hard to achieve—social security and Medicare.

"Reagan has spent the past 20 years trying to kill social security," Mondale said. He warned that to carry out Reagan's proposals that the social security system be made voluntary would "wreck it."

AS FOR the Republican nominee's proposed plan to revitalize the American economy, Mondale said it would be summed up in one sentence: "Cut federal taxes by $1 trillion by 1984."

He illustrated the contradictions inherent in the Republican proposal, which is supposed to provide greater federal revenue through increased economic stimulation that is lost through the proposed massive tax cuts, by telling the union delegates: "The next time your kid comes and asks for an increase in his allowance, tell him, 'I'm sorry, son, I'm going to cut your allowance, but you can spend all that extra money you get from the decrease.' "

The Vice President wound up his speech with an appeal to the delegates to get the message of labor's stake in the outcome of the presidential race to every union member in the state.

MONDALE WAS the final speaker of the convention, and his warnings about the surge in anti-union activities repeated those of AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue and COPE Director Al Barkan.

Donahue quoted from a fund-raising letter he had received from the National Republican Senatorial Committee signed by conservative Senators Orrin Hatch and Gordon Humphrey proclaiming the right wing's chances of capturing key Senate committee chairmanships if the Republican Party wins enough seats to gain the majority. The letter raised the possibility of having Hatch as chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, Jesse Helms running the Agriculture Committee and Robert Dole chairing the Finance Committee.

The delegates approved a 20 percent per capita boost with part of the increase going to the general fund to expand the organization's legislative activities.

AFGE Panel Affirms Blaylock's Election

The election committee of the American Federation of Government Employees has affirmed the re-election of President Kenneth T. Blaylock at the union's recent convention.

It found that Blaylock had a clear majority of the total votes cast in a three-way contest, even if all of the challenged votes were deducted from his vote total.

Earlier, the committee had recommended a runoff because 28 proxy credentials involving 4,229 of the 196,891 votes cast were adjudged "questionable." But it declared the election valid after determining that the challenges would not have affected the outcome.

Marshall Hits Reagan's 'Pose' in Overalls

St. Louis—Presidential candidates Ronald Reagan and John B. Anderson were attacked as foes of organized labor by speakers at the Missouri AFL-CIO convention here.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall warned the delegates that "Reagan has put on overalls during this election year and is posing as a friend of the workers." But the Republican candidate has consistently opposed programs supported by labor, such as minimum wage laws and labor law revision, Marshall stressed.

HE ALSO POINTED out that independent candidate Anderson had voted for only 27 percent of labor-supported measures since 1961.

"On labor matters, there is no difference in what Reagan says and what Anderson has voted for," Marshall observed. "As Reagan's decoy, Anderson could siphon off votes that Reagan could not hope to get."

Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.), lashed out at the GOP plan to place an arbitrary limit on the federal budget of 21 percent of the gross national product.

"THAT IS precisely the approach Herbert Hoover took in battling the Great Depression," Eagleton said. "The worse things got, the tighter he turned the budgetary screws, and the worse things got."

Eagleton headed the list of Missouri Democrats who were endorsed by the convention, including Gov. Joseph Teasdale and the Democratic candidates for Congress.

State AFL-CIO President James E. Meyers warned in his address to the convention of the dangers of a Republican sweep in November. Recalling labor's victory in Missouri over the "right to work" forces, Meyers cautioned that the election fight ahead will require even more of a united labor effort.

ONLY TWO of the resolutions adopted by the convention caused any controversy. Both involved eligibility for membership on the state council's executive board.

One measure stipulates that union members expelled by their international are not eligible to hold office or sit on the executive board of the state body. The other specifies that, with the exception of local control body officers, not more than two members of the same national or international union may hold a state council office.

Other convention speakers included David McIlwaine of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. and Associate COPE Director John Perkins.

Stopgap Funding Voted

Post-Election Session Set as Congress Quits

(Continued from Page 1)

jection of any move to consider a tax cut bill before the election.

Instead of across-the-board tax cuts going mostly to corporations and the wealthy, Kirkland urged, tax legislation should be shaped "as a part of an overall industrialization policy."

THE SENATE voted 54-38 against taking up the tax bill, with five Democrats voting with the Republicans and three Republican senators crossing over to support Byrd's position.

With some exceptions, the temporary funding resolution adopted before the adjournment of Congress authorized government agencies to spend at last year's funding levels or at lower levels previously voted by the House or Senate. Regular appropriation bills must still be enacted by mid-December, when the temporary spending authority will expire.

In the Senate, conservatives tried to use the stopgap funding bill to cut back sharply on public service jobs funded under Title VI of the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act—an important anti-recession program.

SEN. LAWTON Chiles (D-Fla.) first sought to cut these funds by $900 million and slash the number of jobs from 200,000 to less than 50,000.

In a bitter protest, Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.) charged that the Senate was "ripping apart what is left of John F. Kennedy's legacy. We as Democrats, with our fundamental commitment to provide jobs, are proposing to dismantle our own program."

The Senate ended up by making a still serious cut of $550 million, but most of the damage was repaired in the House-Senate conference that put together the final version. But a section important to unions that operate government-funded job programs was cut back when the conferees dropped $20 million of the $151 million that President Carter had requested for CETA Title III national job programs. Another $5 million was cut from other Title III funds.

AS HAS BEEN the case with other bills, final action was delayed by a deadlock between House insistence on banning federal funds for abortions in virtually all circumstances and the less restrictive position of the Senate.

In action completed before adjournment:

- Congress assured continuation of major housing assistance and community development programs, although at a lesser level than the AFL-CIO had urged in view of the nation's unmet housing needs and unemployment levels in construction.

A House-Senate conference kept the housing assistance emphasis on low-income households, as the AFL-CIO had urged, agreed to allow recycled funds from repayment of Brooke-Cranston Act mortgages to be used for construction of multi-family middle-income rental housing and for the first time in federal law provided some consumer protection standards when rental units change to condominiums.

Included in the measure is a five-year extension of the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, which the AFL-CIO endorsed as an "invaluable tool" for community groups to assure that neighborhoods aren't being illegally "redlined" by banks.

- A compromise higher education bill extends aid programs through fiscal 1985.

It increases the ceiling on direct grants to low-income students, raising the maximum basic opportunity grant to $2,600 a year by 1985. It would go this year from $1,800 to $1,900.

The need-based grants could cover up to 70 percent of college costs by 1984, compared with the present 50 percent limit. The AFL-CIO Executive Council strongly endorsed the increase.

Interest rates on student loans would be raised—from the current 3 percent rate to 4 percent on direct loans to needy students, and from 7 percent to 9 percent on guaranteed student loans, which do not involve a means test. The ceiling on the amount that could be borrowed would be raised under both programs.

AN EARLIER conference report carried an 8 percent rate for loans not based on need, but the Senate rejected it as too generous.

The legislation also extends a number of college aid programs, including aid to developing institutions and teacher training.

Left until the return of Congress was final action on the labor-supported Domestic Violence Prevention bill, which includes federal funds to help states and communities provide emergency shelters for battered wives and counselling services for family members.

While the House approved the final conference agreement on the bill, the Senate adjourned without acting on it.

BEFORE ADJOURNING, the House voted 376-30 to expel Rep. Michael Myers (D-Pa.), who was convicted on corruption charges arising out of the "Abscam" investigation.

It put over until the post-election session consideration of a revenue-sharing bill that would virtually eliminate the state share of the program. The AFL-CIO is supporting an amendment that would restore state funds for 1982 and 1983.

A House-Senate conference committee has not yet completed the task of reconciling the funding of federal programs with the budget resolution that Congress passed last June—when a "balanced budget" was adopted.

The recession quickly knocked that budget out of balance, the new fiscal year is already under way, and the second and binding budget resolution supposed to have been approved in mid-September is still in committee.

10/4/80

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

And Away They Go!



Closing of Montana Smelter Stuns 2,000 Copper Workers

The two AFL-CIO unions representing the vast majority of the 2,000 Anaconda Copper Co. workers who will lose their jobs in Montana by the closing of the firm's smelting and refining operations there reacted to the announcement with shock and disbelief.

"We are very disturbed by this development," said Steelworkers Sec. Frank S. McKee, chairman of the Non-Ferrous Coordinated Bargaining Committee, a multi-union coalition currently engaged in negotiations with Anaconda's parent, the Atlantic Richfield Co., on new copper contracts.

"ARCO RECENTLY announced it had invested $1.5 billion in its operations in Peru and Chile, and now it's closing its operations in already depressed Montana and will do its smelting in Canada. We think this is a low blow to the workers of those communities."

ARCO, a major oil company, bought out the Anaconda Co. two years ago. The latter had operated the Montana facilities for decades.

The Western Conference of the Operating Engineers, meeting in Butte when ARCO announced the closing, said the shutdown will bring "devastating economic repercussions" to the three towns involved.

IUOE President J. C. Turner said the workers and their communities "whose economic health is almost totally dependent upon the operations of the smelting and refining facilities, are being callously thrown to the wolves by a profit-laden oil company. This act is a prime example of corporate greed and responsibility."

Some 300 members of the Operating Engineers will lose their jobs in the shutdown. The bulk of the remainder are members of the Steelworkers.

The Operating Engineers called on President Carter and Congress to investigate the circumstances surrounding the decision to close the Anaconda operations.

Carter, Democratic Planks Win Senior Citizens Backing

A delegation of senior citizen leaders announced strong support for President Carter's re-election, and a council of 12 major organizations of the elderly gave high marks to the Democratic Party program on social security and health care.

The 12 organizations that joined in the platform analysis expressed "serious concern and disappointment" with sections of the Republican Party platform and with the platform announced by independent presidential candidate John Anderson.

THE PLATFORM STUDY was issued by the Leadership Council on Aging Organizations, whose affiliates represent more than 20 million persons over 55. Participating groups were the American Association of Homes for the Aging, American Association of Retired Persons, Association for Gerontology in Higher Education, Concerned Seniors for Better Government, Gray Panthers, National Association of Nutrition & Aging Services Programs, National Center Caucus on the Black Aged, National Council on the Aging, National Council of Senior Citizens, National Retired Teachers Association, Urban Elderly Coalition and the Western Gerontological Society.

A separate statement issued by 22 individual senior citizen leaders from around the country said President Carter "has demonstrated his commitment to the needs and rights of older Americans."

THEY SAID Ronald Reagan's "words and actions repudiate that commitment" and Anderson "has voted against the interests of older persons as a member of Congress."

In another sector, President Carter received an important endorsement from the largest and most influential Yiddish-language newspaper, the Jewish Daily Forward in New York. It found a "big difference" among the presidential candidates, with Carter clearly preferable.

Regional Boards Back Approval Of Film-TV Pacts

New York—Leaders of two actors' unions voted overwhelmingly to recommend ratification of a tentative agreement between their members and the film and television industry. But, pending ratification, the actors remained on strike.

The East Coast boards of the Screen Actors Guild and the American Federation of Television & Radio Artists voted 19-5 and 29-3, respectively, to accept the settlement. The West Coast section of the union's board of directors voted to accept the pact last week. The AFTRA board voted 25 to 2 for approval while SAG's Hollywood board voted 25 to 5 for the settlement.

UPON COMPLETION of the boards' action, SAG will submit the proposed contract to its membership in a mail referendum, a process that will take about two weeks. AFTRA will poll its members at membership meetings in large cities, a process that is also expected to take about two weeks.

The two unions represent about 60,000 performers who struck the industry last summer when a bargaining impasse was reached. The tentative agreement, negotiated with the help of federal mediators, calls for a 32.25 percent increase in minimum salaries over a three-year period and a 4.5 percent share of revenues from programs made for pay-TV after certain conditions are met.

Meanwhile, talks between striking Musicians and movie and TV producers were resumed, with aid from the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Election May Swing on Mississippi River States

By Rex Hardesty

The 1980 presidential election may be won or lost in the 10 states bordering on the Mississippi River. And with four weeks left in the campaign, those states were considered close enough to make the region a toss-up between President Carter and Republican nominee Ronald Reagan.

In addition to having 109 electoral votes, a full 40 percent of the 270 needed to win the presidency, the region is an accurate cross-section of the nation at large. Thus Carter's sweep of eight states for 75 electoral votes in the region in 1976 was indicative of his national victory. The two he lost to Gerald Ford were Iowa and Illinois.

This is how the situation shapes up:

• Illinois (26 electoral votes)—Carter is running about as far ahead in the Chicago and Cook County area as Reagan is in the rest of the state. That would leave the 1980 situation about the way it came out in the narrow Ford victory of 1976.

• Missouri (12)—The St. Louis Globe-Democrat poll shows Carter ahead by a narrow 42-40 percent.

• Wisconsin (11) — Elections have a tendency of not gaining attention in Wisconsin until the closing two weeks of a campaign. Reagan is presumed slightly ahead but the undecided vote is large.

• Minnesota (10) — The presence of Vice President Walter F. Mondale on the ticket keeps the Democrats well ahead in his home state.

• Tennessee (10)—The difference from 1976 is that the Republican Party now controls the state government machinery and the new fundamentalist Christian group which calls itself the Moral Majority actively supports Reagan.

• Louisiana (10)—Republican strategists obviously think they've got a chance in Democratic Louisiana, since GOP vice presidential candidate George Bush has visited the state five times and Reagan twice. Five more visits scheduled by the two of them. But Carter carried Louisiana by more than 5 percent in 1976 and Democrats remain optimistic.

• Kentucky (9)—Like Wisconsin, Kentucky has been quiet in the presidential election, and that's not seen as favorable for Carter, who carried the state by almost 200,000 votes in 1976. It may go all the way to Nov. 4 as a toss-up this year.

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AFL-CIO News

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SPECIAL GIFT was given to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland by Stanley Walesa, center, father of Polish trade union leader Lech Walesa, at the Illinois AFL-CIO convention. The shirt with the Polish word for "solidarity" is displayed by Kirkland and State AFL-CIO President Robert G. Gibson. The AFL-CIO has set up a Polish Workers Aid Fund. **(Story, Page 2.)**

Auto Component Unions Press for Import Relief

A 29-union coalition put together by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. joined with the UAW in pressing the International Trade Commission to recommend a temporary curb on Japanese auto imports.

Union witnesses testified to the destruction of nearly one million jobs over the past two years—more than 240,000 on auto assembly lines and another 750,000 in auto-related industries.

They spoke of closed steel and tire plants, of glass workers who have exhausted all unemployment benefits, of union membership decimated in once-prosperous plants making auto parts—from transmissions to window knobs.

IF THE ITC finds that the rise in auto imports was a "substantial cause" of "serious injury" to U.S. industry, it can recommend import quotas and tariff increases sought by the unions to give the U.S. auto industry a five-year breathing spell.

The commission is expected to issue its recommendations by Nov. 24 and the President then has up to 60 days to act on the proposals. He can adopt them without further action by Congress or take alternate measures, which Congress could override if it prefers the ITC proposals.

IUD President Howard D. Samuel, who is chairman of the 29-union Coalition of Automotive & Supply Workers, noted that workers not directly employed by the auto manufacturers are harder hit by the layoffs and plant closings.

UNDER PRESENT law, he stressed, most of them are not eligible for trade adjustment assistance "even though they have lost their jobs directly because of

(Continued on Page 7)

Public Workers Win Court Test On Jobless Aid

By David L. Perlman

The Supreme Court sealed a legal victory for public workers and their unions by refusing to review an appellate court decision upholding a 1976 law that extended unemployment insurance protection to employees of state and local governments.

A group of state and municipal governments had sought to overturn the law on states' rights constitutional grounds. Their attorneys claimed a parallel with the reasoning of a Supreme Court decision several years earlier that blocked an attempt by Congress to bring employees of state and local governments under the wage-hour law.

BUT A FEDERAL district court and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit agreed with the union contention that there were important differences in the unemployment compensation case.

The AFL-CIO, the State, County & Municipal Employees and the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. took part in the case as intervenors supporting the federal government position and representing the interests of workers affected.

Michigan broke with the states' rights bloc to join the union intervenors in successfully urging the Supreme Court to deny further review and thus let the appellate court ruling become final.

A KEY difference with the wage-hour case was that the extension of coverage is achieved by making it a federal standard that states must meet in order to have their unemployment insurance programs certified by the Labor Dept.

Employers in states whose programs are certified are able to credit their payments to the state unemployment insurance fund against the federal unemployment insurance tax. They would pay substantially more in payroll taxes if the state program were not certified.

The result is a strong inducement for states to conform to federal standards, which since 1976 have included unemployment insurance protection for their public workers. But states still have the option of non-compliance, which was an important factor in the appellate court decision.

The outcome of the legal battle was welcomed by President William H. McClennan of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept. He said federal standards are necessary because "the myth of job security in the public sector has long been shattered

(Continued on Page 6)

50,000 Gain In IAM Pact With Boeing

The Machinists ratified a new three-year agreement with the Boeing Co., providing some 50,000 aerospace workers around the country with substantial wage and fringe benefit improvements.

The IAM members, who work at Boeing plants in Seattle, Wichita, Kan., Portland, Ore., and at other locations, voted in favor of the pact by a ratio of about 4 to 1. The settlement is expected to have a strong influence on the union's negotiations with other aerospace firms.

The contract gives workers an immediate 7 percent pay increase and boosts of 3 percent in 1981 and 1982. It also continues the cost-of-living increments in the old agreement, which provide a 1-cent increase for each three-tenths of a point rise in the consumer price index.

THE IAM'S agency shop clause was also upgraded to provide for 100 percent union shops—requiring all new employees

(Continued on Page 3)

Unemployment Rate Dips to 7.5 Percent

September's national jobless rate of 7.5 percent, down only one-tenth of 1 percent from August and three-tenths of 1 percent lower than July's 7.8 percent figure, offered another sign of economic recovery from recession.

Commissioner Janet L. Norwood of the Bureau of Labor Statistics told a congressional Joint Economic Committee hearing that the new jobless rate showed "further evidence of gradual improvement."

BLS, which reported the unemployment decline, said that nearly 200,000 workers found jobs last month, mostly in the construction industry, durable goods manufacturing, trades, and services. Norwood observed that since July the number of unemployed Americans had decreased by about 400,000, with a total of about 97.2 million now employed.

MORE THAN 60 percent of the 172 industries included in BLS's monthly employment survey registered job gains in September. Durable-goods employment, which was particularly hard hit during the recession, has rebounded by about 100,000 jobs since July.

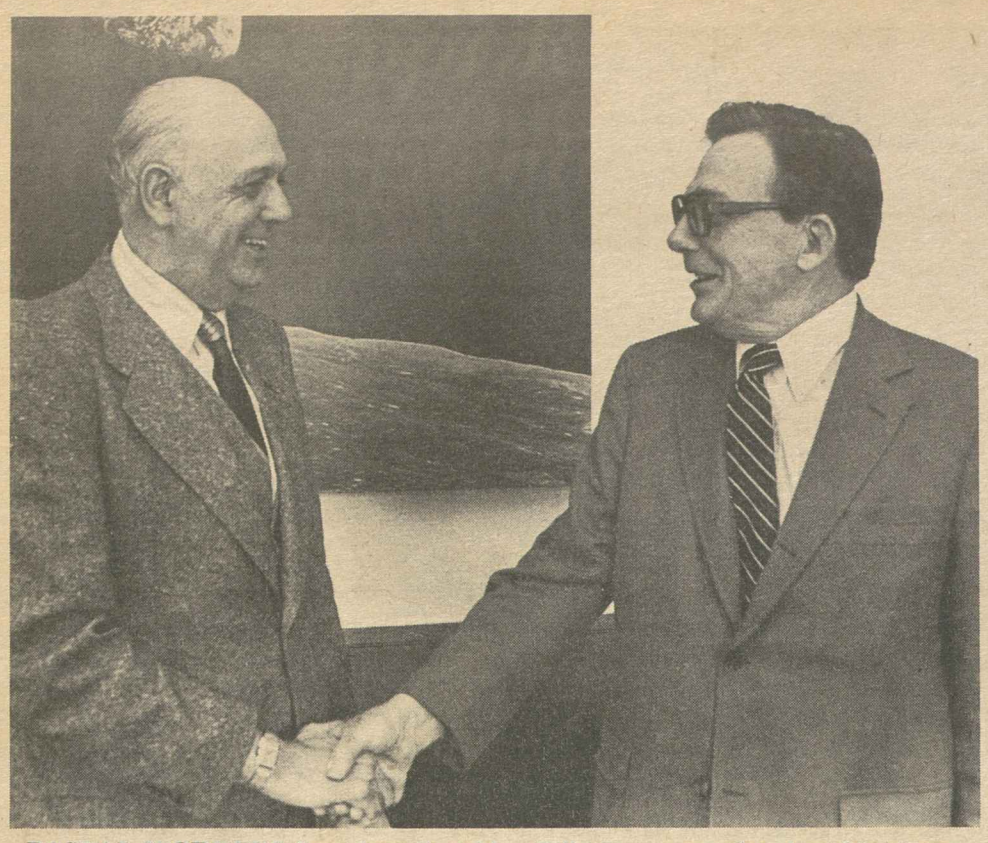
Last month's jobless rate was the lowest since last April, when the rate was 7 percent.

The most significant gains in September occurred among women, whose jobless rate fell to 6.1 percent from 6.5 percent in August, and among teenagers, whose rate dropped to 17.5 percent from 19.1 percent the previous month. The unemployment rate for adult men edged up slightly to 6.7 percent from 6.6 percent in August.

Although the jobless rate for whites fell from 6.8 to 6.5 percent over the month, unemployment among blacks and other minorities climbed to 14.2 percent from 13.6 percent the month before. White-collar employment fell in August, but there was an increase in the number of blue-collar jobs following eight straight months of declines. Employment among farm workers also rose.

While refusing to characterize the recession as being over, Norwood told the congressional panel, "I think we have certainly stopped going down." She added

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POSTAL WORKERS President-elect Moe Biller is congratulated on his victory by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland. Biller, president of the union's New York local, was elected by a nationwide mail referendum of the members.

Biller Wins 4-Way Race To Head Postal Workers

Moe Biller has been elected president of the Postal Workers, defeating incumbent president Emmet Andrews and two other national officers in a mail referendum.

Biller, president of APWU's New York Metro Area local, polled 45,049 votes to Andrews' 26,025 to win a three-year term. Andrews had been seeking re-election to his second full term. Ted Valliere, who gave up his office as director of research to run for president, received 22,009 votes, and David Johnson, currently APWU executive vice president, received 14,498 votes.

William Burrus of Cleveland, running on a slate with Biller was elected executive vice president, defeating four other candidates. Burrus received 39,933 votes to 24,396 for Don Silvestri of the Southern New York Area local; 22,604 for Don Johnson, currently clerk craft vice president; 9,448 for John Wright of Miami, and 9,380 for James C. Bryan of St. Paul, Minn.

INCUMBENT Sec.-Treas. Chester W. Parrish was re-elected by a margin of 65,663 to 35,519 over Tony Vanderbloemen, Green Bay, Wis. Parrish will serve his second term.

Also part of the team running with Biller, John P. Richards, Pittsburgh, was elected director of industrial relations, defeating incumbent Forrest Newman, 48,304 to 39,976. A third candidate, Richard Masiello, Paramus, N.J. received 16,448 votes.

Legislative director Patrick J. Nilan was re-elected to a ninth term, turning back a challenge from incumbent legislative aide Edward L. Bowley by a margin of 54,819 to 46,848.

Ben Zemsky, director of organization, was re-elected without opposition.

In all, 69 elective national, regional and craft positions were contested, and 24 positions had only one candidate. Officers will assume their duties Nov. 7.

Andrews became president of APWU in May 1977 when he was elected by the union's executive board to fill the unexpired term of Francis S. Filbey who died in office. He was elected to his first full term in 1978.

Labor Voting Record A Badge for Moynihan

Sen Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.) is proud of his 100 percent report card from the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education and regrets that only a handful of his colleagues scored as high.

"Perhaps we will do better when the new Congress convenes in January," he suggested.

Moynihan noted that the 19 issues on which COPE graded senators covered legislation involving jobs, safety, prevailing wages, trade and other important matters.

In response, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison said Moynihan's pride in his COPE scorecard was "welcome and heartening."

Members of Congress are justified in taking pride in their support of labor's objectives, Denison suggested, "because these are the goals of most Americans." And like Moynihan, "they should be proud to say so publicly."

Health Risks Cited

Import Curbs Proposed On Hazardous Chemicals

As part of a strategy to encourage development of international standards for hazardous substances, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has called for a ban on imports of chemicals that pose a serious risk to production workers.

IUD President Howard Samuel, joined at a press conference by Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) and Rep. Andrew Maguire (D-N.J.), suggested using trade policy and regulation as a means of controlling exposure to hazardous substances.

Samuel urged that the United States take the first step toward development of a national policy on international standards in hopes "this will inspire other nations and hopefully the rest of the world."

Metzenbaum said: "If we can outlaw trade in products derived from endangered leopards, turtles and crocodiles, we can surely consider whether or not we want to import products whose manufacture endangers the lives of working men and women in other countries."

Metzenbaum suggested establishment of an international agency to advise and assist developing countries with their problems in occupational safety and health.

Maguire noted that, although the United States is the only country that notifies recipient nations of the shipment of toxic chemicals, "our bureaucracy administering this program is almost chaotic," with some 23 federal agencies involved in international health matters.

Maguire also pointed to "an appalling lack of conformity" among nations in areas of testing, data, laboratory practices and health and safety standards.

The IUD report focuses on benzidine and benzidine-based dyes as a case study of the need for international standards. Japan and Britain regulate mixtures containing 1 percent or more by weight of benzidine. The U.S. rule, one of the toughest, regulates mixtures at 0.1 percent by weight. However, unlike the British rule, the United States does not require a production permit.

Following U.S. regulation of benzidine in 1974, imports of benzidine-based dyes grew from 1974 to 1976. They came from India, France, Poland, Romania and Canada. Metzenbaum noted that in India, "regulation appears not to exist at all" while there is little information available on Poland and Romania. Controls in France and Canada "appear to be less stringent" than those in the United States, he observed.

Dr. Irving Selikoff, environmental sciences director of the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine in New York, noted that benzidine was the first cancer-causing substance identified in 1895.

The IUD legislative strategy includes:

- An international endowment for occupational and environmental health, with contributions from the United States and other governments, to be used for education and technical assistance.
- A directive to the World Bank and other development lending institutions to promote policies for funding industrial projects only where the highest standards of worker protection are assured.
- A directive to the State and Commerce departments and the U.S. trade representatives to negotiate enforceable rules to limit development-assistance financing for export of goods or capital equipment whose use would be prohibited in the United States.
- Control of chemicals, beginning with benzidine and related chemicals, whose production exposes workers to greater hazards than allowed under U.S. law.
- Authority for on-site inspections of working conditions under which controlled chemicals are made or used.
- On finding violations of the standard, a ban on imports into the United States of the selected chemicals.

Illinois Unions Launch Major Election Drive

Rosemont, Ill.—The re-election of President Carter and getting out the vote for labor's friends in Congress and the state legislature was the rallying theme of the Illinois AFL-CIO's 23rd annual convention.

The more than 1,800 delegates cheered as Vice President Walter Mondale, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and other speakers called on Illinois union members to help defeat Ronald Reagan on Nov. 4.

NEEDED SUPPORT of American labor for free trade unions in Poland was stressed in a appearance by Stanley Walesa, father of Polish trade union leader Lech Walesa. Robert G. Gibson, president of the state AFL-CIO, gave Kirkland a $1,000 check for the federation's Polish workers fund. William A. Lee, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council, presented Kirkland with a $5,000 check for the fund.

Walesa responded by giving Kirkland a T-shirt with the word "Solidarity" in Polish.

Vice President Mondale said that events in Poland point up the contrast between a democratic and dictatorial society stressing the rights of free unions as a key test.

The Republicans, Mondale said, are going to spend "so much money in Illinois, it will be good for the economy. But you must let them know that Illinois is not for sale."

Kirkland stressed Carter is the only candidate to pass labor's strict tests for endorsement. He said labor and the Carter Administration have not always agreed, but that labor's views were always sought and heard.

"While it may be low farce for Ronald Reagan to cast himself in the role of the friend of workers in this election, nobody knows better than the people of the state of Illinois how miscast John Anderson is in the part of a liberal.

Labor Sec. Ray Marshall outlined the threats Reagan poses to the well-being of workers and called on union members to help in fighting the reactionary challenge.

"This is a year when every worker will need to pause and think carefuly about the political decisions he will make," Marshall stressed. "Think for a moment—can you imagine this country without vigorous OSHA enforcement, without minimum wage protection, without a willingness to work with the labor movement to solve serious national problems, without Davis-Bacon enforcement, without any hope of labor law reform, without a commitment to free labor movements and collective bargaining?"

Gibson called on delegates to reject the Nov. 4 referendum on reducing the size of the Illinois House of Representatives. If this proposal is adopted by the voters, the Illinois House would be reduced from 177 members (three each from 59 districts) to 118 members (one each from 118 districts).

He noted that the proposal would also abolish the cumulative voting system. He warned that if the proposal is adopted 35 of the 84 labor-endorsed incumbent representatives would never again be elected to the House. The cumulative voting system allows three votes for one candidate, 1½ votes each for two candidates, or one each for three.

DELEGATES RENEWED the state federation's legislative goal to provide collective bargaining for public employees. They also urged a ban on use of public college and university facilities by union-busting consulting firms holding seminars on anti-labor tactics.

Delegates also voted to raise the president's annual salary from $51,000 to $58,500.

Convention speakers included Gov. James R. Thompson; Chicago Mayor Jane Byrne; President Robert Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Chairman Bayard Rustin and President Norman Hill of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; Director Alan Kistler, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services; and a number of candidates, including Alan J. Dixon, Democratic candidate for the Senate and current Illinois Secretary of State.

Synfuels Board Appointed Under Recess Authority

President Carter gave recess appointments to five nominees to the board of the new U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corp., including AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland. Senate leaders had urged the interim appointments after a filibuster threat blocked action on confirmation before Congress adjourned.

Deputy Energy Sec. John C. Sawhill was designated chairman of the corporation, and promptly called the board into session for an organizational meeting.

The corporation, established under the Synthetic Fuels Act passed last June, will administer up to $88 billion over the next 12 years in grants, loan guarantees and price supports to stimulate production of synthetic fuels from coal, oil shale, tar sands and other sources.

Other members appointed by the President are Frank Savage, an insurance company executive; Catherine Cleary, University of Wisconsin professor and former bank chairman, and John deButts, retired chairman of AT&T. Sec. of Interior Cecil D. Andrus will be named later.

50,000 Gain In IAM Pact With Boeing

(Continued from Page 1)

to join the union within 30 days after being hired—in states that permit the practice.

In addition, the new contract contains a "skilled inequity adjustment" clause that will give workers in the top 11 grades pay hikes ranging from 1 to 35 cents an hour. Also, second-shift workers will receive a differential improvement averaging 4 cents an hour.

Other improvements were scored in the areas of union security, pensions, and health and welfare. The union estimates the value of the entire package at $3.85 an hour, or a 39 percent increase, over three years.

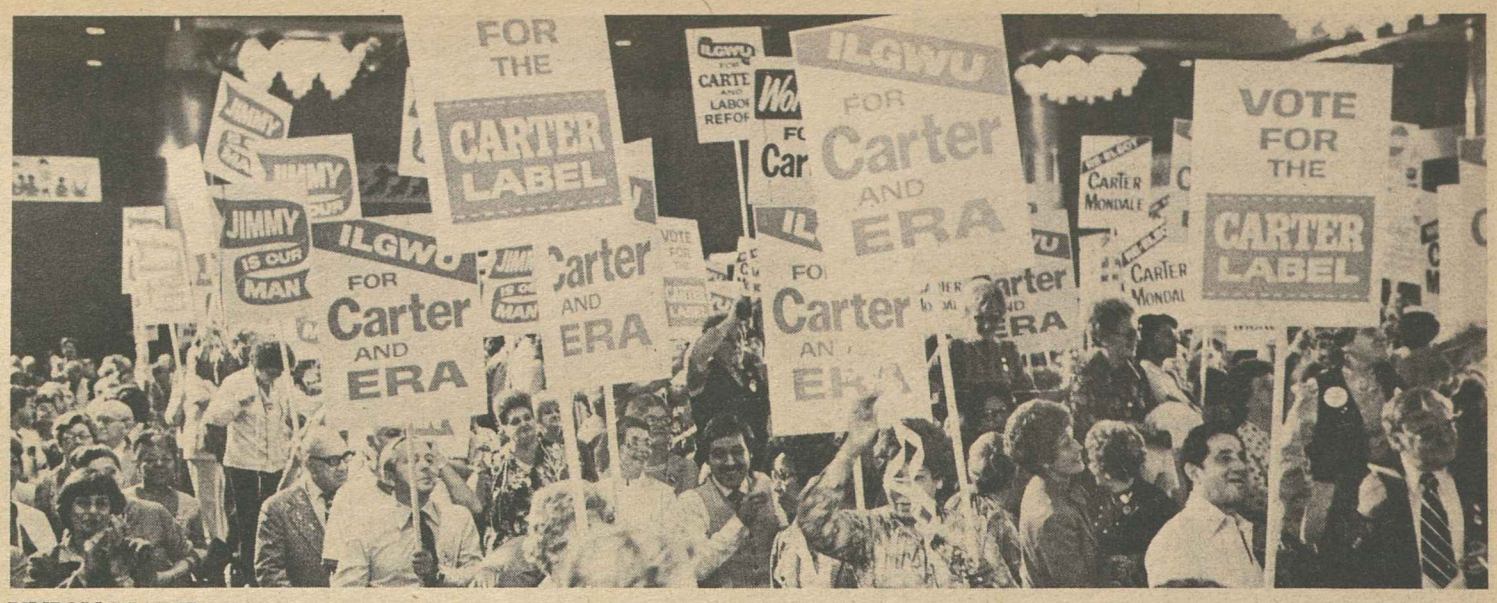
Retirement benefits for future retirees will be calculated at the rate of $14 per month times years of service prior to the effective date of the new contract, and $16 a month after Jan. 1, 1981. Under the old agreement, the rate was $12 a month times years of service through January 1978, $14 a month past that date.

IAM MEMBERS at Boeing also may now retire with full benefits at age 60 rather than age 62 under the old contract. Early retirement was liberalized so that a worker may retire at 58 with 94 percent of eligible benefits instead of 86 percent.

Retired members will receive a monthly pension benefits increase of $1 for each year of service, or 1 percent of their retirement income, whichever is greater. A similar boost becomes effective in 1983.

Health and welfare improvements include a new alcoholic rehabilitation program, a new hearing aid plan, orthodontic benefits for dependents under the age of 19, and an increase in the maximum allowance for major medical coverage.

Meanwhile, the union continued its West Coast talks with Lockheed, McDonnell Douglas, and Rohr Industries. IAM workers at Lockheed already have authorized a walkout if an agreement is not reached.



UNION-MADE enthusiasm for the re-election of President Carter, passage of the Equal Rights Amendment and labor law reform is expressed by delegates to the Ladies' Garment Workers' convention in New York.

ILG Votes Organizing, Label Funds

New York—Delegates to the Ladies' Garment Workers convention voted overwhelmingly to raise dues rather than cut back on organizing and the ILGWU's union label campaign.

In three years since the last convention, the union has fought the re-emergence of sweatshops in the South Bronx and in Los Angeles, pressed with some success at the highest political levels for reasonable limits on clothing imports, and worked with all segments of the trade union movement to advance social justice causes that have been a hallmark of the nation's garment unions.

Sec.-Treas. Shelley Appleton told the 900 delegates that the ILG was spending more than its dues income because it is "doing more for its affiliates than ever before" and because "we cannot stop organizing, we cannot stop our union label campaign."

THE CONVENTION approved a $2-a-month dues increase as of Jan. 1, 1981 and an additional $1 a year later.

Delegates followed up their demonstrative welcome to President Carter with unanimous adoption of a resolution formally endorsing his candidacy.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland told the convention that it was the ILG, and not the Liberal Party which was built with strong trade union support into a force in the New York political scene, that stood for liberal principles today.

The Liberal Party endorsed the presidential candidacy of John Anderson despite his congressional record of "votes against working people, against the needy, the elderly and the disadvantaged," Kirkland noted.

"In stark contrast" to Reagan and Anderson, Kirkland stressed, the Carter Administration's record and program is built on "a firm foundation of democratic liberalism."

DELEGATES GAVE enthusiastic receptions to Coretta Scott King and to Murray H. Finley, president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, a union that President Sol C. Chaikin noted has long had a "special relationship" with the ILG.

Chaikin and other top officers of the union were re-elected and the delegates approved a constitutional change providing honorary membership to all retirees, including the right to attend meetings and receive the union's publications, although the retirees will not have voting power.

The scores of resolutions acted on included commitments to full employment goals, to comprehensive national health insurance, and to strengthening of curbs against job-destroying imports.

The union called for "the most generous material and moral support" for Polish workers, condemned racism in South Africa and "persistent contempt" for human rights by the Soviet Union, urged strong relief efforts of the "victims of the holocaust in Kampuchea (Cambodia)."

Air Passenger Survey Backs Full Crews

By a margin of two to one, people who use commercial airlines believe they are safer in an aircraft with a three-member cockpit crew than with only two, according to survey released by the Flight Engineers.

The nationwide opinion survey, commissioned by FEIA, was designed to probe the public's knowledge of the controversy over certification of a new generation of technologically advanced jet aircraft which the manufacturers claim can be flown safely with a two-person cockpit crew, eliminating the flight engineer.

Flight Engineers' President William Gill, releasing the results at a press conference, cited the Federal Aviation Administration for certifying the McDonnell Douglas "Super 80" as safe for flight with a two-member crew without "any form of adequate testing of the effect of the new technology on crew workload or capacity."

THE UNION is concerned over the FAA's refusal to let professional flight personnel or the public participate in the certification process of new aircraft, Gill said.

The Flight Engineers, along with the Air Line Pilots, have called for a presidential commission to look into the question of crew complement, Gill said.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has endorsed the call for a commission study and has urged the FAA to retain the fail-safe crew complement in all aircraft until the safety issue is resolved.



PUBLIC OPINION favors a three-person crew over a two-person crew in the cockpit of commercial jet aircraft, Flight Engineers President William A. Gill, center, told a news conference. With Gill are Pan Am flight engineer Richard Phenneger, left, and Stanley Ruttenberg of Opinion Research Survey, Inc.

The pilots union has been critical of the FAA's program of safety testing procedures, charging in testimony before Congress that the agency "takes the manufacturer's word" on many safety questions including the issue of essential crew complement.

ALPA President John J. O'Donnell pointed out that the FAA has obtained little or no valid, scientifically tested evidence on problems such as the increased physical and mental workload on crews in the cockpits of the high technology aircraft, or the increased workload on air traffic controllers and their equipment as air traffic grows.

The survey, conducted by Opinion Research Survey, Inc., a Washington, D.C. independent research firm, revealed that over half of frequent flyers believe that the new technology in jet aircraft will increase crew workload and increase the need for a third crew member.

Asked if they felt that the new technology, which provides for complex back-up systems for aircraft functions, is "foolproof" enough to eliminate the third crew member, 72 percent of the respondents said that a human back-up was still needed.

By a margin of three to one, the respondents said that they felt the new technology would be insufficient should one of the crew members become incapacitated.

NEARLY THREE quarters of all respondents said they thought the presence of a third crew member in the cockpit was worth the extra expense to the passenger, and 89 percent of those surveyed believed that flight engineers and pilots should have a say in the certification of aircraft by the FAA.

"This is not a jobs issue, it is a safety issue," Gill said, noting that the union does not expect to lose any members as a result of the new aircraft.

Men's Clothing Contract Benefits 80,000 Workers

New York—The Clothing & Textile Workers have reached a tentative agreement with the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the U.S. on an 18-month contract covering over 80,000 workers in the men's and boys' tailored apparel industry.

The contract provides a 70-cent per hour increase over the life of the agreement as well as cost-of-living adjustments and substantial improvements in health and welfare benefits. ACTWU members at some 700 companies will be covered by the pact.

Increases of 30 cents per hour on Oct. 1 and 20 cents each on Mar. 2, 1981 and Oct. 1, 1981 will raise the average hourly wage to $5.70 by the end of the contract, ACTWU reported.

A cost-of-living adjustment will also be paid equal to 6 cents an hour for every 1 percent increase over 9.1 percent in the consumer price index between June 1980 and June 1981, capped at 10 cents.

IMPROVEMENTS in health and welfare in the agreement include increased benefits for major medical and hospital expenses, emergency room care, a variety of out-patient services including therapy and laboratory procedures, and assistance with drug or alcohol-related problems.

Although the 18-month agreement is "one of the shortest we've negotiated," ACTWU said the term was agreeable to both the union and management as a way of dealing with the current economic situation and conditions in the industry which has been hurt by imports.

Hospital Union Wins In Third-Try Election

New York—Workers at St. Clare's Hospital here voted 352-205 for representation by District 1199, the health care division of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, capping an organizing effort which spanned nearly 20 years.

The union will represent 663 service and maintenance workers at the Manhattan hospital where job security was the major issue in the campaign along with wages, conditions and the establishment of a grievance procedure. The union had lost elections in 1963 and 1973 in campaigns that were hampered by management's use of outside consultants to thwart organizing.

A Stark Contrast

THE RECORD and program of the Carter Administration—in stark contrast to the platform of the Reagan Party and the congressional history of John Anderson—build upon a firm foundation of democratic liberalism.

Few issues demonstrate the differences between the candidates more clearly than their positions on the minimum wage. Nothing highlights more clearly the future consequences of this election. One of the crucial tasks before us, during the next four years, will be the effort to restore and maintain the real value of the minimum wage. Only one candidate offers the prospect that the task can be accomplished.

We know where President Carter stands. He signed into law the largest minimum wage increase in history.

He understands that the minimum wage is a hard-won pledge by society that every person's labor should yield at least a basic standard of living, without regard to age, sex, race or other extraneous factors. President Carter recognizes that economic competition based on cheap labor brings human exploitation, promotes discrimination, creates a large permanent underclass, breeds mass unemployment by shrinking markets, and demoralizes human society.

Neither Ronald Reagan nor John Anderson understand or accept those very basic propositions.

PRESIDENT CARTER also recognizes the threat posed by the youth subminimum wage proposal. Touted by both Reagan and Anderson as a cheap magic cure-all for teenage unemployment, this scheme is simply a swap of the unemployment of adults for the unemployment of teenagers. It is a gimmick designed to evade the hard issues raised by inadequate training and education, the flight of industry and urban decay, and to run away from the pressing need for real programs addressed to those problems.

John Anderson has repeatedly voted against minimum wage increases and for youth subminimum wages. His record shows no concern for the jobs and welfare of the lowest-paid workers in our society.

RONALD REAGAN carries that posture to a further extreme of hostility to the minimum wage. Twice during this campaign his fangs have shown through the efforts of his advisers to fuzz things over and to, once more, "clarify" into vapor what Reagan really has on his mind.

When Ronald Reagan stated that reductions in the minimum wage are the route to prosperity and employment gains, his real feelings plainly showed. When he said that the minimum wage was the greatest cause of misery and unemployment, he revealed the primitive nature of his perceptions.

And when he chose to make those statements in front of business fat cats, the wires that control him could not be hidden. Those wires extend as well to the hands of the giants of the oil industry.

Those who support Reagan—and those who support his diversionary ally of convenience, John Anderson—would deliver the future of this country to those same hands.

—AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland at the Ladies' Garment Workers convention.

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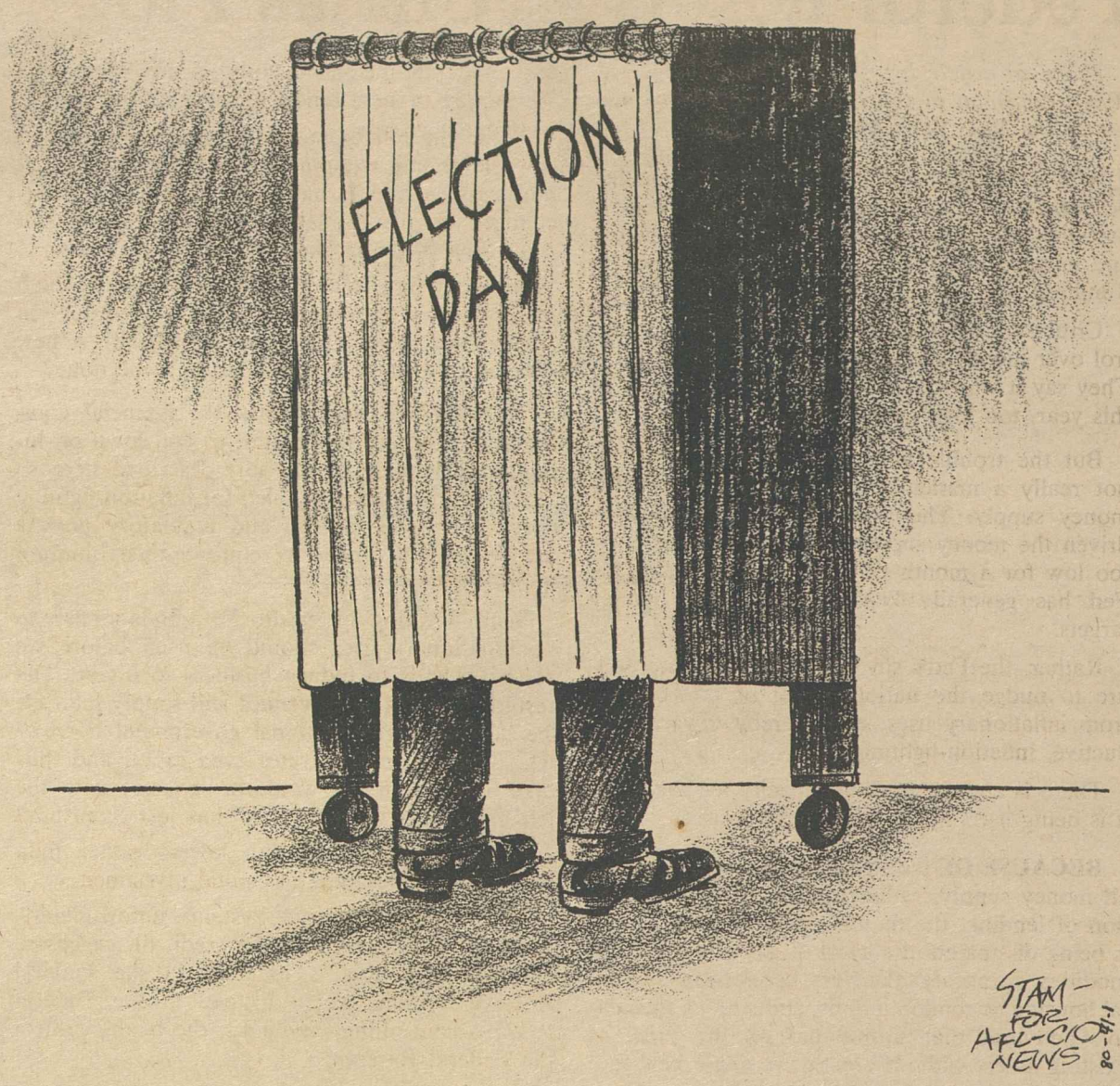
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International Labor Press AFL-CIO CLC Association

The Only Poll That Counts



26,000 Apply for 75 Openings

Long Lines of Job Applicants Show Fallacy of Welfare Myth

By Gus Tyler

IN THIS DAY and age, how many people will turn out for a job that is described as "entry level" and where the pay is between $4 and $6 an hour?

The question is not hypothetical and the answer is not unknown. An unintended test was run recently by the Social Security Administration in Baltimore.

This federal agency announced that there were 75 job openings. Bright and early on a Monday morning, mobs of job seekers began to line up outside three Federal buildings. Some of them waited for three hours to get applications. All in all, some 12,000 folks turned out for these "positions."

But Monday was only the beginning. By week's end, some 26,200 persons had picked up applications for the job.

WHO WERE the people who turned out? Most of them were black. Most of them had found out about the opportunity through the grapevine. In the ghetto, the word spread fast that Uncle Sam had some jobs—at entry level.

The pay wasn't great—but it was employment. So they passed the good news around and they descended upon the Federal buildings like desert wanderers upon an oasis.

The incident recalled a like drama in New York City about a year ago when some jobs were made available for a cleanup in a ghetto area. The response almost turned into a riot. Young men pushed their way to the front of lines, threatening to beat up any one who stood in their way. Others climbed the sides of buildings to break through windows to get an application.

THE TALE of two cities tells the same story, put simply by Jim Brown, a spokesman for the Social Security Administration who was on the scene in Baltimore: "What this proves is what black leaders have been saying for years—people would rather have jobs than be on welfare."

This does not mean that there are no welfare cheats. There are. Nor does it mean that there are not people who would prefer to go through life as loafers rather than toilers. There are such parasites—acclaimed as sports if they are rich and declaimed as bums if they are poor.

Yes, there are bad apples in almost every barrel, whether it is labeled as ghetto, corporation, medicine, law, or even church.

The image of the jobless is often formed from reading or hearing about some family that is living off welfare in sumptuous style. But next time I am exposed to such a story, I will find it difficult to conclude that the grafter is the group because I will have to balance the bummers against the 26,200 people who anguished their way for hours to get a crack at 75 jobs.

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Polish Workers Link Unions and Freedom

There was something immensely invigorating and exciting about the recent strikes by workers in Poland.

What began as a strike for higher wages was transformed into a struggle for democratizing an authoritarian society.

When finally the strike was settled and the workers went back on their jobs, they had succeeded in extracting wide-ranging concessions involving the right to trade unions independent of government controls.

Newly formed Polish free trade unions need the support they are getting from American organized labor, now more than ever.

Workers often strike in the United States to better their economic well-being. But what is sometimes woefully ignored by the press and the public is the commitment of free trade unions to extending democracy. Organized labor has a proud history of fighting to defend and broaden civil and human rights in the United States.

Polish workers understand that unions free of government harassment are a cornerstone of democracy. They know that without strong and free unions, society itself cannot be free.

—From column by Bayard Rustin in the Free Trade Union News.

Ignore Credit-Worthy Needs

Federal Reserve Policies Flop

From an article by Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.), chairman of the House Banking Committee, in the New York Times.

FOR A YEAR now, the Federal Reserve has been dispensing its new wonder drug, control over the money supply. Yet inflation is no better, and unemployment has grown from 6 million to 8 million.

Critics are berating the Fed for its loss of control over money-supply growth in the short term. They say it was too low in the second quarter of this year, too high in the third.

But the trouble with our monetary policy is not really a matter of the total growth of the money supply. The Fed's sin is not in having driven the money supply a bit too high or a bit too low for a month or two. Over the year, the Fed has generally kept to its overall money targets.

Rather, the Fed's sin lies in its continued failure to nudge the nation's pool of credit away from inflationary uses, and thereby toward productive, inflation-fighting uses.

There is enough lending capacity available but it is being used for the wrong purposes.

BECAUSE OF the Fed's fixation with the overall money supply, rather than with the composition of lending, the nation's precious credit pool is being dissipated in a swirl of gambling in commodities, corporate takeovers, conversions of rental housing to condominiums, and similar speculative activities that simply bid up the price of existing assets without creating a single new tool of production.

The Fed sat by while Nelson Bunker Hunt and his associates during February and March got almost a billion dollars' worth of loans—10 percent of all the new lending by the entire banking system—for silver speculation.

Barracudas have replaced beavers in the executive suites of many corporations, which are now fixated on corporate raids rather than new production. Conversion of the nation's scarce supply of rental housing, particularly for low- and moderate-income tenants, is now outpacing the supply of new rental housing.

While the inflationary fever rages, creators of new plants and equipment, house builders, small businessmen and farmers find themselves short-changed on the availability of loan money and priced out of the market by high interest rates.

Bunker Hunt could afford outrageously high interest rates because the prize—a corner on silver—was great. The businessman with a new process to install cannot. What is to be done?

THE FED SHOULD ask the financial community, as a patriotic matter, to cut down on inflationary lending of the sort described here so that credit may be marshaled for inflation-fighting uses. The Fed's reserve and regulatory powers are available if needed to reinforce this voluntary approach.

Such a tilting of credit from inflationary to noninflationary uses should be tried before we enact tax cuts to induce business to invest. The resulting loss of tax revenues will simply increase the deficit, cause additional government borrowing, drive up interest rates even more, and thus take away from the would-be investor with the left hand what the right hand has just given him.

Tilting credit, contrarily, lowers rather than raises the interest rate on capital investment.

The Federal Reserve System, unfortunately, has traditionally declined the credit tilt suggested here. Perhaps this is inherent in the Federal Reserve System, where instead of the Federal Reserve controlling the banks, the banks control the Federal Reserve.

AT LEAST, that was the way Herbert Hoover as Secretary of Commerce in the '20s viewed it. He unsuccessfully fought the Fed for allowing the nation's credit to be siphoned off from productive investment to fuel the stock-market boom that finally led to the great crash.

A half century later, the Fed still resists the credit management that almost every other major central bank uses in one form or another. At the risk of sounding radical, maybe Hoover had a point.

Against Labor's Positions

The Reagan-Anderson Link

RONALD REAGAN and John Anderson, the two Republicans running for President, share the same views on these issues:

- Both opposed federal loan guarantees to save 400,000 jobs at Chrysler and its suppliers.
- Both are against national health insurance.
- Both want to add restrictions to the minimum wage.
- Both opposed the reform of federal labor laws to end management harassment of workers.
- Both support the right of states to legislate "right-to-work" laws, which bar union shops and keep wages low.
- Both favored restrictions on the Federal Trade Commission which protects consumer rights in the marketplace.
- Both oppose controls on rising hospital costs.
- Both opposed funding for the Humphrey-Hawkins full-employment legislation.
- Both supported cutbacks in the federal food-stamp program which helps unemployed or low-income workers.
- Both opposed setting up an Office of Consumer Representation.

—from UAW Washington Report.

U.S. Industrial Base

Revival Keyed to Cooperation

RESTORING the shrinking U.S. industrial base hinges on a partnership among labor, business and government free from management animosity and attacks on unionization, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald declared.

Oswald cited positive steps toward that goal in some local bargaining situations that have shaped a "meaningful role for workers in the determination of the productivity atmosphere in the workplace." But, he stressed, that same kind of attitude and approach must also be set at the national level.

UNLESS CERTAIN business groups change their attitudes, the development of a solid partnership for revitalization could be jeopardized, he warned. These problem areas include the push by the National Association of Manufacturers for a "union-free environment," efforts by some industry leaders to spread open shop laws, and the campaign mounted by the Business Roundtable to kill Labor Law Reform legislation, he said.

Oswald said on Labor News Conference that the economic renewal plan President Carter announced is a good start toward reindustrialization, setting a new national course with a new emphasis on the industrial base of America. He said that the tax change battle shaping up for the next Congress will set a basic tone for the longer-range renewal program. He warned that new across-the-board business tax credits and depreciation speed-ups would allocate large sums to industries and areas where the need is not so great as it is in others.

It would be much better, Oswald asserted, to allocate the same amount, or even more, for other investment incentives directed at particular industrial sectors that most need that kind of help.

Reporters questioning Oswald on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Jerome Cahill of the New York Daily News and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

SOME ENEMIES of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration fly their flags high.

Employer organizations have never liked it, of course, and a few right-wing organizations have been kicking it around for several years, partly as a way to raise money for that and other causes.

For example, the American Conservative Union, organized after the Barry Goldwater debacle in 1964 to keep his philosophy alive, has a special project labeled as clearly as anything could be: "STOP OSHA."

THE CHAIRMAN of ACU is Rep. Robert Bauman, the Maryland Republican who has been the chief objector on the floor of the House to almost anything the Democratic majority tries to do. And the head of its STOP OSHA project is Rep. George Hansen (R), an activist in the right wing from Idaho.

However, not all extremists use such a high flagpole. As the organized right wing gains more experience, it develops clever new techniques for getting its job done, including its anti-labor activities. A prime example comes from an almost unknown group with the high-sounding name of Capital Legal Foundation.

So what is the Capital Legal Foundation? It may want to sound a little like the Supreme Court or the Justice Dept. However, it is actually the latest geographic unit of a national network of lawyers working for corporate clients under the label of "public interest."

This one operates in the nation's capital—hence the name—but the first of its kind was organized a couple of years ago in California by young men from the state Chamber of Commerce. In no time at all, the movement went national, with regional affiliates. Joe Coors is a main supporter in the mountain states.

In its attacks on OSHA, the capital city affiliate has pursued courtsuits to cripple the program that is so valuable to working people across the country. It has taken the employer side in hearings on cancer-causing job conditions, has published material on how employers can do as little as possible under court rulings, and has started monitoring all hearings on OSHA proposals from the employers' point of view.

OFFICERS OF this Washington-based pressure group include top men from the Southern California Gas Co., Ball Corp. of Muncie, Ind., and the 20th Century-Fox Film Corp. The active leader is Admiral William C. Mott, a retired Judge Advocate General of the Navy, and the board chairman is Leslie M. Burgess, Washington manager of the gigantic Fluor Corp. J. Robert Fluor is also chairman of the national legal group.

Meanwhile, back at the plant, the less subtle opponents of OSHA are very much alive and well. The landmark Supreme Court case that clipped the wings of the federal government on many safety and health cases was brought by Ferrol G. Barlow, an Idaho businessman who has been active in the far-right John Birch Society and who was encouraged to bring the suit by his very own congressman—George Hansen, the STOP OSHA leader.

Now, the Birchers had an anti-labor operation before ACU got into it and thought up a trickier name: "NIX ON OSHA."

EITHER WAY, the result would be the same. The chief sponsor of a bill in the House to repeal OSHA (not modify it) is George Hansen. And he is joined by such stalwart right-wingers as John Rousselot (R-Calif.), former public relations director of the Birch Society, and Rep. Steven D. Symms (R-Idaho), who has addressed council meetings of the society and is running against incumbent Democrat Sen. Frank Church.

Ronald Reagan also is a veteran on this issue. In 1975, Reagan declared that "OSHA is a four-letter word that's giving businessmen fits and is helping drive up consumer costs."

Now, in 1980, presidential candidate Reagan must feel he is almost in a position to offer that relief to organized business. It is a prospect that does not bode well for those concerned about health and safety in the workplace.



ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION of U.S. industry depends on cooperation among unions, management and government, including an end to animosity and attacks on unions, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Robert Cooney, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Jerome Cahill, New York Daily News.



JAPANESE AND AMERICAN labor officials sign a joint agreement pledging mutual cooperation in a number of areas of prime concern to their two countries. Signing for the AFL-CIO was Letter Carriers President Vincent R. Sombrotto. Tadanobu Usami, president of the Japanese Confederation of Labor (Domei), signed for his organization.

U.S., Japanese Union Groups Explore Trade, Job Issues

Tokyo—Japanese labor leaders pledged to discuss with their government the threat to international trade relations and the possible worldwide economic dislocation that could result from the flood of Japanese autos to the United States.

At the 12th annual meeting of AFL-CIO and Domei representatives here, Japanese union officials expressed concern over the critical unemployment situation in the American auto industry, and noted that lack of appropriate voluntary restraints on exports to the United States could hinder U.S.-Japan trade. Domei is Japan's AFL-CIO counterpart.

THE JAPANESE said they would discuss the issue with Japan's ministries of labor, foreign affairs, and trade as well as with the prime minister to see what could be done to curb the auto exports.

AFL-CIO representatives pointed out in their meetings with Domei leaders that Japanese auto exports to the United States rose 32 percent in the first half of 1980 over the same period last year to a record 1.2 million vehicles. This represents 22.8 percent of Japan's total production of 5.4 million vehicles, they noted.

In a joint statement signed by the heads of the U.S. and Japanese delegations, Letter Carriers President Vincent R. Sombrotto and Domei President Tadanobu Usami, the conferees agreed on a number of other issues of mutual interest. These included the plight of refugees, energy policy, the activities of multinational companies, international labor, and the world political scene.

BOTH DOMEI and the AFL-CIO agreed that the Soviet Union has repeatedly violated the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, while seeking the benefits of commerce and scientific and cultural exchanges under the accord's other provisions.

They agreed that a strong challenge to the USSR should be mounted at the Nov. 11 meeting of Final Act signators in Madrid.

The joint discussions also delved into the refugee situations in Afghanistan and Indochina, particularly the situation in Cambodia. Both sides pledged to step up their efforts to aid the refugees materially, and influence world public opinion toward a solution to the root causes of the refugee problem.

The conferees expressed admiration for the achievements of Polish workers in their struggle for freedom and an improved standard of living. They affirmed their intention to continue to provide strong support directly, and in collaboration with the international free labor movement, to all such workers struggling against oppression.

The parties agreed to hold their next regular meeting in Washington, D.C., in May 1981.

Wayne Williams Dies, Headed Elevator Union

Orlando, Fla.—President Emeritus R. Wayne Williams of the Elevator Constructors died here on Sept. 12 of a heart attack. He was 67 years old.

Williams, who retired as president of the union in August 1976, began his career with the IUEC in June 1942 when he was initiated into Local 18 in Los Angeles. He became Local 18 business manager, then regional director, and moved on up to the international offices of vice president, assistant to the president, secretary-treasurer, and president in 1966.

Union Coalition

More Accords Reached With Copper Companies

Phoenix—A multi-union coalition bargaining with the copper industry on new contracts reached tentative agreement with seven more companies, and reported progress in talks with those firms that have yet to settle.

The new agreements, which generally follow the lead contract with the Kennecott Corp. reached earlier, are with Phelps Dodge Corp., U.S. Metals, Duval, Amax, Inspiration Consolidated, Cities Service, and White Pine Mining Co. Employees have returned to work at some locations, but elsewhere their return is contingent on the resolution of certain local issues.

About 24,000 workers are covered by the agreements reached thus far. Another 15,000 are affected by talks still under way with the four companies that have not settled—Asarco, Magma, Anamax, and Anaconda—and they remain on strike.

Kennecott, which employs about 9,000, agreed to raise wages by 60 cents an hour over a three-year period. The unions bargaining with the company also retained the cost-of-living escalator clause in the old contract, and defeated the company's attempts to take away a number of previously won benefits.

THE PATTERN settlement also provided for incremental increases between job classifications, an increase in shift premiums, improved hospital, surgical, and health care coverage, higher pension benefits, and revised supplemental unemployment benefits.

The Steelworkers represent about 80 percent of the unionized workers in the copper industry, and USWA Sec.-Treas. Frank S. McKee chairs the National Nonferrous Coordinated Bargaining Committee that has been negotiating with the companies.

Besides the USWA, union organizations that make up the coalition are the Machinists; Operating Engineers; Sheet Metal Workers; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; Boilermakers; Bricklayers; Carpenters; Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Chemical Workers; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Iron Workers; Maintenance of Way Employees; Molders; Office & Professional Employees; Painters; Plumbers & Pipefitters; Railway Carmen; Laborers, and the unaffiliated UAW, Locomotive Engineers, and Teamsters.

Negotiations with the industry opened here and in Albuquerque, N.M., in early May. The unions struck most major firms on July 1, when bargaining reached an impasse. The unions have engaged in coordinated bargaining with the industry since 1967.

Dip in Joblessness Termed Sign of Economic Gain

(Continued from Page 1)

that "unemployment rates usually continue to rise for a few months after an improvement in the economy," indicating that future jobless rates might rise to about the September level. This is because employers tend to hold off hiring until strong recovery signs appear, she noted.

Other economists see the short-term unemployment picture clouded by rising interest rates, which could put the economy on a rocky road in the months ahead. They point to spiraling mortgage interest rates and the threat these pose to the housing recovery that is still in its early stages.

ONE DISTURBING aspect of the BLS report on employment and unemployment was the continuing high level of "discouraged" workers in the country. These are persons who say they want to work but are not looking for jobs because they think they cannot find any. Data for this group, published only quarterly, showed 969,000 Americans in this category last month, an increase of 52,000 since June. Although women and blacks account for a disproportionately large share of the discouraged, the third-quarter advance occurred among men and whites, BLS observed.

The report also showed more workers out of work for longer periods of time. The number of persons unemployed for 27 weeks or more rose 5,000 to 930,000 in September.

The median duration of unemployment, at 8.2 weeks, increased for the fourth month in a row.

Meanwhile, the average workweek for nonfarm workers edged up slightly last month to 35.2 hours from 35.1 hours in August, the second increase since July. The workweek had declined fairly steadily from the beginning of the year through July, when it was 34.9 hours.

Public Employees Upheld On Jobless Aid Protections

(Continued from Page 1)

and the states have failed in their responsibilities to provide this protection."

The Supreme Court also refused to review a related case, in which the 1st Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the Labor Dept.'s decertification of New Hampshire after that state had failed to broaden its unemployment insurance law to include public employees. New Hampshire has since conformed with the standard and been recertified.

ONE OF THE important cases the Supreme Court did vote to review involves the textile industry's challenge to cotton dust standards set by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

Employer groups argued unsuccessfully at the appellate court level that the standards are unnecessarily strict and unreasonably costly to implement.

OSHA and the trade union movement insist they are both attainable and essential to protect hundreds of thousands of workers from byssinosis — the breath-destroying "brown lung" disease caused by inhaling cotton dust. The AFL-CIO, the Industrial Union Dept. and the Clothing & Textile Workers are parties to the case and will participate in the argument to the Supreme Court.

THE CASE IS considered the key test of the Supreme Court's response to industry's insistance that OSHA give greater weight to compliance costs even if that means lowering health protection.

Three months ago, the Supreme Court splintered on the issue of OSHA's benzene exposure standards. A 5-4 majority blocked enforcement of the standard, but only one of the five mentioned cost effectiveness as a factor. The others in the majority held merely that the Labor Dept. hadn't sufficiently documented its assumption that the risk of leukemia would be reduced by making an existing standard more stringent.

Under the cotton dust standards that are being challenged, the textile industry has four years to install engineering controls to limit exposure to 200 micrograms of cotton dust per cubic meter of air in yarn manufacturing, with higher limits in some other operations.

Meanwhile, employers are to furnish workers respirators. If a worker can't wear a respirator for medical reasons, the firm must transfer the worker to another job without loss of pay.

THE STANDARDS have been suspended temporarily—until mid-December—for reasons unconnected with the court test. The Labor Dept. said implementation of the respirator program has been uneven, with some workers unnecessarily burdened and others inadequately protected. OSHA representatives are meeting with employers and unions to develop better guidelines.

In its losing argument to the appellate court, the textile industry had contended that existing standards were adequate and any problems could be dealt with by requiring respirator use.

Building Trades Open Pension Seminar Series

Columbus, Ohio—More than 200 union pension plan trustees from building trades unions in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana attended a two-day seminar on pension fund investment held here by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

The seminar was the first in a series of ten regional meetings scheduled by the department to help pension plan trustees play a larger role in the investment of their plans' assets.

Department President Robert A. Georgine told the participants that there is a growing awareness on the part of unions "that they have no choice, if they are to survive, much less grow, but to demand that their members' deferred wages not be used to undermine their present as well as future economic security."

The next two seminars are scheduled to be held in Boston on Oct. 23-24 and New York, Oct. 27-28. The balance of the regional meetings will be scheduled in early 1981.

States Bordering Mississippi River To Play Critical Role in Election

(Continued from Page 1)

● Iowa (8)—Reagan led in Iowa by as much as 40 percent during the summer, so when the Des Moines Register poll put his September lead at 8 to 10 percent, it was only small consolation for Iowa Democrats.

● Mississippi (7)—Thanks to a new Democratic governor and a better organized effort in the black precincts, Mississippians are predicting a bigger Carter victory than in 1967.

● Arkansas (6)—Carter went ahead early and appears to be maintaining the lead in the state.

The Illinois race has been tightened considerable by Carter campaign visits, with another scheduled for Oct. 13. While Reagan is slightly ahead in the Chicago Tribune polling, a special sample of six legislative districts in a conservative mid-state area showed Carter ahead.

ILLINOIS LABOR officials are cautious about the wide lead the polls are showing for Democratic Senate candidate Alan Dixon but a big Dixon victory could help Carter. Carter could also be aided by a heavy turnout for the state's attorney race in Cook County, where Richard M. Daley, son of the former mayor, is trying to oust a Republican incumbent.

Because of those races, and Carter's visits, Illinois definitely feels the momentum is with Carter.

Missouri Democrats feel Carter's lead is narrow and they're also worried about the right-wing political action committees which are mounting a strident campaign against Democratic Sen. Thomas Eagleton. Gov. Joseph Teasdale is trailing in this rematch with former Republican Gov. Kit Bond.

Missouri has gone Democratic in four of the six presidential races.

Wisconsin's early polling—almost exclusively by the candidates—shows an unusually large undecided vote.

CARTER'S VICTORY in 1976, by a razor-thin 34,000 votes out of more than 2 million cast in Wisconsin, could be partially explained by the presence on his ticket of Mondale, a Minnesota neighbor.

This time, Wisconsin's former Democratic governor Patrick Lucey is the running mate of independent presidential candidate John Anderson, who will cut almost exclusively into the Carter vote.

Gerald Ford got only 42 percent of the Minnesota vote in 1976 and current polls show Reagan as much as 7 to 10 percent behind Carter. The state has voted for every Democratic presidential nominee except McGovern since 1960.

Tennessee is "right now, very close," state AFL-CIO officers say, and they're worried about the high visibility of the Moral Majority, whose leader, Rev. Jerry Falwell has endorsed Reagan.

The Democrats' optimism in Louisiana is based on such factors as a 38-38 tie between Reagan and Carter in a poll of the state's most conservative congressional district. Still, statewide polling shows Carter only slightly ahead.

Carter's Kentucky standing contrasts sharply with the runaway developing for Democratic Sen. Wendell Ford, whose Republican opponent is a former Democrat Mary Louise Foust.

Iowa, the state which propelled Carter to national prominence with its primary caucus turnout for him in 1976, went for Gerald Ford by only 12,900 votes in 1976 while 20,000 votes were polled by independent Eugene McCarthy.

BUT IT may not be that close in Iowa now and labor officials see "trouble" for Carter and some worry of how the state's presidential vote will affect Sen. John Culver, one of the liberal Democrats targeted for defeat by right-wing groups.

The black vote total, especially in the Mississippi Delta, is indispensable to Democrats in carrying the state—as it was for Carter when his 14,000-vote margin in Mississippi put him over the top in 1976.

This time Carter's hopes rest with a big turnout, and the work of the A. Philip Randolph Institute chapters is aimed at a particularly big turnout among blacks. Thanks to an upfront position by Gov. William Winter, Democrats are running a well-organized campaign.

Polls by a Little Rock firm put Carter's late September lead at 8 percent in Arkansas. Two other Democratic incumbents, Gov. Bill Clinton and Sen. Dale Bumpers, were rated even farther ahead. In 1976, Carter's 65 percent of the vote in Arkansas was his highest in any state other than his native Georgia.

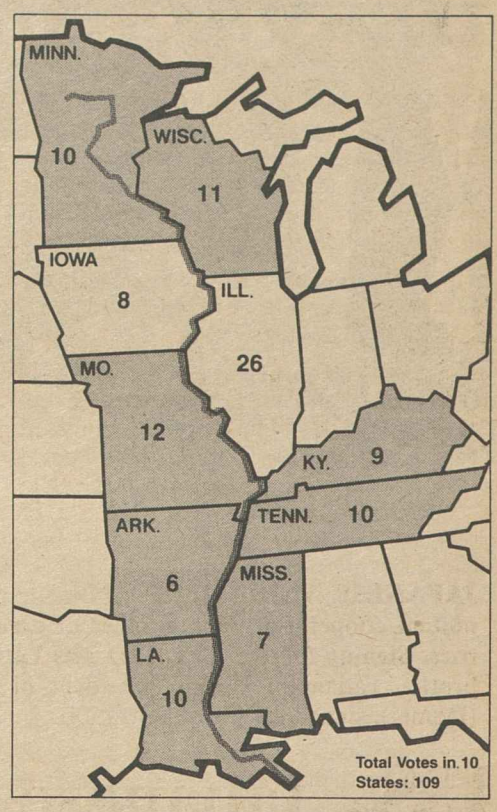
In the 10-state Mississippi Valley then, the 45 electoral votes in the "toss-up" states of Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee match the 45 votes of Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, where Carter may be ahead.

So with that big bloc of 26 electoral votes, Illinois is especially pivotal.

10 Critical States In Mississippi Valley

Numerals are state's total electoral votes

Carried by Carter in 1976:
☐ 8 states with 75 electoral votes



IUD Coalition Seeks Relief From Job-Eroding Imports

(Continued from Page 1)

increased imports of autos and light trucks."

If imports are not limited, Samuel warned, "we will bequeath to future generations a sad rump of an industry that used to provide over 3 million jobs."

In other testimony before the commission:

● Electrical Radio & Machine Workers President David J. Fitzmaurice said IUE membership in auto-related production dropped from 64,000 in late 1978 to 43,000 this year, with many still on the payroll working reduced hours. The layoffs have largely been in communities with other auto-related industries so the chance of finding other employment is slim.

● The executive vice president of the Glass & Ceramic Workers, H. Wayne Yarman said nearly as many workers are on layoff as are currently employed in the principal plants making auto glass.

● President Dominick D'Ambrosio of the Allied Industrial Workers said 17 auto parts shops employing his union's members were closed down over a one-year period, and 12,000 jobs lost.

In Union City, which straddles the Indiana-Ohio border, he testified, the unemployment rate is 30 percent, the county welfare office has had a 530 percent increase in food stamp outlays. And "our members have told us that they have used up their life savings and have had to sell their goods in order to make ends meet."

● Ed Ayoub, assistant to the president of the Steelworkers, stressed that the job-destroying impact of direct steel imports has been greatly magnified by steel imported "in the form of foreign automobiles."

A high portion of the products produced by more than a million members of the Steelworkers are consumed by the auto industry, he noted. "When the auto industry suffers a production decline, the ripple effect has a marked consequence on employment in the industries we represent."

● Rubber Workers President Peter Bommarito said 10 tire plants, employing 12,000 workers, have closed or announced closing plans this year alone—on top of a wave of closing earlier. Nearly as many workers have been laid off at still active plants "with little hope" of being recalled until the auto industry revives.

The industries that have been hurt hardest, Bommarito said, "are critical to the well-being of our economy and to our national security."

● Legislative Director Jerry Thompson of the Machinists spoke of the pattern of plant closings, the geographic concentrations of auto-related unemployment, and said the temporary import relief being sought "is the only effective remedy available."

THE UNION coalition submitted a detailed brief to the ITC, reflecting the experience of all of the unions affected.

In addition to those that testified, the coalition includes the Aluminum Workers; Boilermakers; Carpenters; Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers; Chemical Workers; Clothing & Textile Workers; Communications Workers; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Flint Glass Workers; Furniture Workers; Iron Workers; Molders; Mechanics Educational Society; Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Painters; Paperworkers; Pattern Makers; Plumbers & Pipefitters; Pottery Workers; Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union; Service Employees; Sheet Metal Workers, and Upholsterers.

Leaders of Building Trades Visit Synthetic Fuels Project

Vail, Colo.—A first-hand look into synthetic fuels development highlighted the quarterly meeting of the general board of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. held here.

The sessions included briefings on the process of extracting not only oil from shale rock, but also valuable metals, gasses and other usable elements.

The board, made up of presidents of AFL-CIO building trades unions, participated in an aerial inspection of a major synthetic fuels project in western Colorado.

The multi-billion dollar project is a joint venture of Exxon Corp. and Tosco, a synthetic fuels development company. When it is fully operational, the project is expected to produce nearly two million barrels of oil a day from shale, Tosco officials told the union presidents.

The BCTD officers also inspected the site of a permanent city near Parachute, Colo. which is being designed to eliminate the hazards of the "boom town" atmosphere which has accompanied other major construction projects and to diminish the strain on local communities and services such projects can cause.

PLANS FOR the town call for adequate housing, schools, hospitals, transportation and public services to support over 20,000 people, company officials said, making it attractive as a permanent residence for workers and their families who come to Colorado to build the synfuels plant.

BCTD President Robert A. Georgine, noting the many jobs that will be created by synfuels projects, said that his department and its affiliates, "have been pushing hard to establish a meaningful synthetic fuels role in the United States' efforts toward energy independence."

"This was a valuable opportunity to see the beginning and the potential of such an undertaking," Georgine said.

Participants in the inspection tour included Georgine; BCTD Sec.-Treas. Joseph F. Maloney; and presidents of affiliated unions: Andrew T. Haas, Asbestos Workers; Harold J. Buoy, Boilermakers; John T. Joyce, Bricklayers; William Konyha, Carpenters; Everett A. Treadway, Elevator Constructors; J. C. Turner, Operating Engineers; John H. Lyons, Iron Workers; Angelo Fosco, Laborers; Pascal di James, Marble Polishers; Joseph T. Power, Plasterers; Roy E. Johnson, Roofers; and Martin J. Ward, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; as well as John J. Donlon, secretary of the Colorado Building Trades Council.

Two Fired Stevens Workers Finally Collect Back Wages

Easthampton, Mass.—Seven months after it was ordered to do so, the anti-union J. P. Stevens & Co. antied up a total of $31,445 in accrued back pay for two workers illegally fired at its plant here.

Kenneth Cross received $15,482 and Gary Wallace was paid $15,963, after social security and income taxes were deducted. The two men, who worked as molders at Stevens's Elastomeric & Plastic Products, Inc., plant here when they were fired for union activities in 1976, also were offered reinstatement to their former jobs but refused.

THE BACK PAY awards climaxed another in a long list of cases in which Stevens has unsuccessfully sought to evade the consequences of wilfully violating its workers' rights by protracted legal maneuvers before the National Labor Relations Board and the courts.

The charges against the firm originally were brought by the Rubber Workers because the two workers were fired for union activities on URW's behalf. The Clothing & Textile Workers, which has been engaged in a bitter struggle with Stevens for years, took over the case at the request of the URW. The Easthampton plant is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Stevens.

AN NLRB administrative law judge found Stevens guilty in 1978 of "discriminatorily terminating" Wallace and Cross for their union activities, "unlawfully interrogating" other employees about union activities, and "creating the impression that such activities . . . were under surveil'ance." In his decision, the judge ordered Stevens to reinstate Wallace and Cross, and "make them whole for any loss of pay."

True to form, Stevens tried to delay implementation of the order and a later ruling by the full NLRB by appealing to the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va. The three-judge federal court last February directed full enforcement of the NLRB order, along with a sweeping, nationwide cease-and-desist order involving all Stevens plants.

House Votes to Repeal 34-Year-Old Restraint On Musicians Union

A labor-supported bill to repeal the infamous 1946 Lea Act passed the House shortly before adjournment, and the American Federation of Musicians is mounting a strong effort to win Senate approval in the post-election session of Congress.

No House member spoke against the bill and the repealer was approved by a one-sided voice vote.

The Lea Act was passed at the urging of radio station owners, who touted it as an "anti-racketeering" measure. It imposed criminal penalties for efforts to "compel" or "coerce" stations to maintain studio orchestras, to pay fees for the use of recorded music, or to employ more persons than "needed" for a job.

IT LED TO a court decision that curtailed picketing of broadcasting stations and Rep. Robert T. Matsui (D-Calif.) told the House during the discussion of the bill that it has had "a chilling effect on musicians' and actors' freedom of expression" and impaired their rights to negotiate for "legal goals of job security, fair wages and recognition."

The Musicians, supported by the AFL-CIO and the Dept. for Professional Employees, have kept up a steady pressure for repeal. One obstacle has been that the Lea Act is contained in the massive Communications Act, which Congress in recent years has been striving to overhaul.

When the omnibus revision of the Communications Act became bogged down, the House Commerce Committee agreed to move the Lea Act repeal to the House floor as a separate bill.

The repeal bill's chief sponsor was the late John M. Slack (D-W.Va.), from the home district of Ned Guthrie, chairman of the AFM's National Committee for Repeal of the Lea Act. Rep. Ronald M. Mottl (D-Ohio), who served as floor manager of the bill, termed its passage a tribute to Slack's memory. Another West Virginian, Commerce Committee Chairman Harley O. Staggers, helped get it on the crowded House agenda for action before adjournment.

House members who took the floor to discuss the legislation agreed that it served no current purpose and imposed restrictions on picketing and inhibitions on bargaining on musicians in the broadcast fields that are not imposed on other labor groups.

ILLEGAL ACTIONS outlawed by the bill are also prohibited under other criminal statutes that don't apply solely to musicians, and Taft-Hartley restrictions overlap other portions of the bill.

The House committee report termed the 1946 law "inconsistent with national labor policy."

In other late action on bills of special concern to the trade union movement, Congress gave final approval to:

- Legislation prohibiting federal, state and local police to search newsrooms and offices of other organizations engaged in activities protected by the free speech First Amendment with very limited exceptions under court warrant. The ban would also apply to seizure of "work products" of news organizations.

The Newspaper Guild supported the legislation, which was intended to counter a 1978 Supreme Court decision upholding the search of a college newspaper office. However, the Guild's preference was for a stronger versions of the bill originally reported by the House Judiciary Committee, which would have similarly protected against police searches all citizens not suspected of criminal involvement.

- Legislation that temporarily shuffles the formula for allocating the Social Security tax between the Old Age & Survivors Insurance trust fund and the Disability Insurance trust fund so that both funds would be in closer balance. Nothing in the legislation changes the amount of the payroll tax on workers or employers.

Both measures had Administration support.

When Congress returns on Nov. 12, it will be the first "lame duck" session since 1974.

The term "lame duck" refers to the fact that those taking part in the post-election session will include House and Senate members who were defeated for re-election or did not seek another term.



FIRST AGREEMENT between a national union and the American Red Cross to promote a blood donors' program is signed by Clothing & Textile Workers Vice President Joyce Miller and Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, ARC vice president for blood services with the endorsement of AFL-CIO Community Service Director Walter G. Davis. Under the terms of the national pact, ACTWU and the Red Cross will cooperate on a program to encourage blood donations by union members and spur wider use of Red Cross blood services.

Wholesale Price Index Posts First Decline in Four Years

Wholesale-level producer prices, which had been rising at an annual rate of more than 20 percent in July and August, fell by two-tenths of 1 percent in September, the first decline for any month in four and a half years, the government reported.

Most of the drop was due to a turnaround in food prices, which declined two-tenths of 1 percent after very large rises the two previous months. The rest of the drop accounted for sharply lower prices for motor vehicles, as car and truck manufacturers closed out the 1980 model year by offering across-the-board discounts. Energy costs also dipped slightly last month.

In reporting the lower wholesale prices, which are later reflected at the retail level, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said that the drop was the first since a three-tenths of 1 percent decline in February 1976. Prices for finished goods increased 1.7 percent in July and 1.5 percent in August.

Without inclusion of the motor vehicle discounts, the government's producer price index for finished goods—goods that are ready for sale to retailers—would have shown an increase of four-tenths of 1 percent last month, BLS Commissioner Janet Norward told the congressional Joint Economic Committee. Even that would have compared favorably with the July-August performance.

BEFORE SEASONAL adjustment for price fluctuations, the producer price index for finished goods stood at 12.8 percent above the September 1979 level. The over-the-month improvement also was reflected in BLS's two other producer price indexes, for intermediate goods and for crude goods.

Lower food and grain prices figured importantly in both of the latter indexes. The index for intermediate goods—commodities that require further processing before they become finished goods—rose by six-tenths of 1 percent compared with an increase of 1 percent in August. Crude goods, such as raw cotton, hides and skins, rose 1.3 percent after soaring 5.7 percent the month before.

The two-tenths of 1 percent drop in food prices accounted for almost two-thirds of the overall decline in producer prices for finished goods, and contrasted with increases of 3.8 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively, in July and August.

Kirkland Assails GAO Report on Wage Act

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland expressed "indignation" at a one-sided report by the General Accounting Office and urged the Labor Dept. not to cave in to pressure to suspend enforcement of prevailing wage requirements of the Service Contract Act.

Kirkland wrote Comptroller General Elmer B. Staats to protest the GAO's uncritical reliance on industry sources to support its recommendation that the Service Contract Act should not be applied to maintenance contracts for computers and telecommunications equipment.

The GAO recommended that Congress exclude such contracts from coverage of the prevailing wage law and said the Labor Dept. should exempt high-technology support services from enforcement pending action by Congress.

KIRKLAND SHARPLY protested the GAO's departure from its normal policy of soliciting the comments of the Labor Dept. before releasing a report criticizing the department's position—and of refusing to meet with an AFL-CIO economist, John Zalusky, to hear the position of the trade union movement.

The GAO report said that the agency didn't follow its "normal practice" of obtaining comments in advance of releasing its report "at the request of the House Committee on Government Operations."

In its report, the GAO said 18 corporations it contacted claimed that it would be expremely costly and disruptive of business operations and merit pay systems to comply with the Service Contract Act—even though all the Labor Dept. has thus far imposed is a simple requirement that the companies not pay workers on government contracts less than they pay to workers providing the same type of services to their commercial customers.

Further, the GAO said contracting difficulties have developed at 42 of 114 federal agency installations where information was available "because contractors refused to accept contracts subject to the Act." It cited various subterfuges some government agencies have engaged in to avoid coverage of their contractors.

IN A SEPARATE letter to Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, Kirkland said announcement by several corporations that they would refuse to accept any government contracts subject to the prevailing wage law "sounded like blackmail then and still sounds that way to me."

Kirkland noted that "the history of labor standards legislation is one of plugging loopholes. The Service Contract Act, Davis-Bacon Act and Walsh-Healey Act were designed to form a network of protective labor laws ensuring that government contracting would not result in wage cutting," he noted.

The Davis-Bacon Act requires prevailing wages for construction contracts, Walsh-Healey covers contracts for production of goods, and the Service Contract Act was passed in 1965 to cover employees of firms providing services to government agencies and installations.

IT WAS AMENDED in 1976, Kirkland stressed, to ensure coverage of white collar employees and technicians—"the very group that industry interests would seek to exempt." Further, he noted, "many of the industry groups pressuring for the exemption are the same groups which opposed the law in the first place."

In his letter to Comptroller General Staats, who is the head of the General Accounting Office, Kirkland said the "inadequacy" of the GAO's report reflects the failure "to explore the views of those in the best position to know the facts—the interested unions and their members."

Fairness, he urged, would require "recalling this report and conducting a study in the open where interested parties will have an opportunity to comment."

2 More Unions Back Re-Election of Carter

Two more unions urged the re-election of President Carter in statements pointing up the sharp contrast with his Republican challenger, Ronald Reagan.

The executive council of the Transport Workers termed the difference between the record and positions of the presidential candidates on key issues for workers and their families "real and deep."

It urged TWU divisions and locals "to do everything in their power to help secure the re-election of Carter and Mondale."

In a message published in the monthly magazine of the Maintenance of Way Employees, President O. M. Berge urged members to vote for Carter and labor-endorsed candidates for Congress.

"On every issue important to us," he declared, "Jimmy Carter is with us. On those issues, Ronald Reagan is against us."

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Kirkland Assails Reagan's Ploy To Disguise Anti-Union Record

AFL-CIO News

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Cites Candidate's Position Opposing Key Labor Goals

Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan has camouflaged his public record on labor issues in an obvious attempt to fool union members into supporting his candidacy, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland charged.

Kirkland quoted positions repeatedly taken by Reagan that clearly contradict views ascribed to him in a new brochure that the Reagan campaign is using to appeal to workers.

LABOR SEC. Ray Marshall also expressed "outrage" at what he termed Reagan's "deceptive flip-flop" on the issues.

Reagan's mid-campaign conversion from foe to supporter of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, the Davis-Bacon Act and other worker protection laws just isn't credible, Marshall insisted.

Kirkland compared Reagan's record with the campaign pamphlet's claims.

Thus, Reagan is now quoted as giving a flat "No" to the question of whether he would seek or support repeal of OSHA, the job safety and health law.

But in a Mar. 31, 1980, interview with Business Week magazine, Reagan said "Amen" to the suggestion for repeal. He "questioned seriously" whether the law was needed since "companies don't want a highly skilled employee injured." And, according to Reagan, if the law were repealed "significant private and governmental resources would be saved and an agency perceived primarily as a tool of government harassment would be eliminated."

As for Reagan's claimed record as a supporter of job safety programs when he was governor of California, Kirkland noted that job safety inspectors were cut by 10 percent during the first two years of Reagan's term while during the same period the number of disabling work injuries rose 17-fold.

ON THE issue of subjecting unions to antitrust laws, Kirkland stressed that "the right of workers to organize free trade unions rests on the principle that human labor is not a commodity to be bought, sold or controlled by employers." Before labor was exempt from the antitrust laws,

(Continued on Page 8)



GET-TOGETHER IN BOSTON brought Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and his wife Joan to an airport welcome for President Carter, followed by a campaign swing through the city in which Kennedy pressed support for Carter's re-election.

Carter Presses Issues Of Peace, Jobs, Energy

By Rex Hardesty

St. Louis—President Carter started the final three weeks of his campaign for re-election with a clear theme of peace abroad and jobs at home—with enough secure energy sources to maintain those jobs for years to come.

The energy theme was emphasized by a Carter stop in Illinois at a highly productive Mine Workers' coal mine. There, Carter stressed that the war between Iran and Iraq would cut world oil supplies about 4 million barrels per day, the same as during the Iran revolution when the Persian Gulf was most recently disrupted by crisis.

"But this time, you won't see long gas lines and fears of worse," Carter said. "Our country is ready. For the first time in history, America now has a national energy policy. It's working and we're improving our energy security every day."

IN CONTRAST, Carter read the statement of his Republican opponent, Ronald Reagan, at the time a windfall profits tax was proposed for oil companies. Reagan said: "What needs to be done is for the government to repeal the energy legislation, and then turn the industry loose."

That technique, of quoting Reagan and posing "on the one hand" and "on the other hand" alternatives brought into sharp focus the issues for the remainder of the campaign. Carter used it throughout the campaign trip to New York, where he spoke of his Administration's commitment to Israel, at the Illinois mine and at a town meeting at the University of Missouri, St. Louis.

Using the contrast of his record with his opponent's often startling remarks, Carter sharply delineated the candidates' differences on the conduct of foreign affairs.

"The nation is not likely to be brought into war just because there's a change in Presidents," Carter said. But Reagan has said he wants "nuclear superiority," Carter pointed out, and that is a sharp departure in U.S. policy since every President since Truman has advocated balance, not "superiority."

THE CARTER contrast theme was reiterated at virtually every stop by a "two futures for America" pamphlet put out by the Food & Commercial Workers, whose members from Local 1500 in New York were instrumental in helping Carter over-

(Continued on Page 8)

Phony 'Seniors' Group Surfaces For Campaign

By John R. Oravec

Its name is the National Alliance of Senior Citizens, Inc., and it purports to have the interests of older Americans at heart.

But considering the positions it takes against legislation to enhance federal programs for the elderly and members of Congress who support these measures, the alliance is something else.

JACOB CLAYMAN, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, describes the alliance as a "phony right-wing front group" that is attempting to mislead the elderly into voting against their own best interests in a number of key congressional races.

"The name chosen by this paper organization is so similar to the National

(Continued on Page 8)

The Reagan Record (Cont.)

Keep Them from Voting

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland has called on Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan to repudiate a campaign strategy of discouraging union members from voting in the November election.

"No responsible political leader in America should base his or her campaign on discouraging any segment of the population from voting," Kirkland said. "Such a strategy strikes at the heart of our democratic system."

Kirkland's protest was prompted by a New York Times story quoting Michael Balzano, a former Nixon Administration official now traveling with the Reagan campaign as a "labor adviser."

BALZANO IS described as the principal author of a controversial Reagan campaign pamphlet aimed at union members. The leaflet appears to contradict longstanding Reagan positions on key issues.

The Times article quotes Balzano as saying that the Reagan campaign strategy is to minimize the union vote in key states.

"I want them to stay at home," he is quoted. "I don't want them to vote."

Kirkland sent a telegram to Reagan urging him to "publicly and emphatically renounce such a strategy and to take actions in your campaign that would encourage the greatest possible turnout on Election Day."

HE REMINDED Reagan that "the labor movement has from its origins urged union members to exercise their right to vote, regardless of whom they intend to support." Further, workers fought long and hard for the right to vote and for legislation extending that right to women and minorities, he pointed out.

It is "reprehensible," Kirkland said, that anyone on the personal staff of a presidential candidate would "brag about efforts to discourage any citizens from voting."

The Reagan Record (Cont.)

Ignorance on Pension Funds

Ronald Reagan showed his "colossal ignorance" of the private pension system when he lashed out at a proposal to encourage pension fund investments that would generate jobs and build up the economy, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said.

President Carter's program for reindustrialization of America looks to pension funds as an important potential for private-sector investment.

BUT REAGAN, in a recent speech at Birmingham, Ala., painted the Carter proposal as somehow jeopardizing the retirement income of workers.

As a starter, Kirkland said, Reagan should know that pension benefits are protected by a federal insurance program and that the half-a-trillion dollars in pension funds are the largest single source of private capital.

President Carter's proposal, which Kirkland said the AFL-CIO supports, would set up "an industrial development authority which would appeal to pension funds through attractive interest rates and loan guarantees, and the assurance that they would be devoted to the support and expansion of jobs in this country."

KIRKLAND stressed that "no fund would be required to join any program: President Carter's proposal is not mandatory."

But participation would be in the best interests of the nation and its workers, Kirkland pointed out. At present, most pension funds are invested solely at the discretion of management. Over the past 10 years they have produced a rate of return "less than the interest rate on savings accounts during the same period," Kirkland noted.

EVEN WORSE, he said, pension funds have been invested in the overseas operations of multinational corporations, "thus

(Continued on Page 7)

Carter Gaining in New England States

By James M. Shevis

President Carter is engaged in a tough fight for the 37 electoral votes of the New England states but a study of the political landscape there finds him picking up strength in the final weeks of the 1980 campaign.

Massachusetts, the centerpiece of the six-state area, is the big prize with its 14 electoral votes. It has been the most Democratic state in recent presidential elections, and the President ordinarily would not have to worry about his chances. But Illinois Congressman John Anderson's independent candidacy cuts Carter badly in the state.

SOME OBSERVERS last summer even thought that Anderson might carry Massachusetts. He has strong appeal among the state's many college students, and his volunteers have waged a vigorous registration drive to boost the student vote.

It appears now, though, that the state is tilting toward Carter and that he will emerge the winner on Nov. 4. A Cambridge Survey Research poll of 1,200 union members taken in the first week of October showed Carter leading, with Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan a close second and Anderson a distant third.

The poll, commissioned by the Massachusetts State AFL-CIO, gave Carter high marks on issues affecting working people.

Reagan is pinning his hopes on a surge to Anderson that would take liberal votes from Carter, plus a falling away among blue-collar workers from their traditional Democratic roots.

ASIDE FROM the presidential race, major attention has been focused on the contest that pits State Rep. Barney Frank (D) against Republican Richard A. Jones for the House seat being vacated by five-term incumbent Robert F. Drinan. Frank has established a liberal record on a wide variety of issues.

In the 11 other congressional districts in the state, the incumbents are favored, with COPE-backed Rep. Nicholas Mavroules (D) in the 6th District facing the strongest challenge from Republican Thomas H. Trimarco.

Elsewhere in New England, here's how the political picture looked in mid-October:

CONNECTICUT — A COPE poll showed Carter leading Reagan, but Anderson is very strong here, and may drain enough votes from the President to make the race close. Carter lost the state narrowly—53 to 47 percent—in 1976. Registered Democrats outnumber Republicans 619,000 to 403,000, but there are 544,000 independents who will determine the winner of the state's eight electoral votes.

'Here Comes One!'



In a standout Senate race, Rep. Christopher Dodd (D) is leading former New York Sen. James L. Buckley in the race for retiring Democrat Abraham A. Ribicoff's seat. Buckley, an ultra-conservative, is spending freely in a campaign attacking Dodd as an anti-defense, pro-Carter House member. But Dodd's smooth, relaxed style, plus his well known name (the late Sen. Thomas J. Dodd from Connecticut was his father) rate highly with the electorate.

Democrats expect to hold Dodd's House seat with former state Rep. Samuel Gejdenson, a liberal in the same mold as Dodd and 6th District Rep. Toby Moffett. State Sen. Joseph I. Lieberman (D) may have a tougher time in the 3rd District where he and former State Sen. Lawrence J. DeNardis (R) are vying for the seat of Rep. Robert N. Giaimo (D), who is retiring. COPE, which rates the contest a tossup, has endorsed both Gejdenson and Lieberman.

RHODE ISLAND — A Democratic stronghold, Rhode Island is expected to give its four electoral votes to Carter as it did in 1976, but Anderson could be a crucial factor. Gov. J. Joseph Garrahy (D) is favored to win re-election to a third term over Providence Mayor Vincent A. Cianci (R). In House races, incumbent Fernand J. St Germain (D) appears safe as he seeks a 10th term, but Rep. Edward P. Beard (D) is in a close rematch with Claudine Schneider (R).

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Solid for Reagan, the Granite State is one of the few states where Republicans enjoy a registration advantage. This is making life more difficult for incumbent Sen. John A. Durkin (D) in his re-election bid against former state Atty. Gen. Warren Rudman (R).

Durkin has a generally liberal, pro-union voting record. He has attacked Soviet expansionism and has called for creation of a special Senate committee to investigate the huge profits of multinational oil firms. No clear favorite has emerged as yet.

In the state's other key race, polls showed Gov. Hugh Gallen (D) leading ex-Gov. Meldrim Thomson, Jr. (R) in a rematch of their 1978 contest. On labor issues, Gallen has come out strongly in support of binding arbitration of public employee disputes and has said he would veto any proposed "right-to-work" legislation or repeal of the prevailing wage law.

In the two House races, incumbent Norman E. D'Amours (D) is expected to win a fourth term despite a stiff challenge from former state Rep. Marshall W. Cobleigh (R). Judd Gregg (R), the son of former Gov. Hugh Gregg, is leading Nashua Mayor Maurice L. Arel (D) to succeed retiring Rep. James C. Cleveland (R).

VERMONT — Tradition gives Reagan the edge over Carter, but Anderson appears to be draining away the votes of many moderate Republicans. Sen. Patrick J. Leahy, who became the state's first Democratic senator in 1974, is favored in his re-election bid against former state banking and insurance commissioner Stewart Ledbetter, despite heavy funding of the latter's campaign by the National Republican Senatorial Committee.

In the gubernatorial contest, incumbent Richard A. Snelling has a good chance to become the first Republican in Vermont to win three terms. But his opponent, state Atty. Gen. M. Jerome Diamond (D), is mounting a strong challenge knocking Snelling's positions on energy, jobs, and the economy.

MAINE—State COPE officials are optimistic that Maine's four electoral votes will go to Carter despite the state's reputation as a Republican bastion. In 1976, Carter came within 5,000 votes of victory. The President's appointment of Edmund S. Muskie as Secretary of State has helped him. The former senator is an institution in Maine politics. The state's two House seats are expected to remain in the GOP column, however.

'Hit List' Backlash Aiding Culver, McGovern

By Susan Dunlop

Active, upbeat campaigns by Sen. John Culver (D-Iowa) and Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.) are major focal points of the election campaign in the farm and plains states of the nation's heartland and are improving both candidates' chances for winning re-election.

Culver and McGovern are major targets of the National Conservative Political Action Committee and numerous other right-wing political "hit lists." Recent polls show both pulling even with challengers who have been backed by heavy spending from out-of-state conservative organizations and single-issue groups.

IN HOUSE RACES in the region—encompassing Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota—state COPE officials are cautiously optimistic but are reluctant to characterize more than a few races as "safe."

In the presidential campaign, polls currently show President Carter trailing Ronald Reagan except in Minnesota, the home state of Vice President Mondale. The region has 37 electoral votes.

IOWA—National attention has been focused on Culver's bid for re-election over conservative Republican Rep. Charles Grassley. Culver has been able to gain ground by exposing Grassley's ultra-conservative backers and his conservative voting record.

In House races, labor-endorsed Democrat Lynn Cutler is given a good chance of winning the seat vacated by Grassley, although the seat has been a Republican stronghold. Party voter registration is nearly even in the district, and labor votes will be a factor.

While incumbent Democratic Rep. Neal Smith is running a strong campaign in the 4th District and is expected to win, Rep. Tom Harkins has a strong challenge in the 5th. He is emphasizing his record of constituent services.

KANSAS—Tough, conservative Republican Robert Dole is considered likely to win re-election to the Senate, but in Kansas House races, COPE-endorsed Sam Keys is campaigning strongly against incumbent Jim Jeffries in the 2nd District. Late polls indicated the race was even with Keys closing a 27-point gap from earlier in the year. Another Republican incumbent, Larry Winn, Jr., could be unseated by Dan Watkins, a skilled professional political strategist who has been active in the state's Democratic party and who won COPE endorsement.

In the state's 4th District, incumbent Democrat Dan Glickman, is likely to repeat his solid victory of 1978, again with labor backing.

MINNESOTA—The presence of Mondale at the top of the Democratic ticket is expected to add momentum to the campaigns of that party's candidates here in congressional and state races.

The outlook is favorable for COPE-backed Democratic incumbents Bruce Vento and Martin Sabo in the state's 4th and 5th Districts, and incumbent, labor-endorsed Democrat James Oberstar appears headed for re-election by a substantial margin in the 8th District.

COPE-endorsed Archie Baumann has come up against a very strong challenge for the open seat in the 6th District from Republican Vin Weber who is running a saturation advertising campaign with strong backing from conservative groups.

A rematch of the close 1978 race is on in the state's 7th District between labor-endorsed Gene Wenstrom and incumbent Republican Arlan Strangeland. Wenstrom lost by only a 3-percent margin in the last election and has been waging an agressive campaign.

NEBRASKA — A late newspaper poll has COPE-endorsed Democrat Richard Fellman running even with Omaha businessman Hal Daub for the seat in the state's 2nd District being vacated by Democrat John J. Cavanaugh.

In the state's 1st and 3rd Districts, labor-backed Democrats Rex Story and Stan Ditus are facing uphill battles against well-entrenched Republican incumbents.

NORTH DAKOTA—Incumbent Democratic Gov. Arthur A. Link has won labor's backing for re-election to his third term, but his slim, 51 percent win in the 1976 race has left him vulnerable to a challenge from the state's attorney general, Allen I. Olsen, who is running on his reputation as a tough, conservative prosecutor.

Democrat Kent Johanneson is in an uphill battle in his bid for the state's open Senate seat against Republican Congressman Mark Andrews.

The House seat being vacated by Andrews is not being automatically handed to another Republican, however, despite the state's traditionally conservative history. State Tax Commissioner Byron L. Dorgan has labor's support and is currently the favorite to beat right-wing Republican challenger Jim Smykowski. Dorgan gained popularity when he backed a program which increased taxation of out-of-state corporations.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Right-wing attacks on McGovern appear to be backfiring, with a recent poll showing him closing fast on Republican Rep. James Abdnor, the recipient of massive contributions from NCPAC and many single-issue political action funds. NCPAC has announced it is stopping its operations in the race, and McGovern has gained ground with a strong campaign against conservative "outsiders."

Neither of the state's two House seats is considered safe for labor-endorsed candidates. In the 1st District, incumbent Democrat Tom Daschle, won by a slim 139 votes in his first bid in 1978, and he is being chased hard by State Rep. Bart Kull, a well-known former television newscaster. Daschle also is the target of several single-issue groups, but he is emphasizing his strong record of constituent services.

In the 2nd District seat being vacated by Abdnor, Republican Clint Roberts, former state secretary of agriculture, appears to be in the lead over labor-backed Democrat Kenneth D. Stofferahn.

'Zero Tariff' Seen Eroding Industry Base

Tariff concessions that weaken America's industrial base can do lasting damage to the nation's economy and national security, the AFL-CIO warned.

Research Director Rudy Oswald expressed the AFL-CIO's concerns in separate letters to the Office of Industrial Mobilization in the Commerce Dept. and to a staff subcommittee in the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative.

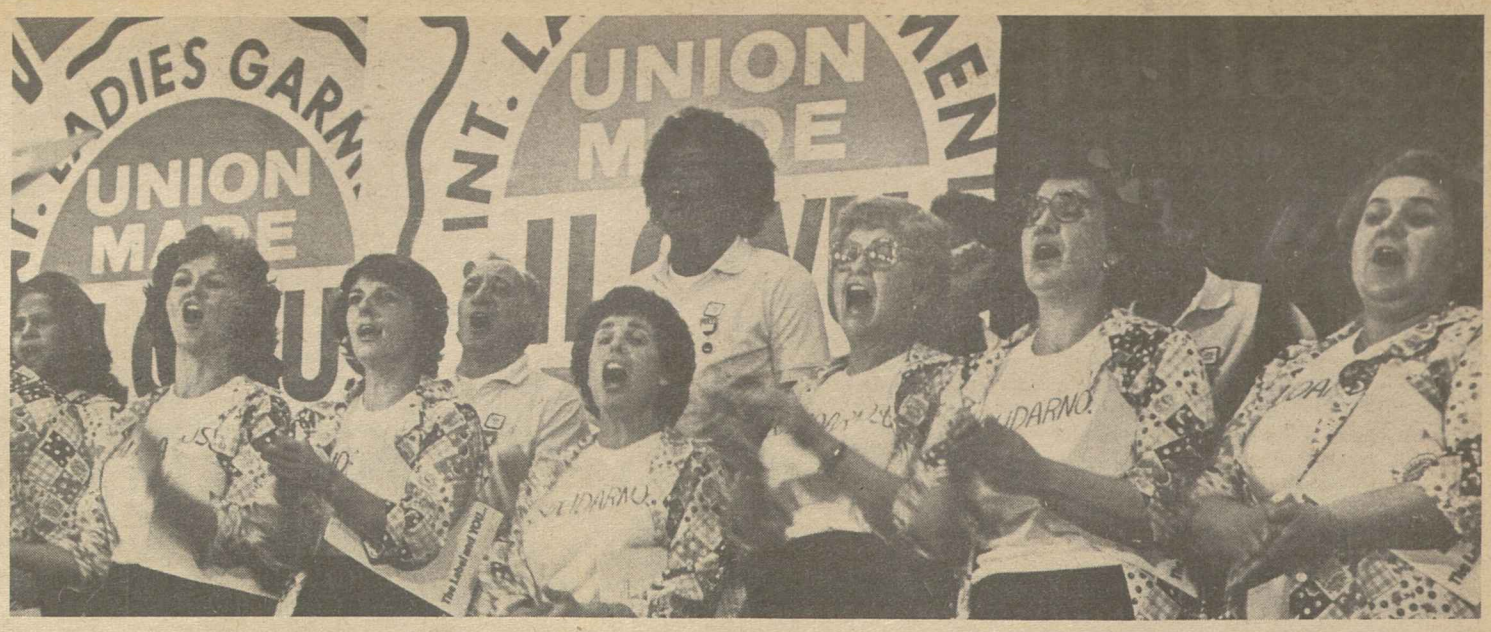
Oswald submitted AFL-CIO suggestions for strengthening specific regulations to reflect the importance of retaining and expanding industrial skills to the national security. In the past, he said, "the effect of imports on labor and labor skills has not been sufficiently emphasized."

The AFL-CIO letter to the trade agency included objections to the "zero tariff" preference that has resulted in rising imports of goods competing with U.S. products under the guise of assisting "developing" countries.

MOST OF THE imports have come from the most advanced of the eligible nations, Oswald noted, chiefly Taiwan, Hong Kong, Korea, Brazil and Mexico, and the benefits of the duty-free preference go largely to industrial firms rather than to development programs.

In addition to the tariff revenue loss—estimated at $540 million last year—the United States has had to provide adjustment assistance benefits and other forms of help to U.S. workers whose jobs have been sacrificed.

The concept of special privilege to foreign exporters should be reviewed, Oswald urged, and more appropriate means used to assist developing nations.



UNION LABEL CHORUS of the Ladies' Garment Workers belts out a rendition of Solidarity Forever at the recent ILGWU convention. The singers wore T-shirts bearing the word Solidarnosc—Polish for solidarity—as a symbol of support for the developing free labor movement in Poland. The shirts were made by ILGWU members in Pennsylvania and silkscreened by members of the Clothing & Textile Workers in New York.

Senate Contests in Colorado, Idaho Prime Focus in Mountain States

By Allen Y. Zack

While fellow westerner Ronald Reagan is a heavy favorite to capture the 22 electoral votes from the Rocky Mountain states, most of the attention of the region's voters is focused on the Senate fights in Colorado and Idaho.

Right-wing groups made no secret of their intention to defeat Sen. Frank Church (D) and for nearly two years have flooded Idaho with vicious anti-Church literature and advertising.

But the strength of the challenge to Sen. Gary Hart (D) in Colorado is somewhat of a surprise.

Hart's Republican opponent, Sec. of State Mary Estill Buchanon, is riding a crest of momentum developed as a result of her successful primary campaign despite conservative efforts to deny her even a spot on the primary ballot.

The right wing dominates the Republican Party structure in Colorado, and Buchanon only gained access to the ballot by a court decision just five days before the election. Unifying the much-maligned moderates in the Colorado GOP and attracting a sympathy vote for her struggles against the entrenched conservatives enabled Buchanon to gain the nomination.

The apparent Reagan sweep of the Mountain States seems of little value to GOP candidates, with Democrats expected to hold on to governors' seats in Utah and Montana.

A state-by-state summary of the political scene in the Rocky Mountain region:

COLORADO — With seven electoral votes and a growing population due to development of new energy sources, Colorado is the biggest plum for presidential candidates. Reagan's lead appears solid at this point.

In the Senate contest, the Republican Party and right-wing groups began a spirited attack on Hart's voting record on the morning after the primary, and conservative fund-raising specialists adopted Buchanon. The result of their efforts was an early lead for Buchanon.

Hart, who has a 76 percent COPE voting record, has substantially closed the deficit in the preliminary polls. One factor that could aid Hart is the fragile nature of the unity theme Republicans are sounding, as strong conservatives resent Buchanon's support for ratification of ERA.

Two members of Congress with good labor voting records, Reps. Patricia Schroeder and Timothy Wirth, both Denver Democrats, traditionally face tough reelection fights but appear in good shape this year.

The Republicans are concentrating their efforts on defeating first-term Democratic Rep. Ray Kogovsek of Pueblo. Kogovsek has a 76 percent COPE voting record. He faces State Sen. Harold McCormick, who came within 366 votes of beating Kogovsek in 1978.

COPE-endorsed Polly Baca Barragan is currently running behind former State Sen. Hank Brown (R) in the contest to replace retiring Rep. James P. Johnson (R). Rep. Ken Dramer (R) of Colorado Springs appears headed for an easy re-election victory.

IDAHO — Only the size of Reagan's margin is in doubt, and that could become a significant factor in the close senatorial race.

Both Church, who has the COPE endorsement, and his Republican challenger, Rep. Steven Symms, have spent heavily. But the contest has produced fireworks in addition to huge campaign expenses.

Symms initially benefited from strong support from conservative organizations, who have long coveted Church's defeat. But Symms also received negative publicity when fallacious materials from his so-called "independent" supporters were withdrawn. He is also attempting to shake ties with silver speculator Nelson Bunker Hunt.

Church, an excellent campaigner, is now leading in some polls, but the race is considered "too close to call."

Democrats have a chance to pick up Symms' House seat with Glenn Nichols, the former director of the state Dept. of Employment Security. Strong support from labor is credited with making the race close, but state Sen. Larry Craig (R), a rancher, is still favored.

MONTANA — Despite the state's tradition as the most progressive in the region, Reagan is favored to win Montana's four electoral votes. But his victory is not expected to have any coattail effect.

Lt. Gov. Ted Schwinden, a Democrat who is endorsed by COPE, defeated the incumbent governor, Thomas Judge, in the primary, but Judge is now campaigning for Schwinden, who developed a strong grassroots strategy for the primary victory.

He is expected to defeat Republican State Rep. Jack Ramirez of Billings who renounced the support of right-to-workers. Ramirez is running an aggressive campaign, but is having difficulty expaining his close ties with corporations that have long sought to dominate politics in the state.

No change is expected in the House races.

UTAH — The presidential race is no contest, but Sen. Jake Garn (R) is facing a tougher-than-expected challenge from Dan Berman, who has scored points by lashing out at Garn as a tool of special interests. Berman charged that Garn introduced legislation to benefit the banking industry and has received large honoraria and campaign contributions in return.

Democratic Gov. Scott M. Matheson, an extremely popular governor, should overcome his opponent and the predicted Reagan sweep.

In the House races, Rep. Gunn McKay (D) is facing another stiff challenge after a cliff-hanger in 1978. Targeted for defeat by Republicans and ultra-conservatives, McKay is running on his record of bringing military construction to the district, which is heavily dependent upon defense facilities. His opponent, State House Speaker James V. Hansen, is using standard Republican materials attacking McKay as doing too little to cut federal spending. McKay is currently favored, but the outcome will be very close.

WYOMING — Not even strong support from Democratic Gov. Ed Herschler is expected to carry the state for President Carter, and Rep. Dick Cheney (R) is heavily favored to retain the at-large House seat.

Kirkland Cites Wide Support For Carter Among Workers

Milwaukee—Wage earners will support the Carter-Mondale ticket in the voting booths because of the President's favorable record on key issues affecting workers, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland predicted.

Kirkland told the 800 delegates to the Wisconsin AFL-CIO convention that workers will not be duped by Ronald Reagan's overtures to blue-collar voters no matter how the Republican nominee tries to skirt his anti-labor positions.

REAGAN, he warned, is an ardent advocate "of every measure designed to undermine the gains won by working people."

Citing Reagan's long opposition to job safety, prevailing wage rates for construction workers, unemployment compensation and full employment legislation, Kirkland described Reagan as the "candidate in sneakers tip-toeing around the issues so as not to alarm working people."

Unlike Reagan, "Carter has been with us all the way" on matters vital to the interests of working people, Kirkland noted. He reminded delegates that much remains undone on labor's agenda, listing such key goals as national health insurance, labor law reform, revitalization of the cities, rebuilding the nation's industrial base and ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

BUT UNDER a Reagan administration, social progress will be put on the back burner, he said, warning that if Reagan is elected, "We'll have our hands full keeping the ship afloat."

That point was stressed by Vice President Mondale, who told the convention that Reagan is attempting to make Americans forget about his long record of opposition to social progress and his frequent advocacy of using armed force to solve international problems.

Kirkland said the re-election of the Carter-Mondale ticket would not in itself be enough to guarantee progress. "We must elect tried and true friends to the House and Senate," he said.

HE DESCRIBED Wisconsin's Democratic Sen. Gaylord Nelson as high in that category because of his outstanding voting record on legislation vital to workers. Nelson is facing a stiff challenge from former Rep. Robert W. Kasten, Jr., an advocate of "right-to-work" legislation.

Responding to questions at a press conference, Kirkland said he was not concerned about Reagan's lead in a recent Associated Press-NBC poll, noting that the large number of undecided voters will be the decisive factor in the outcome of the election.

In outlining the AFL-CIO's position on industrial revitalization, Kirkland reiterated labor's opposition to across-the-board tax breaks on investments and accelerated depreciation writeoffs. He said incentives to encourage investment should be handled on a case-by-case basis.

Kirkland said Reagan's proposal for broad tax cuts is unworkable and "heavily titled toward corporations and the rich."

EARLIER IN HIS convention address, Kirkland observed that it was a bitter irony that Reagan, a former union president, has turned out to be a "right-wing mouthpiece for big business." He also called attention to Reagan's role as a hired anti-union propagandist for the General Electric Co. when the firm was going through its worst years of labor relations.

Kirkland urged delegates to support efforts of Polish workers who are struggling to maintain hard-won union rights. He said the Poles are an inspiration to workers everywhere, including those in the United States who are afraid to join unions.

And although many conservatives like Reagan express support for union rights in Poland, Kirkland observed, they ignore the plight of American workers struggling against bitter employer resistance to exercise their right to join unions.

Cynical Politics

WHY BOTHER TO VOTE? That's the cynical attitude the Reagan campaign strategists have deliberately set out to foster among union members.

Reagan's "labor adviser" described the Election Day game plan with unusual frankness in a recent newspaper interview.

As for union members, he said, "I want them to stay at home. I don't want them to vote."

In some circles such a strategy might be considered smart politics. We think it is dangerous politics, very dangerous.

THIS ELECTION is important to all Americans, not least to the trade union movement. But the democratic process is even more important.

The AFL-CIO and the large majority of its affiliated unions have endorsed the Carter-Mondale ticket and the congressional candidates most likely to support the programs that labor has urged.

Throughout the campaign the federation has sought to spell out the issues that led to the endorsements and to differentiate between the campaign statements of the candidates and their past positions and voting records. Some union members will support other positions and support other candidates. We hope they will go to the polls and vote their convictions.

ELECTIONS SHOULD not be won or lost on apathy. This nation can survive the election of candidates such as Reagan better than it can the withering away of democratic participation in the selection of our leaders.

From its origins, the American trade union movement has fought to enlarge the franchise. It has battled against property qualifications for voting, for extension of ballots to women, and for striking down all of the artificial barriers that had been used to disenfranchise blacks and other minorities. It has worked also to eliminate less obvious barriers to voting, such as the stringent residency requirements that effectively disenfranchised a large part of the population.

If there is one common theme that all unions have shared, even when there was disagreement over political choices, it has been the importance of labor's get-out-the-vote effort.

COPE PUBLICATIONS have hammered away at the importance of even a single vote, and in every election there are contests so close that a switch of one vote in a thousand would change the outcome.

That's labor's position in this election, and it will be labor's position in the next election, and in every election after that.

Whether it be an election for union office, for a town council or for the presidency of the United States, failure to vote sends only one message. And it's not a healthy one. It says, "I don't give a damn, not just about the choice of candidates but about the democratic system."

It says, "let someone else decide for me."

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'They Just Won't Fit!'



Output Linked to Higher Wages

Study Cites Unions as Spur To U.S. Lead in Productivity

By Gus Tyler

QUESTION: In what country do workers turn out the most per hour?

The answer you are most likely to hear is Japan or Germany. But the answer will be wrong.

The correct answer is—the United States.

Here on page 58 of the Joint Economic Report for 1979, put out by the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress, is a listing of the comparative "productivity" of seven major industrial powers. Here's the way they line up:

IF YOU USE U.S. output per worker per hour as a standard by calling it 100, then next in line is Canada with 91.6, France with 84.7, West Germany with 79.1, Japan with 62.2, United Kingdom with 55.1, and Italy with 54.3.

These facts may come as a shock to you because there has been so much talk about how countries like Germany and Japan are surpassing the United States in output per worker per hour. The popular question is, why are we lagging in productivity?

A much more proper question would be, why are we at the top of the world in what each worker is able to turn out?

ONE ANSWER to this last question comes from two economists, Richard B. Freeman and James L. Medoff, who have just completed a study for the National Bureau of Economic Research, entitled "The Two Faces of Unionism."

Their conclusion is that unions appear to be responsible for higher output per worker. On the average, productivity in manufacturing is from 20 to 25 percent higher in unionized establishments than in comparable non-union firms in the same industry.

"In manufacturing," reads the study, "productivity in the organized sector appears to be substantially higher than in the unorganized sector, by an amount that could roughly offset the increase in total costs attributable to higher union wages."

QUESTION: Why should productivity be higher in union plants? Answer: For the same reason that productivity in the United States has for many generations been higher than in other countries; namely, higher wages.

High wages spur productivity in two ways:

First, if the wage is high, the employer must find ways to get the well-paid worker to turn out more. Since there are limits to driving the worker, American management has used its ingenuity to come up with techniques to improve output per worker.

SECOND, in a high-wage country, there is a large internal market, since the average worker has income with which to buy. The presence of such a massive home market is an incentive for mass production—with all the efficiencies that come from large scale manufacture.

This axiom—high wages spur high productivity—has been true since colonial days in our land and, if Freeman and Medoff are to be believed, it is still true today.

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'We Must Re-Elect President Carter...'

I will campaign across the Commonwealth and across the country for Democratic candidates at every level, for the defeat of Ronald Reagan, and for the re-election of Jimmy Carter as President of the United States.

At our national convention, we built a platform we can be proud of, because it stands, as our party always has, for working men and women and for the common people who make America great.

We can be proud that the Democratic platform pledges jobs as the first priority of our economic policy. . . .

So let us refuse the advice of those who tell us to lower our sights, to turn back the clock, and to turn aside from the effort to move our country forward. . . .

Together, in every part of this land, we must re-elect Jimmy Carter as President of the United States.

—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy at the Massachusetts AFL-CIO convention, Boston, Oct. 9, 1980.

The Reagan Record

'We Know Expediency When We See It'

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland issued the following statement on Ronald Reagan's record on labor issues:

IN THE LAST FEW DAYS, Ronald Reagan has attempted to fool workers into believing he supports the cause of American workers and their unions.

But Ronald Reagan is not fooling anyone with one vaguely worded campaign pamphlet. We know which side he is on.

The words in one slick political brochure cannot obscure the record of 25 years:

Antitrust Laws

The right of workers to organize free trade unions rests on the principle that human labor is not a commodity to be bought, sold or controlled by employers, speculators, labor contractors or anyone but workers themselves. Yet, Reagan has endorsed the goal of the most viciously anti-labor employers to overturn this principle and subject workers' organizations to the antitrust laws designed to protect consumers from business cartels and monopolies.

THE REAL REAGAN: "We should look very closely at whether they (unions) should not be bound, as business is, by the antitrust laws. Labor has become so powerful and, bargaining on an industry-wide basis as they do, I've thought for some time they should be subject to the restraints that are imposed on industry and business." —*Speech at St. Mary's College, South Bend, Ind., Apr. 23, 1980.*

CANDIDATE REAGAN: "No." A Sept. 16, 1980, position paper declares: "Governor Reagan opposes extending antitrust laws as applied to labor unions."

What Reagan does not say is that unions are covered by antitrust laws for conspiring with employers to restrain trade or fix prices. His sweeping proposal, however, would wipe out the ability of unions to bargain with large employers.

Davis-Bacon

The Davis-Bacon Act, which requires employers to pay the prevailing rate of wage to workers on government construction programs, was passed by Republicans during the Depression to curb the practice of unfair employers who recruited non-union workers in low-wage areas to underbid local companies paying fair wages.

THE REAL REAGAN: "Davis-Bacon, in case you are not familiar with it, is the program which forces contractors doing government jobs to pay artificially high wages everywhere in the country."—*Reagan radio commentary, July 1978.*

CANDIDATE REAGAN: "Governor Reagan would not seek repeal of the (Davis-Bacon) Act. He supports construction workers' right to fair conditions. However he would insist on tightening up the administration of the Act so that the true prevailing wage rate in an area would apply to any project affected by the Act."—*Campaign leaflet, October 1980.*

This deceitfully worded statement does not hide the fact that what Mr. Reagan proposes would severely undercut the wages of construction workers and threaten their livelihoods. Congress has wisely rejected proposals similar to Mr. Reagan's repeatedly in the past few years. In fact, his latest pamphlet is different from a Sept. 16, 1980, position paper which says that "the law sometimes raises the costs of public works in some areas so high that needed projects, such as new hospitals and schools, cannot be built."

Job Safety and Health

The Occupational Safety & Health Act is the worker's first line of defense against death, injury and job-related disease in the workplace. It was passed in 1970 because of generations of evidence that some employers would never voluntarily provide safe, clean working conditions without the force of federal law. These employers, careless of workers' lives and resentful of the cost of protecting them, seek OSHA's repeal.

THE REAL REAGAN: "I question seriously (the need for) OSHA. Companies don't want a highly skilled employee injured."—*Quoted in Business Week, Mar. 31, 1980.*

"Safety and health in the workplace would not suffer noticeably (from repeal of OSHA). Significant private and governmental resources would be saved and an agency perceived primarily as a tool of government harassment would be eliminated."

(Of a proposal to repeal OSHA) "Amen!"—*Interview in Business Week, Mar. 31, 1980.*

CANDIDATE REAGAN: ". . . would not repeal, but rather would work to reform OSHA to strengthen its ability to reduce job-related accidents and to eliminate unnecessary regulations which decrease health and productivity and hamper the economy."—*Reagan position paper, Sept. 16, 1980.*

"His record as California's chief executive in strong support of Cal-OSHA demonstrates his continuing commitment to insuring safety in the workplace."—*Campaign leaflet, October 1980.*

What, exactly, was that record? Here are the facts:

Reagan cut back Cal-OSHA job safety inspectors by 10 percent during his first two years as governor. In the same period, the number of disabling work injuries in the state increased by 17-fold. In September 1970, Reagan vetoed a bill to make mandatory, rather than voluntary, investigations of complaints of unsafe conditions.

Full Employment

The Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act of 1978 establishes a full-employment economy as a national goal. Putting strongest emphasis on building jobs in private industry, it provides supplemental public-employment programs and training programs.

THE REAL REAGAN: (The Humphrey-Hawkins Act is) "a fiasco." "Washington will be able to decide where you'll work, what kind of work you'll do, what you'll get paid, what you'll produce and what the product will sell for."—*Washington Post interview, Oct. 23, 1976.*

(Adoption of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill by Congress) "would regulate us to a point that has not been seen outside of socialist countries." — *New Orleans Times-Picayune, Jan. 21, 1978.*

CANDIDATE REAGAN: "Reagan as President of the United States will work towards a job for every American."—*Campaign leaflet, October 1980.*

But the fact is that his program relies on large tax cuts for the wealthy and big business with no guarantees those tax cuts will be used to provide jobs for unemployed workers.

Minimum Wage

The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 establishes a federal minimum wage to provide "minimum standards of living necessary for health, efficiency and well-being of workers" which, in practice, works out to bare subsistence.

THE REAL REAGAN: "The minimum wage has caused more misery and unemployment than anything since the Great Depression."—*Wall Street Journal, Jan. 30, 1980.*

"I think labor has supported the minimum wage actually to kind of keep a monopoly to itself and to its own membership at a much higher standard of living." —*Los Angeles Times, Mar. 6, 1980.*

CANDIDATE REAGAN: "Enactment of the youth differential (a subminimum wage for young workers) would increase employment opportunities for youth and minorities . . . (it) would provide special help to those entering the workforce for the first time who lack the training, skills and education necessary to earn the legal minimum wage."—*Reagan position paper, Sept. 16, 1980.*

The fact that his campaign staff has excised from the position paper Reagan's views on the minimum wage does not answer what he would do on needed minimum wage increases. Rather, his youth subminimum proposal would lead to higher adult unemployment as employers greedy to save a few pennies would fire the parent to hire the child.

Labor Law Reform

Reagan opposed the Labor Law Reform Act, which aimed to curb illegal actions by unfair employers to deny their employees the right to join or form unions guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act. He has consistently supported compulsory open-shop laws aimed at weakening unions.

THE REAL REAGAN: "I Favor Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, permitting states to outlaw the union shop."—*Los Angeles Times, Feb. 1, 1966.*

"I would find myself tending to support the right-to-work law if it were proposed in my own state."—*GOP debate, Columbia, S.C., February 1980.*

". . . The so-called labor reform . . . is a bill that should be defeated. . . . It really is going to put the government in competition—or in cooperation with the hierarchy of organized labor in forcing compulsory unionism on a great many people."—*CBS "Face the Nation," May 14, 1978.*

CANDIDATE REAGAN: "Why is Governor Reagan being subjected to false charges of anti-unionism? . . . Governor Reagan is NOT anti-union."—*Campaign leaflet, October 1980.*

The answer to that question is the Reagan record, itself.

Collective Bargaining

For public employees and farm workers, both excluded from the protection of the National Labor Relations Act, organizing is in most cases an uphill fight against anti-union employers, and collective bargaining is doubly difficult to achieve.

THE REAL REAGAN: "VETOED" a bill extending collective bargaining rights to teachers.

"VETOED" a bill providing grievance procedures for state college and university teachers.

CANDIDATE REAGAN: "Governor Reagan supports collective bargaining rights for public employees." —*Reagan position paper, Sept. 16, 1980.*

"He always believed in treating employees of the state with the utmost fairness possible."—*Campaign leaflet, October 1980.*

The facts are that when Mr. Reagan had the opportunity to support collective bargaining, he opposed it.

* * *

We in the American labor movement are no strangers to quadrennial courtship by political chameleons. We know expediency when we see it.

In reviewing his record, we do believe what Ronald Reagan told the Wall Street Journal in November 1979: "I'm too old to change my views." Or as Reagan was quoted in the Washington Post on Oct. 10, 1980: "How could I change my positions?"

Basic Election Issue

Social Service Progress at Stake

THE FUTURE of improvements in health and social services rests on the outcome of the November election, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman said on Labor News Conference, broadcast weekly over Mutual radio.

President Carter's commitment has helped produce important gains in social security financing, food stamps, mental health and other areas, Seidman said, but the emphasis on budget-balancing has held up progress in child health care, extended benefits for long-term jobless, welfare reform and other programs. He said there are sharp differences between the party platforms, and the positions of President Carter and Ronald Reagan pose a clear choice between progress and stalemate or setback.

Seidman cited the contrast between the candidates on social security. He noted that while Carter has pushed for "decent benefits" and moved to strengthen the financial base of the program, Reagan has said that he favors scrapping social security and replacing it with some kind of private program. The Republican nominee's approach would be "absolute catastrophe for the elderly, disabled and orphans," who have been protected by this system for more than 40 years, he asserted.

Seidman said long-delayed action on the kind of hospital cost-containment legislation urged by President Carter should be a high priority in the next Congress. That, he said, is the most effective way, in the short term, to curb rising health care costs.

In the long term, Seidman stressed, comprehensive national health insurance is the only way to hold down those costs. He warned that the election of Reagan and a conservative Congress would probably be "a sort of death knell, for the time being" for the kind of national health insurance program that "all of the polls taken in recent years" show most Americans want.

House Vote on Jobless Aid Extension

In the battle over extended unemployment benefits before Congress adjourned, House Republicans sought to limit the supplemental program to a smaller group of states by ending the present national trigger. The GOP motion was beaten, 268-138.

On labor's scorecard, right votes (R) against weakening the legislation were cast by 229 Democrats and 39 Republicans. Voting wrong (W) on the Sept. 30 rollcall were 109 Republicans and 29 Democrats.

Numerals show congressional districts; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Nichols (D) R
4. Bevill (D) R
5. Flippo (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) R
7. Shelby (D) R

ALASKA
AL Young (R) W

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Stump (D) W
4. Rudd (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) R
2. Bethune (R) W
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Anthony (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Johnson (D) R
2. Clausen (R) R
3. Matsui (D) R
4. Fazio (D) R
5. Burton, John L. (D) R
6. Burton, Phillip (D) R
7. Miller (D) R
8. Dellums (D) R
9. Stark (D) R
10. Edwards (D) R
11. Royer (R) W
12. McCloskey (R) W
13. Mineta (D) R
14. Shumway (R) W
15. Coelho (D) R
16. Panetta (D) R
17. Pashayan (R) W
18. Thomas (R) W
19. Lagomarsino (R) W
20. Goldwater (R) W
21. Corman (D) R
22. Moorhead (R) W
23. Beilenson (D) R
24. Waxman (D) R
25. Roybal (D) R
26. Rousselot (R) W
27. Dornan (R) W
28. Dixon (D) A
29. Hawkins (D) R
30. Danielson (D) R
31. Wilson, C. H. (D) R
32. Anderson (D) R
33. Grisham (R) R
34. Lungren (R) W
35. Lloyd (D) R
36. Brown (D) R
37. Lewis (R) R
38. Patterson (D) R
39. Dannemeyer (R) W
40. Badham (R) PW
41. Wilson, Bob (R) W
42. Van Deerlin (D) R
43. Burgener (R) R

COLORADO
1. Schroeder (D) R
2. Wirth (D) R
3. Kogovsek (D) R
4. Johnson (R) W
5. Kramer (R) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Cotter (D) R
2. Dodd (D) A
3. Giaimo (D) W
4. McKinney (R) W
5. Ratchford (D) R
6. Moffett (D) R

DELAWARE
AL Evans (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Hutto (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) A
3. Bennett (D) R
4. Chappell (D) R
5. Kelly (R) R
6. Young (R) W
7. Gibbons (D) W
8. Ireland (D) W
9. Nelson (D) R
10. Bafalis (R) W
11. Mica (D) W
12. Stack (D) R
13. Lehman (D) R
14. Pepper (D) A
15. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Ginn (D) R
2. Mathis (D) R
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Levitas (D) W
5. Fowler (D) R
6. Gingrich (R) W
7. McDonald (D) W
8. Evans (D) W
9. Jenkins (D) W
10. Barnard (D) W

HAWAII
1. Heftel (D) R
2. Akaka (D) R

IDAHO
1. Symms (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
1. Stewart (D) R
2. Murphy (D) R
3. Russo (D) W
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Fary (D) R
6. Hyde (R) W
7. Collins (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Porter (R) W
11. Annunzio (D) R
12. Crane, Philip (R) W
13. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Corcoran (R) W
16. Anderson (R) A
17. O'Brien (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Madigan (R) W
22. Crane, Dan (R) W
23. Price (D) R
24. Simon (D) R

INDIANA
1. Benjamin (D) R
2. Fithian (D) R
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Quayle (R) R
5. Hillis (R) W
6. Evans (D) R
7. Myers (R) W
8. Deckard (R) R
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Sharp (D) R
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Leach (R) W
2. Tauke (R) W
3. Grassley (R) A
4. Smith (D) R
5. Harkin (D) R
6. Bedell (D) R

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Jeffries (R) W
3. Winn (R) W
4. Glickman (D) W
5. Whittaker (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Hubbard (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Mazzoli (D) R
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Hopkins (R) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Livingston (R) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Tauzin (D) R
4. Leach (D) A
5. Huckaby (D) W
6. Moore (R) W
7. Breaux (D) R
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Emery (R) W
2. Snowe (R) R

MARYLAND
1. Bauman (R) R
2. Long (D) R
3. Mikulski (D) R
4. Holt (R) R
5. Spellman (D) R
6. Byron (D) R
7. Mitchell (D) PR
8. Barnes (D) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Early (D) R
4. Drinan (D) R
5. Shannon (D) A
6. Mavroules (D) R
7. Markey (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) Speaker
9. Moakley (D) R
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Donnelly (D) R
12. Studds (D) R

MICHIGAN
1. Conyers (D) R
2. Pursell (R) R
3. Wolpe (D) R
4. Stockman (R) W
5. Sawyer (R) W
6. Carr (D) R
7. Kildee (D) R
8. Traxler (D) R
9. Vander Jagt (R) A
10. Albosta (D) R
11. Davis (R) R
12. Bonior (D) R
13. Vacancy
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Brodhead (D) R
18. Blanchard (D) R
19. Broomfield (R) R

MINNESOTA
1. Erdahl (R) W
2. Hagedorn (R) W
3. Frenzel (R) W
4. Vento (D) R
5. Sabo (D) R
6. Nolan (D) A
7. Stangeland (R) W
8. Oberstar (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Whitten (D) R
2. Bowen (D) R
3. Montgomery (D) W
4. Hinson (R) W
5. Lott (R) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Young (D) R
3. Gephardt (D) R
4. Skelton (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Coleman (R) W
7. Taylor (R) W
8. Ichord (D) A
9. Volkmer (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Williams (D) R
2. Marlenee (R) R

NEBRASKA
1. Bereuter (R) W
2. Cavanaugh (D) R
3. Smith (R) W

NEVADA
AL Santini (D) R

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. D'Amours (D) R
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Florio (D) R
2. Hughes (D) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Fenwick (R) W
6. Forsythe (R) W
7. Maguire (D) R
8. Roe (D) R
9. Hollenbeck (R) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Rinaldo (R) R
13. Courter (R) W
14. Guarini (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Vacancy

NEW YORK
1. Carney (R) R
2. Downey (D) R
3. Ambro (D) R
4. Lent (R) R
5. Wydler (R) W
6. Wolff (D) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Ferraro (D) R
10. Biaggi (D) R
11. Scheuer (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Solarz (D) R
14. Richmond (D) R
15. Zeferetti (D) R
16. Holtzman (D) A
17. Murphy (D) R
18. Green (R) R
19. Rangel (D) R
20. Weiss (D) R
21. Garcia (D) R
22. Bingham (D) R
23. Peyser (D) R
24. Ottinger (D) R
25. Fish (R) PR
26. Gilman (R) R
27. McHugh (D) R
28. Stratton (D) R
29. Solomon (R) A
30. McEwen (R) W
31. Mitchell (R) R
32. Hanley (D) R
33. Lee (R) W
34. Horton (R) R
35. Conable (R) W
36. LaFalce (D) R
37. Nowak (D) R
38. Kemp (R) R
39. Lundine (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Whitley (D) R
4. Andrews (D) R
5. Neal (D) R
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Rose (D) R
8. Hefner (D) R
9. Martin (R) A
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Gudger (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Andrews (R) R

OHIO
1. Gradison (R) W
2. Luken (D) R
3. Hall (D) R
4. Guyer (R) R
5. Latta (R) R
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Kindness (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Pease (D) R
14. Seiberling (D) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Regula (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Applegate (D) R
19. Williams (R) R
20. Oakar (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Mottl (D) R

OKLAHOMA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Synar (D) R
3. Watkins (D) R
4. Steed (D) A
5. Edwards (R) W
6. English (D) W

OREGON
1. AuCoin (D) R
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Duncan (D) R
4. Weaver (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Myers (D) A
2. Gray (D) R
3. Lederer (D) R
4. Dougherty (R) R
5. Schulze (R) A
6. Yatron (D) W
7. Edgar (D) R
8. Kostmayer (D) R
9. Shuster (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Musto (D) R
12. Murtha (D) R
13. Coughlin (R) A
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Ritter (R) R
16. Walker (R) W
17. Ertel (D) W
18. Walgren (D) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) W
21. Bailey (D) R
22. Murphy (D) R
23. Clinger (R) W
24. Marks (R) R
25. Atkinson (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Beard (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Davis (D) R
2. Spence (R) W
3. Derrick (D) R
4. Campbell (R) W
5. Holland (D) R
6. Jenrette (D) A

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Daschle (D) R
2. Abdnor (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) R
2. Duncan (R) R
3. Bouquard (D) R
4. Gore (D) R
5. Boner (D) R
6. Beard (R) W
7. Jones (D) R
8. Ford (D) R

TEXAS
1. Hall (D) W
2. Wilson (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) A
5. Mattox (D) R
6. Gramm (D) W
7. Archer (R) PW
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Leath (D) W
12. Wright (D) A
13. Hightower (D) R
14. Wyatt (D) W
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) R
17. Stenholm (D) W
18. Leland (D) R
19. Hance (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Loeffler (R) W
22. Paul (R) W
23. Kazen (D) R
24. Frost (D) R

UTAH
1. McKay (D) R
2. Marriott (R) W

VERMONT
AL Jeffords (R) R

VIRGINIA
1. Trible (R) W
2. Whitehurst (R) A
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Daniel, Robert (R) W
5. Daniel, Dan (D) W
6. Butler (R) W
7. Robinson (R) W
8. Harris (D) R
9. Wampler (R) R
10. Fisher (D) R

WASHINGTON
1. Pritchard (R) W
2. Swift (D) R
3. Bonker (D) R
4. McCormack (D) R
5. Foley (D) R
6. Dicks (D) R
7. Lowry (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Hutchinson (D) R
4. Rahall (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Aspin (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Baldus (D) R
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Petri (R) R
7. Obey (D) R
8. Roth (R) W
9. Sensenbrenner (R) W

WYOMING
AL Cheney (R) W

To Bolster U.S.-Flag Shipping

Maritime Union Pushes Cargo-Sharing Concept

St. Louis—The National Maritime Union's 18th convention called for legislation to strengthen the U.S.-flag merchant mamine by improving bilateral cargo-sharing arrangements and pledged to work for political candidates who support such measures.

The 300 delegates attending the sessions voted to urge the government to endorse and work for the acceptance of the code adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade & Development and other bilateral agreements. The code, which has been accepted by countries participating in the UN conference, requires cargo sharing of 40 percent for each of the trading partners and 20 percent for third-flag countries.

THE CONVENTION also called for a national cargo equity preference program requiring that U.S.-flag ships carry up to 50 percent of the nations imported oil.

The delegates represented more than 35,000 seamen on deep sea commercial and government craft, lake and river vessels, shore side workers on oil rigs, at domestic government installations and in Panama.

By meeting in a river city, only the third time the NMU has held a convention outside of New York City in its 43-year history, the delegates were brought close to an NMU concentrated drive to organize workers on inland waterways. On the eve of the convention, NMU President Shannon J. Wall announced that the union had won representation elections at two towboat companies.

"THESE TWO initial victories are a foot in the door toward the eventual organizing of the 50,000 boatmen on the inland waterways," Wall said. "The continued existence of unorganized river workers is a daily threat to the top wages, excellent working conditions, pensions and family security programs that NMU has won over the past 30 years, boat by boat and vote by painful vote."

Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan was endorsed by delegates after stressing in a convention address the nation's need for a revitalized maritime policy.

Samuel Nemirow, assistant secretary of commerce for maritime affairs, told delegates that national security considerations will lead to assigning higher priorities to the American merchant marine.

"THERE IS growing recognition among our defense planners, Congress and the media," he said, "that the U.S.-flag merchant fleet will have the key and indispensable role in providing logistical support of our armed forces in any military deployment—whether it involves a localized conflict or full-scale NATO war."

Other convention speakers included Rear Adm. Bruce Keener, chief of the Military Sealift Command; President Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen, President James Herman of the unaffiliated Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union, and Norman Hill, president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

In other action, the convention called for NMU's continued opposition to exporting Alaskan oil and urged that a loophole permitting the use of foreign-flag tankers to transport the oil to the Virgin Islands be eliminated. The delegates also reaffirmed the NMU's efforts to achieve full equality for all federal workers in Panama; urged the Defense Dept. to implement a program providing that all Navy logistics support functions be made a responsibility of the U.S. merchant marine; approved NMU's continued support of the United Seamen's Service programs to provide welfare assistance to merchant seamen of all nationalities.

Reagan Scored For 'Ignorance' On Pension Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

using the funds of American workers to jeopardize their own jobs."

On this as on other issues, he said, Reagan "does not know what he is talking about."

On another Reagan bumble, Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride said Reagan knew "very little about the steel industry and its problems" when he began a tour of the closed facilities of the Youngstown (Ohio) Sheet & Tube Co., and "demonstrated that he knew even less by the time he left."

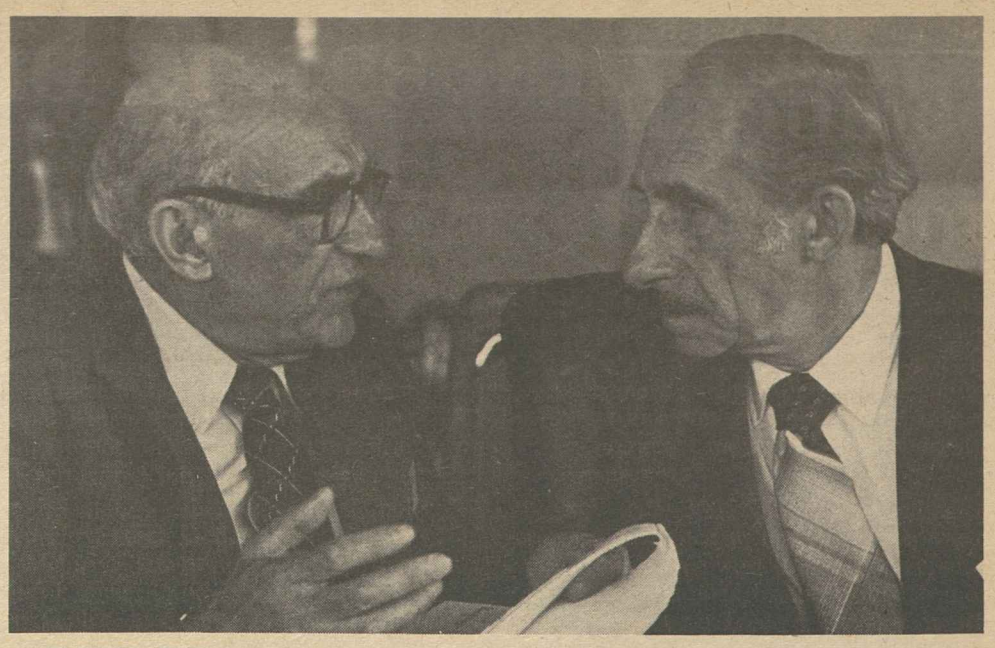
McBride's criticism of the Republican presidential candidate was based on Reagan's statement that the closed Youngstown facilities represented Carter Administration "economic failures" and that government funds should be used, if necessary, "if that's what it takes" to restore the lost jobs.

In fact, McBride said, the Youngstown facilities were closed, with the shutdown starting in 1977, because top management decided they weren't profitable.

THE CLOSINGS were caused by failure to modernize, McBride said, and not by environmental regulations or imports.

As for government subsidies, the steel companies have said they don't want them, and both Reagan and the Republican platform oppose such measures.

For Reagan to hold out the hope of federal money under such circumstances "is both cruel to the workers involved and a fraud to the public," McBride charged.



AT 23-NATION conference of the International Labor Organization on clothing industry problems, the two U.S. labor delegates confer on a labor standards proposal intended to stem low-wage imports and protect workers in developing nations from exploitation. They are, Henoch Mendelsund of the Ladies' Garment Workers, left, and Harry Lautman of the Clothing & Textile Workers.

Minimum Labor Standards Pressed by ILO Conference

Geneva—A 23-nation International Labor Organization conference has called for the establishment of minimum pay and other social standards for the so-called Third World to halt the erosion of jobs in the clothing industry of developed countries.

The 10-day session of worker, government and employer delegates from rich and poor nations noted the "serious imbalances" in trade that result from flooding the industrialized nations with clothing from countries with cheap labor.

"IT IS IMPERATIVE," the conference said in its unanimously adopted conclusion, "that governments, employers and workers endeavor, with all the means at their disposal, to regulate the flow of international trade in such a way as to check the reduction in employment in the industrialized countries."

The conference said this can be done by boosting demand for clothing in the underdeveloped nations by raising incomes and otherwise improving social standards on a continuing basis.

Henoch Mendelsund, international relations director of the Ladies' Garment Workers, noted that in calling for ILO-supervised minimum standards in developing countries, the clothing meeting had endorsed views expressed by Sec. of Labor Ray Marshall at the annual ILO assembly of member states last June.

MENDELSUND AND Harry Lautman, vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers, were the U.S. labor delegates at the ILO session.

Particular satisfaction was voiced by Mendelsund in assessing the meeting's results because the ILO had been urged to work with other international organizations to obtain recognition in international trade agreements of the need for minimum social standards.

The aim, Mendelsund said, is to "remove labor as an element of international competition.

Lautman saw a "breakthrough" in the clothing meeting's demand that international trade be used as a vehicle for advancing social conditions in the Third World.

A RESOLUTION affirming the importance of avoiding unfair international trade called on the ILO to make every effort to achieve universal respect by governments of its international conventions on trade union rights and fair labor standards.

The conference stressed that some countries had not ratified these pacts, others continue to violate them even after ratification, while in some regions "unions are not free and independent."

As the session's worker vice chairman, Mendelsund observed in a statement at the closing session that the workers felt that at "this meeting we have taken jointly with employers and governments a further, though admittedly very modest, step on the tortuous road for advancing social progress and human rights."

THE DETERMINATION shown by Polish workers to organize themselves in unions free of government control proves that "workers will never give up their longing for such independent unions," he told the conference.

Among the recommendations passed on to the ILO executive council by the clothing meeting was the need for action to insure that workers employed by subcontractors as well as those who labor in their homes should also enjoy "trade union rights, minimum wage regulations and social protection."

Massachusetts Labor Maps Drive for Carter

Boston—One of the largest conventions ever held by the Massachusetts State AFL-CIO immersed itself in three days of politics, pledging to go all out for the re-election of President Carter and statewide candidates endorsed by the organization's Committee on Political Education.

The 998 delegates also registered strong opposition to a tax-reduction proposal, one of nine such measures that will go to voters in various states next month. The Massachusetts referendum, dubbed Proposition 2½, would limit each town and city in the state to a property tax of 2.5 percent of the fair market value of all local property. The proposal also would put a similar ceiling on motor vehicle excise taxes.

"THE CHAOTIC results of 2½ upon our public employees would spread out, affecting all working people," State AFL-CIO President Arthur Osborn told the delegates. The federation called on all affiliated bodies to rally and defeat "this camouflaged disaster."

Speaker after speaker joined Osborn in condemning the proposal. They included the state's two U.S. senators, Edward M. Kennedy and Paul E. Tsongas, both Democrats. Kennedy warned that Proposition 2½ is not tax reform, but simply a means of redistributing wealth in the wrong way. Tsongas called the measure a simplistic solution to a complex problem and charged that it would force cutbacks in all local government services—police, fire, schools, public works, and public health.

THE DOMINANT note at the annual convention, however, remained the 1980 presidential contest. At a COPE luncheon, Osborn, who also serves as COPE director, reported that a new poll commissioned by the State AFL-CIO showed Carter ahead of his opponents, Ronald Reagan and John Anderson, but far from assured of victory on Nov. 4. He stressed the urgent need for labor to make known the anti-union positions of both Reagan and Anderson.

This theme threaded its way through the meeting. Labor Sec. Ray Marshall urged the delegates to get out, ring door bells, and visit plant gates to translate their support for Carter into political reality.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue added: "We have a lot of work to do to elect Jimmy Carter and Fritz Mondale. We can't match the opposition's money; we have to outmatch them with work.

"IF WE DON'T do the nitty-gritty things that need to be done in this campaign, we're all going to be in trouble. . . . If we're going to have the revitalization that this country needs, we're going to have to work our tails off between now and Nov. 4."

Kennedy, in a tub-thumping speech greeted with rounds of applause, reminded the delegates that they have a record to be proud of—and a record to preserve—when it comes to presidential contests.

"For two decades, we have never voted Republican in a presidential election," said Kennedy. "In 1980, here in Massachusetts, in the only state that voted for John Kennedy AND Lyndon Johnson AND Hubert Humphrey AND George McGovern, the only state that never voted for Richard Nixon for President, let us begin a third decade of Democratic victory. . . . We must re-elect Jimmy Carter as President of the United States."

In other convention matters, the delegates approved three dozen resolutions, including a strong measure in support of state and federal legislation to mandate pre-notification of impending plant closings and provide expanded benefits both to the workers directly affected by the closing and to local communities that would suffer tax loss.

Kirkland Stresses Record

Reagan Scored for Ploy To Hide Anti-Union Past

(Continued from Page 1)

courts had imposed heavy fines on unions for striking in restraint of trade. Unions now are subject to antitrust laws only if they conspire with employers to fix prices or restrain trade.

Reagan's campaign document says he "opposes extending antitrust laws as applied to labor unions."

But in a speech on Apr. 23, 1980, at St. Mary's College in South Bend, Ind., Kirkland noted, Reagan sang a different tune.

"Labor has become so powerful," Reagan said then, "and bargaining on an industry-wide basis as they do, I've thought for some time they should be subject to the restraints that are imposed on industry and business." He said "we should look very closely at whether they should not be bound, as business is, by the antitrust laws."

THE DAVIS-BACON Act requires payment of prevailing area wages on government construction contracts and was first passed during the Hoover Administration under Republican sponsorship.

While the Reagan campaign pamphlet assures that he would not seek its repeal and would merely seek to improve the law's administration, a radio commentary by Reagan in July 1978 took a differing view.

He said then: "Davis-Bacon, in case you are not familiar with it, is the program which forces contractors doing government jobs to pay artificially high wages everywhere in the country."

On full employment, Reagan's proclaimed goal now is "a job for every American."

WHEN CONGRESS was considering the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act in 1978, Reagan told the New Orleans Times-Picayune that its adoption "would regulate us to a point that has not been seen outside of socialist countries."

Kirkland noted further that Reagan's economic program "relies on large tax cuts for the wealthy and big business with no guarantees those tax cuts will be used to provide jobs for unemployed workers."

On the minimum wage, a Reagan position paper suggests that a "youth differential would increase employment opportunities for youth and minorities," ignoring the likely byproduct of decreasing job opportunities for adult workers. But Reagan, himself, has repeatedly taken the even more extreme position of attacking the entire Fair Labor Standards Act and the concept of the minimum wage.

KIRKLAND CITED a Reagan quote from the Jan. 30, 1980, issue of the Wall Street Journal: "The minimum wage has caused more misery and unemployment than anything since the Great Depression."

Reagan's campaign leaflet complains that he is "subjected to false charges of anti-unionism."

Kirkland pointed out that Reagan opposed labor law reform, which was blocked from enactment by a Republican-led filibuster in the Senate.

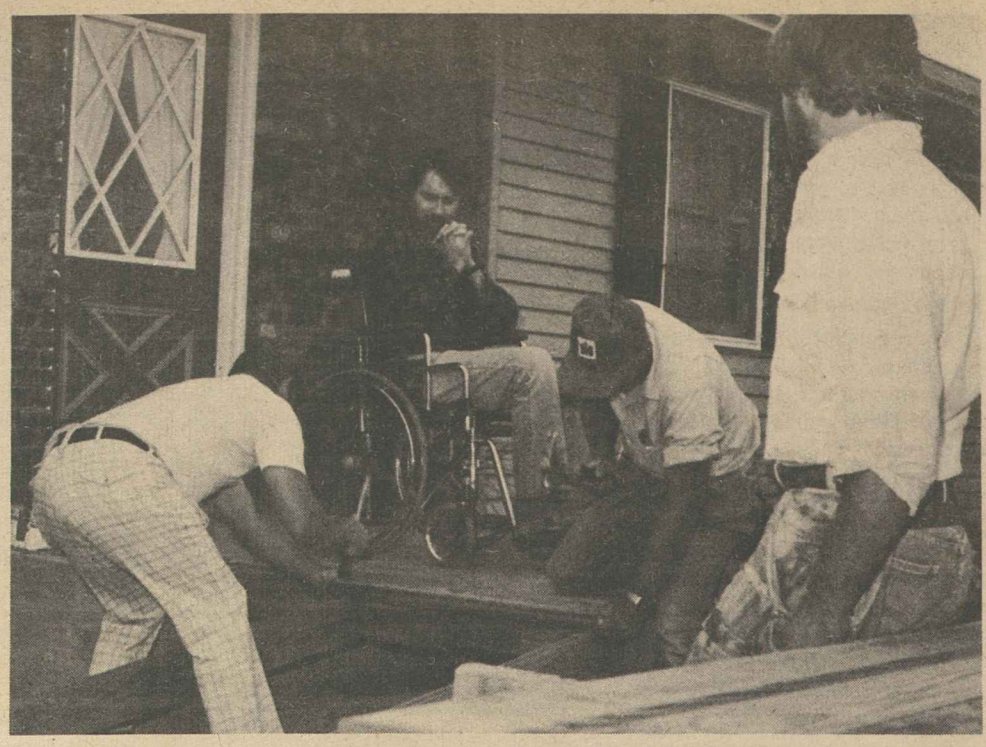
On a "Face the Nation" television program while the legislation was before Congress, Reagan said it would put the government "in cooperation with the hierarchy of organized labor in forcing compulsory unionism."

IN ADDITION to supporting Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which allows states to prohibit the union shop, Reagan said in a Republican candidate debate last February at Columbia, S.C., that "I would find myself tending to support the 'right-to-work' law if it were proposed in my own state."

Union members aren't fooled, Kirkland suggested. "We in the American labor movement are not strangers to quadrennial courtship by political chameleons. We know expediency when we see it."

LABOR SEC. Marshall's blast at Reagan's attempt to change his image concluded that "a man with so little integrity doesn't deserve to be President of this great country."

On the key labor legislation battles of the past three and one-half years, Marshall said, Reagan and his cohorts were on the side of those trying to weaken OSHA, block improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act, gut the Davis-Bacon Act and prevent assistance to the automobile and steel industries.



UNION CARPENTERS donate their skills to build a ramp for Don Snider, a multiple sclerosis victim confined to a wheelchair. The project was arranged through the labor liaison of the Porter County United Way at Valparaiso, Ind. From Local 1485 of the Carpenters are, from left: Business Agent Wayne Glotfelty, Floyd Hood and Jim Groff.

Peace, Job, Energy Issues Theme of Carter's Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

come a well-staged heckling attempt during his appearance at the Jewish Community Center in Queens.

The UFCW contingent used the union's green "Gimme Jimmee" posters to shield the hecklers from the cameras and drowned them out with "We want Jimmy." The protesters tried to draw attention away from a strong Carter statement in support of Israel.

Carter said he would never support any PLO state, and would use U.S. veto power in the UN Security Council against any move to oust Israel. He reiterated that defense of Israel is a strategic asset to the United States as well as a moral commitment.

CARTER WAS introduced at the synagogue by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), who stressed the importance of the Camp David initiatives for peace in the Middle East. Jackson also contrasted Reagan's statement on aid to New York City with Carter's quick and decisive 1978 action on the needed $1.65 billion in federal loan guarantees. Reagan had said he "hoped and prayed every night" that the federal government would not aid New York City.

Carter was quoted during the New York City visit as saying he couldn't see any way a Democratic nominee could win the presidency without the 41 electoral votes of New York. New York observers think the state is turning back to its normally Democratic roots, especially since Reagan's late September visit in Virginia with the Rev. Jerry Falwell of the Moral Majority group.

Similarly, Illinois's 26 electoral votes are pivotal, and Carter was greeted there by news of a widening lead for him in the Chicago Tribune poll, despite a persistent 20-percent standing by independent candidate John Anderson in his home state. Until Gerald Ford carried Illinois against Carter in 1976, the state had voted for every presidential winner since 1916.

THE CONTRAST in energy policy with Reagan which Carter drew so sharply in Illinois was summed up by his description of the United States as "the Saudi Arabia of coal." He said the United States had never had a week of production of as much as 17 million tons of coal until this year and now has reeled off 15 straight weeks over that figure. He was introduced at the Marion, Ill., Old Ben Coal Mine No. 25 by UMW President Sam Church.

In the next 10 years, Carter said, the windfall profits tax will produce $88 billion for use in development of coal and synthetic fuels. And the coal development will be accompanied by adequate clean air precautions, Carter stressed.

During a rousing session with several thousand supporters at the university gym in St. Louis, Carter's question and answer session completed the contrast of Reagan's positions and his. The list included:

- Urban mass transit, on which Carter supports a strong federal role while Reagan would leave it to the cities and has said, "little timid men with little timid dreams are telling us not to reach the stars but to build busways."
- National health insurance, which Carter supports while Reagan "launched his career as the spokesman for the anti-medicare lobby" and says today, "I am firmly opposed to national health insurance."
- Supreme Court appointments, on which the Republican platform's mandate to base appointments on "ideological loyalty tests" would undermine the "independent, qualified judiciary the founders of the nation envisioned."

Touching on the overall topic of reindustrialization, Carter cited Reagan's opposition to a federal role of any kind. "U.S. workers are the most productive on earth, but you can't ask workers to be the most productive without new tools," Carter said.

Phony 'Seniors' Alliance Sows Confusion

(Continued from Page 1)

Council of Senior Citizens that a great deal of confusion exists in many areas—confusion deliberately sown by the national alliance," Clayman said.

"When you see the kind of people the alliance is backing," Clayman observed, "you know it doesn't really care about older people living on small fixed incomes."

HE POINTED OUT that the alliance has consistently backed congressmen and senators who have opposed programs that would benefit the poor and the elderly.

"They are the same people who vote against full employment, labor law reform, job safety and consumer protection," Clayman pointed out.

An analysis of voting records by the NCSC shows that members of Congress who score high with the alliance also get high marks from the John Birch Society, American Conservative Union and Americans for Constitutional Action—all staunch right-wing lobbying organizations.

Conversely, congressmen and senators who are rated high by the NCSC, labor and consumer groups, get low marks from the alliance.

THIS CONTRAST is clearly evident in the alliance's rating of the two senators from California. Conservative Republican S. I. Hayakawa has a 100-percent "right" record with the alliance while Democrat Alan Cranston has a zero rating.

By AFL-CIO standards, Hayakawa has a cumulative voting record of only 16 percent "right" to Cranston's 91 percent "right."

On a number of key issues before Congress affecting the welfare of the elderly, the alliance and the NCSC usually take opposing positions. For example:

- The NCSC supported the Carter Administration's proposal for hospital cost curbs; the alliance opposed the measure.
- The NCSC backed federal controls on oil prices; the alliance was against them.
- The NCSC favored Federal Trade Commission rules to protect consumers from gouging by funeral directors; the alliance opposed them.

The operations of the alliance are largely financed by right-wing sources, the NCSC points out.

"Among the known fund-raisers for the national alliance are Senators Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) and Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), both of whom are in the vanguard of anti-labor, anti-liberal activity in Washington," Clayman said.

COMPARED WITH the 3.5-million-member NCSC, the alliance claims a membership of 31,000—but even those alliance numbers are hard to pin down.

NCSC Executive Director William R. Hutton noted that the alliance "refuses to divulge any clue as to makeup of its membership" while it attempts to confuse older people on the voting records of Congress.

The alliance was formed in the mid-1970s by Curt C. Clinkscales when he was 27 years old. Clinkscales, now 33, still serves as national director of the alliance.

For several years, he operated the alliance from the back room of a small Washington tailor shop. According to newspaper accounts, the alliance now operates out of Falls Church, Va., with a staff of one secretary and a research aide. Clinkscales also runs an advertising business from the same office.

CLAYMAN pointed out that the alliance is not a part of a coalition of legitimate organizations that regularly work to represent the elderly.

"It only surfaces during election campaigns, working to defeat the friends of organized labor and the elderly," he stressed.

10/18/80

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Labor Gears Up Vote Drive as Carter Gains

AFL-CIO News

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By Rex Hardesty

President Carter went into the final week of his re-election effort with the race a tossup and with organized labor mounting a strong, computer-aided drive to get out the vote of union members and their families.

The massive leads the polls gave Republican nominee Ronald Reagan in key states during the summer national conventions are gone. Even in his home state of California, Reagan has dropped from a lead of 31 points to 7 points, according to a mid-October poll.

COPE HAS in its computer lists of nearly 13 million names, addresses and phone numbers of union members. But a Carter victory depends not on computers or lists, but on diligence and expertise of the people using them. In the 1980 presidential election, one of the most distinctive features in union halls across the country is the universal presence of the voter lists, their improved quality and the familiarity with which they are used for mailings and for the work of the phone bank volunteers.

In other segments of the electorate, Carter is benefitting from a "coming home" of Democrats of all stripes. That has happened dramatically as the Carter and Mondale campaigns have brought the issues of world peace and domestic economic privilege into sharper focus—and as the Reagan record has become better known to the electorate.

By and large, the Carter campaign has picked up as that of independent John B. Anderson has faded to 8 percent of the vote in the latest Gallup Poll.

ANDERSON'S continuing plunge was underscored in New York when a segment of that state's Liberal Party rejected the party's endorsement of Anderson and came out for Carter.

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Landmark Stevens Pact Hailed



BREAKTHROUGH AGREEMENT climaxing the Clothing & Textile Workers' long struggle to organize J. P. Stevens workers and bargain collectively for them is announced in New York City by officers of the union. From left, ACTWU Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, ACTWU President Murray Finley and Senior Executive Vice President Sol Stetin.

Contracts Launch New Era For Union Textile Workers

By James M. Shevis

Workers' determination to "stick with the union" through nearly two decades of employer repression of their basic rights has produced a landmark agreement between the Clothing & Textile Workers and J. P. Stevens & Co. that both sides hope will lay the foundation for "a harmonious and productive relationship" for years to come.

The agreement, signed by union and company leaders Oct. 19 in New York City, was capped hours later by overwhelming approval of 30-month collective bargaining contracts at 10 J. P. Stevens plants in North and South Carolina and in Alabama.

ACTWU SAID in a statement that the settlement "marks what we look forward to as a turning point in our 17-year struggle with a company that has long been the symbol of militant resistance to workplace rights, human dignity, and the improved standard of living which flows from union contracts."

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, who took part in the signing ceremony, called the accord "a major victory for all the working people of America."

"The AFL-CIO and the rest of the American labor movement have been part of this long effort for union recognition," Kirkland noted. "We proudly gave our support, as trade unionists and consumers, and we are gratified at the results. The entire country will, in the years ahead, benefit from the 'harmonious and productive' labor-management relationship which ACTWU and J. P. Stevens have now agreed to develop."

Saluting ACTWU and its members for "a job very well done," Kirkland termed the settlement a "tremendous forward step for the textile and apparel workers of the South who have been denied, through illegal repression and coercion, their basic right to be represented by a union and to participate in the collective-bargaining process. Negotiations over wages, hours, and working conditions are fundamental to the well-being of working people."

As part of the contract settlements, some 3,000 workers at Stevens's seven-plant complex in Roanoke Rapids, N.C., and another 500 employees at the giant textile firm's facilities in High Point, N.C., West Boylston, Ala., and in Allendale, S.C. will receive an immediate 19.3 percent retroactive increase in hourly and incentive rates. The company granted the raises last year to workers at its non-union plants but withheld them from its unionized employees. ACTWU estimates that bargaining unit members will receive back pay checks averaging $1,300.

THE COMPANY also agreed to make up back payments due to union pension funds. It further agreed to offer the same economic package to workers at any of its 70 other plants who in the next 18 months organize a union that is certified by the National Labor Relations Board. Most of Stevens's plants are in the South.

The settlement also spells out seniority rules, health and safety policies, and dues checkoff, as well as other procedures to

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Carter Pledges to Keep Social Security COLA

President Carter assured the AFL-CIO that he strongly supports continuation of annual cost-of-living adjustments in social security benefits and remains unequivocally opposed to taxation of benefit payments.

Carter and his domestic affairs assistant, Stuart E. Eizenstat, made clear the Administration's commitment in an exchange of letters with AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland.

KIRKLAND WROTE the President that a paragraph in the "Periscope" column in a recent issue of Newsweek magazine "has caused understandable concern among our retired members." The item said the Administration is concerned that indexing social security benefits to the consumer price index has overcompensated for the actual loss of buying power for retired people, and that new Administration proposals will be sent to Congress by Nov. 30.

Far from overstating costs, Kirkland wrote Carter, older Americans spend a larger part of their income "for food, energy and medical care," which generally have risen faster than the CPI as a whole. And since the adjustment in benefits doesn't take place until July of the year following the CPI increase, it "lags behind the rise in living costs."

THE NEWSWEEK article also contradicts the Administration's previously stated position, Kirkland pointed out.

Carter's reply to Kirkland and a further detailed response by Eizenstat made clear that the Administration position has not changed, that it is not seeking and will not seek any legislation affecting cost-of-living adjustments to social security payments.

"I will see that no changes are made which would prevent social security benefits from keeping pace with the cost of living," Carter wrote.

Eizenstat noted also that the Democratic platform "is clear" in its commitment on this issue.

HE SUGGESTED that the Nov. 30 date in the Newsweek article is based on a section of the congressional budget resolution that requires the President to report to Congress by Nov. 30, 1980, on the indexing of federal programs.

"This is a broad directive which covers many programs and is not specifically directed at social security," Eizenstat said.

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Lockheed Pact Wins Gains for 30,000 in IAM

Anaheim, Calif.—Some 30,000 aerospace workers represented by the Machinists at two Lockheed Corp. locations have ratified a new three-year contract providing wage and benefit gains similar to those recently achieved at the Boeing Co.

The new IAM contract was favored by 80 percent of those voting on it at Marietta, Ga., and by 76 percent in Burbank, Calif. Workers at Lockheed's Sunnyvale, Calif., facility are scheduled to vote on Oct. 26.

ABOUT 10,000 hourly employees are involved at each of the three locations. Full details of the agreement were withheld pending completion of the Sunnyvale

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Editorial

The Reagan Danger

THE CRITICAL IMPORTANCE of the 1980 election for working people is brought into sharp focus by several sudden position reversals by Ronald Reagan in the closing days of the campaign.

In a blatant effort to confuse voters, Reagan is trying to rewrite history by dismissing his past opposition to specific government programs with the cavalier attitude that since he now supports the programs, his past opposition should not be an issue.

But that precisely is the issue.

WORKERS ARE ALWAYS wary of election-year converts and politicians who suddenly change their positions to curry favor with a particular segment of the electorate. Reagan's record is replete with a whole series of political 180-degree turns—from New Deal Democrat to champion of the right wing, and now from staunch conservative to seeming "moderate." Such flip-flops inevitably lead to the question, "Where will Reagan stand tomorrow?"

But the point of his attempted exercise of jumping from opposition to needed government programs to supporting them after they have been enacted is quite simple: if Ronald Reagan had been President these programs would never have been enacted.

Ronald Reagan may now support the Civil Rights Act of 1964. But when it was crucial for public leaders to support that landmark legislation, he opposed it.

RONALD REAGAN no longer "prays every night" that the government not bail out New York City. But in the desperate hours when our nation's largest city was at the brink of financial collapse, he opposed rescue legislation.

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STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES of the American Institute for Free Labor Development's 92nd class confer with Bernardo Cobos, left, secretary of education for the Mexican Confederation of Workers, following their graduation. Valedictorians for the 36 students from 16 Latin American countries were Marcial Lopez, center, of Colombia and Omar Marinucci of Argentina. The six-week courses in labor relations and labor studies at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies were preceded by a one-week orientation program at the labor school in Cuernavaca, Mexico.

Delegates Unanimous

Shipbuilders Convention Backs Carter-Mondale

Miami Beach—President Carter and Vice President Mondale won a strong and unanimous endorsement from the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers convention here.

Delegates also expressed concern over Ronald Reagan's record on labor issues and pledged support to progressive senators and representatives targeted on the right wing's "hit list."

THE CONVENTION adopted a program stressing the importance of revitalizing the American-flag merchant fleet. A shipbuilding program along the lines the union has urged "would pay for itself in productive, jobholding and taxpaying workers," President Frank Derwin said.

Derwin urged formation of a coordinating council for all of the waterfront unions to "deal collectively with an unconcerned Congress and a runaway multinational shipbuilding industry."

Against the common threat, he said, "batten down the hatches."

The convention approved constitutional and dues changes urged by the union's officers.

DELEGATES ADOPTED by a substantial margin a rise in the per capita tax from $3 to $4.50 a month, starting in January, with $1 of the increase earmarked to replenish the strike fund.

Minimum dues were raised from $7 to $10 a month, and a new dues structure was established, keyed to the hourly rate negotiated. On ratification of each future contract, the monthly dues will be one and one-half the key hourly rate. Exceptions would be allowed in certain hardship cases.

Earlier, the delegates approved a constitutional amendment allowing increases in the per capita payment and dues to be adopted by a majority vote. Other constitutional changes continue to require a two-thirds margin.

Delegates affirmed the union's opposition to export of Alaskan oil, pressed passenger service, urged utilization of merchant vessels as a military auxiliary fleet and supported a strengthened Navy.

Other resolutions called on locals to negotiate voluntary checkoffs for COPE, urged training programs to counter the use of union-busting consultants, reaffirmed the goal of a guaranteed annual wage, and urged a longer time period for filing compensation claims based on asbestosis.

Sec.-Treas. Elmer Chatak of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. endorsed the call for multi-union coordination of waterfront bargaining and spoke of the kinship between shipyard workers in the United States and in the Gdansk, Poland, shipyard where the demand for a free trade union was first raised in Poland.

The terms of the union's top officers, Derwin and Sec.-Treas. Arthur Batson, Jr.; do not expire until 1982. Delegates by acclamation re-elected 11 incumbents to the executive board and added James Harrington of Bath, Me., as the new member.

Kentucky Governor Hailed For Pledge to Block R-T-W

Louisville, Ky.—Delegates to the 15th biennial convention of the Kentucky AFL-CIO hailed a pledge by Gov. John Y. Brown, Jr., (D) that the state will not become an open shop state while he is governor.

Brown's commitment was the strongest public position the governor has taken on the open-shop issue. The right-to-work threat has surfaced in Kentucky several times in recent years, and the state was targeted by the National Right to Work Committee earlier this year. That drive died in the wake of the Mar. 19 march of some 15,000 union members on the state capitol in Frankfort to protest the anti-worker tone of the 1980 session of the legislature. But the open-shop advocates are expected to resurrect their campaign in the 1982 session.

THE THREE-DAY convention focused sharply on the November election contests, and Executive Sec.-Treas. Leonard Smith termed the election of labor-supported candidates the "top-rung priority until every vote is cast and counted."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue capped the federation's call for re-election of President Carter and Vice President Mondale.

"For working people, the test is as tough and the choice as clear as they were in 1968," Donahue declared, "and we can't afford to spare any effort to meet that test with the clear choice—President Carter—on Nov. 4."

The warning against the "Reagan recipe for disaster" was also sounded in major convention addresses by Gov. Brown, Senators Wendell Ford and Walter D. Huddleston, Representatives William Natcher and Ron Mazzoli, former Gov. Julian Carroll, Jerry Hammonds, executive secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky State Building & Construction Trades Council, and AFL-CIO Region 3 Director Walter Waddy.

THE MOOD OF the 400 delegates and alternates—an all-time high convention turnout—made it clear that the once-feared Election Day apathy is being overcome among workers in the state. State COPE Director Ray Crider and Regional COPE Director Raymond Alvares said a strong get-out-the-vote drive is well under way.

State AFL-CIO President Joseph Warren, Executive Vice President Bobby Curtis and Smith were re-elected to new four-year terms without opposition. The delegates also chose a 20-member executive board for the next four years, seven of whom are new members.

The convention also celebrated the final payment on the state federation's office with a mortgage-burning ceremony at the two-story building. Later, the delegates authorized the executive board to move the state headquarters to the capital city of Frankfort, if a suitable site and financing can be found.

THE DELEGATES approved a series of policy resolutions on state and national issues, including calls for negotiation of payroll checkoff for voluntary COPE contributions, active support for and cooperation with the Kentucky State AFL-CIO Handicapped Employment Program, enactment of a national health care program, a stronger U.S. commitment to Israel, and appointment by each central body of a community services committee to carry out the state federation's community services program.

Sanctions Rescinded On Rail Supervisors

Sanctions imposed last year against the Railway Supervisors under the Article XX "no-raid" provision of the AFL-CIO constitution are no longer applicable and have been rescinded, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland announced.

The sanctions were based on a dispute with the Railway & Airline Clerks (BRAC), but the two unions merged this summer and the supervisors became a division of BRAC.

Kirkland formally notified AFL-CIO affiliates that BRAC is in full compliance with Article XX and the union and its Railway Supervisors Division "is entitled to full protection under the Internal Disputes Plan."

OSHA Will Appeal Decision In Women's Job Rights Case

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration is appealing a decision by an administrative law judge that dismissed citations against the American Cyanamid Co. in a landmark case involving reproductive rights.

The case involves the sterilization of five women employed at the company's Willow Island, W.Va., plant. The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers charged that the women were coerced into the action in order to keep their jobs. OCAW requested an OSHA inspection.

THE AGENCY issued a citation against Cyanamid for its exclusionary policy forbidding women of childbearing age from working in its pigment department, where exposure to lead could harm unborn children. OSHA claimed the policy violated the general duty clause of the federal job safety law that requires employers to provide a workplace free of recognized hazards. A $10,000 penalty was proposed.

In a key decision by ALJ William Brennan, the $10,000 citation was thrown out. Brennan said a time limit on issuing a citation had already expired. He also ruled that since the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission had proposed rules on the treatment of women of childbearing age, OSHA did not have jurisdiction.

OSHA announced it is appealing the decision to the full three-member Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission, an independent, quasi-judicial entity set up to rule on enforcement decisions by OSHA.

OSHA spokesman James Foster said: "There is no binding precedent at this point and will be none, at least until the review commission acts."

HOWEVER, OCAW Health & Safety Director Anthony Mazzocchi saw the judge's decision as "a signal to the rest of the chemical industry to go ahead and exclude women." He said the real issue is that levels of chemicals that can damage the fetus and affect reproduction in women also are likely to be harmful to all workers.

The review commission has set the decision for "expedited" proceedings. But the commission has a large backlog and it has taken a year or longer for decisions to be reached in some cases. The commission's decision could be challenged in circuit court. Meanwhile, 13 women workers, including four of those who underwent sterilization, have filed a federal sex discrimination suit against American Cyanamid.

Letter Carriers Vote New Term For Sombrotto

Members of the Letter Carriers overwhelmingly re-elected Vincent R. Sombrotto to a second term as president in a mail ballot election in which more than 100,000 votes were cast.

Sombrotto received 99,952 votes in defeating three challengers. His closest rival got fewer than 9,000 votes.

Anthony Huerta, the union's executive vice president, also won re-election by a similarly heavy margin. NALC Sec.-Treas. Gustave J. Johnson lost to Richard O'Connell by a vote of 64,019 to 51,404, however.

Earlier this month, the Postal Workers chose Moe Biller of New York as their new president. Biller defeated incumbent Emmet Andrews.

Sombrotto and Biller will lead their unions' negotiations with the U.S. Postal Service scheduled to start next April. The unions will be seeking their fifth national postal contract.

Rail Labor Maps Alcoholism Fight

The Railway Labor Executives Association announced creation of a workshop program aimed at helping local union leaders combat alcoholism among railroad workers.

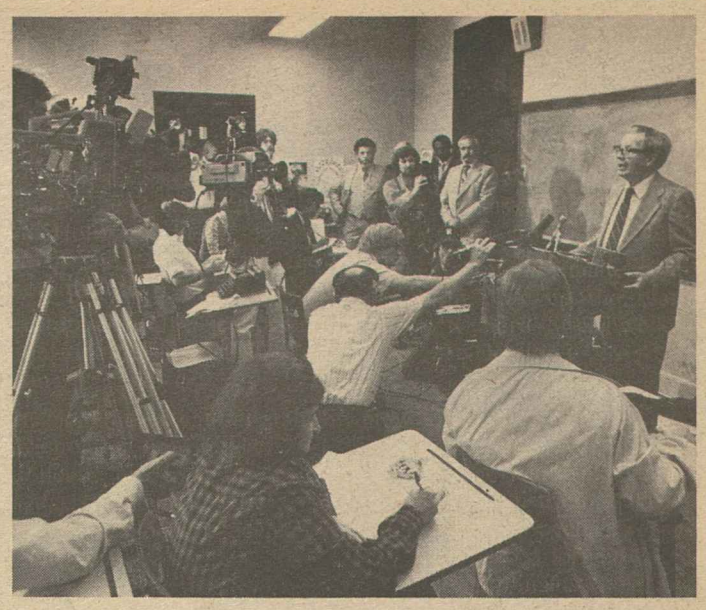
"Alcoholism is a disease, and we need to teach railroad workers how to help their colleagues who may become afflicted," RLEA Chairman Fred J. Kroll said. RLEA consists of officers from the various rail unions.

Kroll, who is president of the Railway & Airline Clerks, said that the program is the result of a comprehensive study of alcoholism in the railroad industry sponsored by the Federal Railroad Administration and carried out in cooperation with railroad management and unions.

The study strongly urged the unions to develop "peer intervention" to help their members suffering from alcoholism. To implement the study's recommendations, Kroll named a four-man subcommittee.

Members of the panel are E. L. McCulloch of the Locomotive Engineers, W. W. Lauer of the Signalmen, W. E. Granlund of BRAC, and D. W. Collins of the United Transportation Union.





J. P. STEVENS WORKERS at Roanoke Rapids, N.C., stand and cheer in a local high school auditorium, left, after voting unanimously to approve the Clothing & Textile Workers' first collective bargaining contract with the huge textile chain. At a news conference following the ratification vote, ACTWU Executive Vice President Scott M. Hoyman, right, outlines the historic pact, which covers workers at 10 Stevens plants in the South.

Stevens Workers Hail Union Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

protect workers' rights and security, and provides for arbitration of unresolved grievances.

In return, the union will end its worldwide consumer boycott of Stevens products and call off its "corporate campaign" begun four years ago to isolate the notoriously anti-union firm from the rest of the American business community.

ACTWU also agreed to drop certain court-ordered organizing remedies involving special access to company property during the period that the new contract is open to newly certified units, and to treat the billion-dollar corporation no differently in all other respects than any other organizing target in the textile industry. The boycott and the corporate campaign were largely credited for achieving the new national agreement.

"The settlement represents the successful conclusion of the most protracted labor dispute in history," ACTWU President Murray H. Finley said at a news conference following the signing of the pact.

ACTWU EXECUTIVE Vice President Scott M. Hoyman, who led the union's negotiating team, said the contract with Stevens "compares favorably with other ACTWU contracts with southern textile companies," and stressed the significance of the pact's arbitration mechanism.

"The company's previous unwillingness to consider this approach to the resolution of disputes was probably the single most important factor impeding our negotiations for more than six years," he observed. "Review by an impartial third party represents the abandonment of the company's determination to be the sole judge and jury of its own decision over every aspect of an employee's work life." The agreement calls for appointment of a "nationally known and nationally respected" American to police the general settlement.

The contract also calls for regular "reopeners" for the negotiation of wage and benefit improvements but, since the workers at the 10 plants involved have now achieved wage parity with nonunion employees at other Stevens locations, "it will probably be several months before we begin bargaining again on additional wage and fringe benefit increases," Hoyman noted.

WHILE THE UNION agreed that it will not single out Stevens as its primary organizational target, it said that it "is determined to use the momentum that this settlement produces to accelerate and broaden our southern organizing program so that the benefits of trade unionism may be shared by all southern textile and apparel workers, no matter who their employer may be."

ACTWU Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman said the union expects that several other Stevens plants where the union's status is being contested in the courts may come under the new agreement's collective bargaining provisions. These include plants at Wallace, N.C.; New Milford, Conn.; Milledgeville, Ga., and Tifton, Ga.

The union said that it fully expects Stevens to continue to resist collective bargaining, "but we believe that the settlement agreement does provide a rational basis for thinking that Stevens's future resistance to union growth will be within the framework of the hope expressed in the signed agreement that we may construct a foundation for a 'harmonious and productive relationship.' "

The drive to organize Stevens began in 1963 when a predecessor union of ACTWU, the Textile Workers Union of America, set its sights on bringing economic justice to the textile chain's low-paid, mostly female workforce. The historic campaign ran into a stone wall from the company, which insisted that it would never sign a union contract and went out of its way to obstruct union organizers. Last year's Academy Award-winning film, "Norma Rae," depicted the organizing battle that took place in Roanoke Rapids, where the union finally won its first representation victory at a Stevens site.

OVER THE YEARS, Stevens was found guilty of numerous, blatant violations of the National Labor Relations Act. The transgressions included wiretapping of a motel room used by union organizers, illegal firings of individuals who took up the union cause, and other forms of intimidation. The NLRB's findings were repeatedly upheld by federal courts, including the Supreme Court, but the company continued to flout the law and the court rulings.

The breakthrough came six years ago, with the TWUA's election victory at Roanoke Rapids. But even though the union was the workers' certified bargaining agent, Stevens refused to engage in anything more than "surface" negotiations.

In 1976, when the Textile Workers and the Clothing Workers merged to form a single, stronger union, ACTWU launched a massive consumer boycott against the company, with the full support of the AFL-CIO.

High-level negotiations to reach a conclusive agreement began in January 1979, but did not make any material progress toward resolution until last summer when quiet discussions between the two sides swept aside the remaining roadblocks.

UNDER THE settlement, the union agreed to take all necessary steps to inform the public of its termination of the boycott, which had affected Stevens's sales of fabric, towels, bedsheets, and other textile goods.

The AFL-CIO, in a letter from Kirkland to all national and international affiliates, accordingly advised that the boycott had ended "effective at once."

New Programs Help HRDI Exceed Job Placement Goal

New programs launched by the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute in 1979 helped the institute increase its job development and placement services well beyond its goal for the year, HRDI said in its annual report to the Labor Dept.

Three new programs were added and one expanded during the year, increasing HRDI's ability to provide employment, training, and counseling services to unemployed or underemployed workers and to a number of disadvantaged groups.

The new operations include the Native American Apprenticeship Outreach Program and a new Apprenticeship Opportunity Center in Houston, Tex., which both provide apprenticeship information, placement and referral, and a Demonstration Youth Program which aids the development of summer youth employment projects.

The Vocational Exploration Program, in existence since 1976, was upgraded to a year-round effort to help introduce young people to different types of work and help school drop-outs set new educational and vocational goals.

HRDI also expanded its activities to include assistance and technical services to labor organizations seeking to develop job opportunities through the new Private Sector Initiatives Program of the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act.

In the primary contractual area under its grant from the Labor Dept., HRDI area representatives developed 22,459 jobs, exceeding by 60 percent the institute's goal of 14,000 jobs.

AREA REPRESENTATIVES also placed 8,211 unemployed or disadvantaged workers directly into jobs, the report said. Of these workers, 2,402 were under 21 years old, 4,694 were minorities, 2,676 were women, 1,570 were veterans, 1,076 were ex-offenders, and 223 were handicapped.

The report pointed out that workers placed in jobs under these programs that were under union contract started at an average wage of $5.17 an hour, or 24 percent higher than the average non-union starting wage of $3.94 an hour.

In addition to administering its national programs, HRDI staff members help local labor organizations and community groups across the country develop job counseling, training and placement programs for the unemployed as well as programs aimed particularly at youth, minorities, women in non-traditional jobs, veterans, displaced homemakers, handicapped workers, juveniles and ex-offenders.

During the past year, HRDI's 59 area representatives developed 230 such programs involving nearly $16 million in federal funds.

Lockheed Pact Wins Gains for 30,000 in IAM

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balloting. The union said, however, that the Lockheed contract generally follows the pattern set earlier this month with Boeing. That settlement provided a 7 percent pay boost the first year and 3 percent increases in the two following years. In addition, it substantially improved fringe benefits, particularly pensions.

The union's old accord with Lockheed expired Oct. 1. The IAM members, who had authorized a strike if a satisfactory agreement were not reached, had continued to work on a day-by-day basis while talks went on.

The union said that the company agreed to roll in $1.89 in cost-of-living increases accumulated under the old contract into workers' hourly base pay. Lockheed also agreed to end an 11-cent diversion from workers' pay to cover increases in health and welfare costs.

Meanwhile, the union continued its talks with other aerospace companies, including McDonnell Douglas where some 12,000 workers represented by the UAW voted Oct. 17 to ratify a contract paralleling the industry pattern.

Reagan Anti-Union Stand Cited in Stevens Struggle

Ronald Reagan was lined up with the union-busters during the long struggle of J. P. Stevens workers for a union contract, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland charged.

When the labor law reform bill was before Congress, Kirkland noted, Reagan was echoing the employer association argument that it would "force compulsory unionism on a great many people."

In fact, the legislation sought to speed up the NLRB machinery and stiffen penalties for lawbreakers such as Stevens, he pointed out.

Now, six years after they voted for union representation, workers at the Stevens plants in Roanoke Rapids, N.C., have finally won a union contract and the company has agreed to stop its harassment.

"But the workers knew which side Reagan was on during their long battle," Kirkland said. And "he wasn't on their side."

The Reagan Danger

(Continued from Page 1)

Ronald Reagan, in a bald endeavor to gain worker votes, now claims to support the loan guarantees for Chrysler. But when the thousands of workers dependent upon Chrysler for jobs and the municipalities dependent upon Chrysler tax revenue were face-to-face with bankruptcy and unemployment, Reagan counseled against federal aid. The grave jobless rate in the automobile industry would be disastrously worse if Ronald Reagan had had his way.

These are but three examples. There are many, many more: occupational safety and health, making social security "voluntary," collective bargaining rights for public employees, minimum wage, and others.

IF RONALD REAGAN—or a person who shared his political views—were President when these programs were proposed, he would certainly have vetoed them—as he vetoed hundreds of bills when he was governor of California—or only signed them after they had been so watered down as to be rendered virtually useless.

This is a better nation because Ronald Reagan's views on civil rights did not carry the day in 1964. Our economy is quite a bit healthier than it would have been with the nation's largest city and third largest auto maker in bankruptcy.

It is ironic to find Ronald Reagan now supporting two of President Carter's accomplishments: the survival of New York City and the revival of the automobile industry.

Rather than becoming a moderate, Reagan is in reality practicing the doctrinaire conservative game of drawing a line in the sand and saying: "Halt! We must go no farther."

BUT THIS SOCIETY must go farther. There is still discrimination, poverty, unemployment, illness, deplorable housing, and hunger. And government must take a strong role in eradicating these social problems.

Where would Reagan stand on programs to solve these problems? There is no doubt he would oppose them.

The trouble is: if Reagan is elected President, there won't be any future opportunities for conservative candidates for President to belatedly support social programs and initiatives that have been enacted. There won't be any new social programs.

And what city will find itself bankrupt? What major corporation will close its doors and throw thousands of workers on the unemployment rolls? How many workers will die because the government can't stop their employer from using hazardous chemicals? How many workers will be turned away from jobs because of their color or their sex?

WORKING PEOPLE cannot afford to take the chance. They have to reject the politics of negativism and re-elect President Carter. Without a forward-looking leader in the White House, vital programs that profoundly and positively benefit working people would not have the opportunity to work to improve the lives of Americans.

That is what the 1980 election means to workers.

Lane Kirkland

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THOMAS R. DONAHUE, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Friendly Computer Approach

'Reagan Victory Fund' Skirts Federal Election Spending Law

By Gus Tyler

THE LETTER to me begins with an amiable, "Dear Gus," and ends with the signature of Congressman Robert K. Dornan of California whom I never met, not even telephonically. Obviously, the intimate salutation is the personal touch of some friendly computer.

The reason that Dornan sent this note to me—and to 7,999,999 others who will be addressed by their given names—is that he is, as he makes clear at the outset, "Ronald Reagan's Congressman."

This four-page, single-spaced, lucidly worded letter asks me to become a member of the Reagan Victory Fund, a "special project of the National Conservative Political Action Committee." The price of admission varies with my passion and my pocketbook, with suggested amounts running from $20 to $1,000, with a line for "other" that might range from a penny to a precious purse.

THE LENGTHY epistle makes it very clear why I must send the money to this special "Conservative" fund and not directly to Ronald Reagan's campaign headquarters. "As you know, Gov. Reagan and President Carter each received $29,100,000 for the fall election from the government. When they accept the money from the U.S. Treasury, they can not raise or spend any more money."

Obviously, this bit of accurate information is a disincentive for those fat cat contributors who, when they make a contribution, want the candidate to know right damn well from whom the contribution comes. They are the givers who know the worth of quid pro quo, which means, "I give now to you so you can give later to me."

My calculating computer, however, has found a way to get around that. Here in this fat little packet is a preprinted card, entitled a "Pledge to Gov. Ronald Reagan." It begins, "Dear Gov. Reagan." (I was surprised it didn't say, "Dear Ronnie" or, at least "Dear Ron.") It then goes on:

"I know that federal law prevents you from raising money for your presidential campaign. Therefore I want you to know that I have sent the National Conservative Political Action Committee a contribution that will be used to help elect you President . . . Sincerely, etc."

I have studied this letter and have wondered whether it violates the law. Here I am making a contribution to Reagan's campaign, if I ever should decide to do that. I am so informing Reagan. I am hinting heavily that I expect him to put my well-padded name down in his book of benefactors.

THE LAW to provide government funds to the candidates was written precisely to avoid such hanky-panky, to eliminate the influence of the big buck in politics. Yet here is this outspoken appeal for millions of dollars (8 million such letters are to go out) to back a candidate who received $29 million of our tax money to keep the campaign out of the reach of the rich.

"Dear computer," I wrote back in desperation, "As an old and intimate friend, I appeal to you to stop this legerdemain, this laughing at the law, this dangerous and dirty duplicity. Your pal, Gus."

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Turning Point Reached For Textile Workers

The unanimous agreement on a contract by the negotiating committee of J. P. Stevens workers in Roanoke Rapids, N.C., marks what we look forward to as a turning point in our 17-year struggle with a company that has long been the symbol of militant resistance to workplace rights, human dignity, and the improved standard of living which flows from union contracts and a collective bargaining relationship of mutual respect.

Symbolizing what we hope—and expect—will be a new era in the ACTWU-Stevens relationship, both the national settlement and the local contracts provide for binding arbitration of disputes.

For too many years, hundreds of thousands of (textile) workers have been treated to unlawful and repressive retaliation for daring to join a union, or in fact for even showing sympathy for the idea of organizing a union. We are convinced that the Stevens agreements mark the beginning of the end of that unattractive chapter in America's industrial history.

—From Clothing & Textile Workers statement, New York City, Oct. 19, 1980.

New Era Opens Cracks in Solid South

By Charles W. Hughes

The 13 southern and border states, with 131 of the 270 electoral votes needed to hold or capture the White House, embrace nearly every element of American culture and the economy. But two weeks before the election, they are linked by a common thread that traces a giant question mark.

That's a sharp switch from 1976, when Jimmy Carter took all but one of these states. A major turnover is unlikely, but as of now, neither the President nor his Republican challenger, Ronald Reagan, has a solid claim to the region.

In most of the states, the coattails this year belong to Senate, House and Governor candidates, not to those at the top of the ticket.

IN MISSOURI, incumbent Sen. Tom Eagleton (D) was put on the ultra-conservatives' "hit list" for, among other things, his strong leadership in the successful 1978 battle that defeated a "right-to-work" ballot initiative. Eagleton took on his opposition with a hard-hitting, face-to-face grassroots campaign in all parts of the state. The tactic appears to have paid off, giving Eagleton a good and growing lead over his Republican challenger, Gene McNary.

The re-election bid of Governor Joseph P. Teasdale and the entire Democratic ticket are getting a boost from the Eagleton strength. Carter looks like a narrow winner and Teasdale is closing fast on former Gov. Christopher Bond (R), whom he defeated with 50.2 percent of the vote four years ago.

Three Missouri congressional contests are very tight. In the 2nd District, first-term Democrat Robert Young, who has COPE backing, holds an edge over Republican John Shields. Labor-endorsed Steve Gardner (D) has risen to a toss-up with Republican Wendell Bailey in the 8th District, where incumbent Richard Ichord (D) is gaining against Republican William Emerson.

IN KENTUCKY, like Missouri, the presidential race is tied closely to the U.S. Senate contest, with incumbent Wendell Ford (D) far ahead and campaigning hard for Carter and Mondale. Gov. John Y. Brown, Jr., one-time Democratic National Committee treasurer, is also stumping the state for the ticket.

One congressional district, the 6th, appears a strong possibility for a switch to the Democrats. State Sen. Tom Easterly, who defeated incumbent John Breckenridge in the 1978 Democratic primary and then lost narrowly to Republican Larry Hopkins in the general election, swamped three other candidates in the 1980 primary.

The retirement of Republican Tim Lee Carter leaves the 5th District open. Republican Harold Rogers is favored over Democrat Ted R. Marcum.

IN FLORIDA, Carter's recent visits to the state may quicken the apparent erosion of Reagan's lead. Gov. Bob Graham (D) is stumping hard for Carter.

Labor's role in the state's politics was evident where incumbent Sen. Richard Stone (D) was opposed by the Florida AFL-CIO on the basis of his voting record and went down to defeat in a bitter Oct. 7 primary runoff. COPE-endorsed nominee John Gunter, the state insurance commissioner, is fighting hard to turn back former Public Service Commissioner Paula Hawkins, the Republican candidate.

Two Florida House contests are still up for grabs. COPE-endorsed David Best (D) is now rated slightly ahead for the open 5th District seat, following the primary loss of incumbent Republican Richard Kelly. In the 12th District, Alan Becker, who beat COPE-endorsed incumbent Edward Stack in the primary, is given "at least an even chance" to retain the seat for the Democrats. COPE endorsed Becker for the general election.

GEORGIA, Carter's home state, is his in all of the national and state polls, but it's not nearly as solid as it was in 1976, when he got 66 percent of the vote.

Incumbent Democratic Sen. Herman Talmadge, beset by personal and political problems, had to fight for re-nomination in the first runoff of his 24-year Senate career. He is a heavy favorite to defeat Republican Mack Mattingly in November.

The Republicans will probably keep their sole House seat, but a strong Carter surge could help Democrat Dock Davis overtake incumbent Newt Gingrich.

ALABAMA, ARKANSAS, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina—all Deep South states—could go either way in the presidential contest, according to the assessments of state labor organizations and liberal groups. The impact of right-wing and ultra-conservative groups, including the Ku Klux Klan, NCPAC and the so-called Moral Majority, has been substantial throughout the area.

Alabama Democrats were surprised when incumbent Sen. Donald Stewart, the COPE-endorsed candidate, was forced into a primary runoff and turned out by Jim Folsom, Jr., son of the late governor. Folsom now faces Jeremiah Denton, a retired admiral and seven-year Vietnam POW, who has a strong and determined following among conservatives. Denton has accepted—and publicly boasted of—direct fund-raising and other help from Richard M. Nixon and long-time Nixon cronies, Bebe Rebozo and Robert Abplanalp.

There is also hope that liberal Republican Rep. John Buchanan, who lost the primary after 16 years in the House, can succeed as a write-in candidate on Nov. 4 with COPE support.

IN ARKANSAS, incumbent Democrat Dale Bumpers is considered a shoo-in for a third Senate term. COPE did not endorse Bumpers this year, largely because of his opposition to the labor law reform bill.

Democratic Gov. Bill Clinton, backed by the AFL-CIO, holds a very slim lead over Republican nominee Frank White.

COPE found no basis for endorsements on the House side, and the likely re-election of the incumbents will leave the delegation evenly split—two Democrats and two Republicans.

LOUISIANA'S INCUMBENT Democratic Sen. Russell B. Long won both COPE's endorsement and a sixth term in the primary. He has no opponent in November.

Only one House member, first-term Democrat Claude Leach, faces a November challenge, and will likely be ousted by Charles (Buddy) Roemer, III, also a Democrat. Republicans were eliminated in the primary.

Carter has a tough battle in Louisiana this year, as he did in 1976, when he captured the state's 10 electoral votes in a virtual dead-heat finish. Reagan's support is very strong in rural and small town areas, and the appeals of conservative clergy have cut into Carter's early lead. Former Gov. Edwin Edwards's vigorous campaigning for the Democratic ticket is a big plus.

MISSISSIPPI, the state that gave Carter the lowest percentage of the Deep South vote in 1976, has neither a Senate nor a gubernatorial race, leaving the entire statewide focus on the presidential contest.

The black vote was clearly the deciding factor in 1976, and state union officials say the size of that turnout is even more critical this year.

Mississippi may well send independent black candidate Dr. Leslie McLemore to Congress from the 4th District, where 35 percent of the registered voters are black, and incumbent Jon C. Hinson (R) is in serious trouble. That race alone could pull out enough black votes to again give the state to Carter.

SOUTH CAROLINA gave Carter a plurality of 104,000 four years ago. Today, the state is leaning to Reagan. Republican John Connally made the state the sole focus of his try for the presidential nomination. He was swamped by Reagan, but with Sen. Strom Thurmond (R) leading the Connally campaign, a lot of Democratic votes in this open primary state were pulled to the Republican side—and many of them may stay with the GOP in November.

Incumbent Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D) should have an easy win over former State Rep. Marshall Mays. COPE endorsed Hollings in 1974, but refused endorsement this year because of his sharp shift from the labor-supported position on key issues.

Some of the hottest House contests in the South are showing up in South Carolina. COPE-endorsed Charles (Pug) Ravenel (D) is slightly ahead in the race to fill the 1st District vacancy created by the retirement of incumbent Democrat Mendel J. Davis. State Sen. Tom Turnipseed (D), endorsed by COPE, has incumbent Floyd Spence (R) in the race of his life, and it is now rated a toss-up.

NORTH CAROLINA, the home base of arch-conservative Sen. Jesse Helms (R), appears ready to go with Carter again, but by a margin slimmer than the 56 percent it gave him against Gerald Ford.

COPE-endorsed Gov. James B. Hunt, Jr., after trouncing former Gov. Robert Scott in the Democratic primary, appears headed for a second term in an easy race with state Sen. I. Beverly Lake, Jr.

Sen. Robert Morgan (D) is considered ahead of challenger John East who, despite access to the impressive apparatus that Helms used to raise $7 million for his own Senate race in 1978, has failed to mount the kind of campaign it would take to turn out a strong Democrat like Morgan.

Tennessee seems to be shaping up as Carter's strongest state in the South, aside from Georgia. With neither a Senate seat nor the governorship up this year and only one close House race, the statewide focus is on the Carter-Reagan competition. Tennessee gave Carter a 192,000 bulge in 1976.

The close congressional contest is in the 5th District. COPE-endorsed Democratic incumbent Bill Boner won with only 51 percent in 1978, and Republican Mike Adams has mounted an aggressive campaign. At this point, neither has emerged as the clear leader.

VIRGINIA was the only southern state denied to Carter in 1976, and is now forecast to stay in the GOP presidential column, where it has been in every presidential election since 1948 except for the 1964 Lyndon Johnson landslide.

In key House races, incumbent COPE-endorsed Democrats Herbert E. Harris and Joseph L. Fisher are up against strong challengers who are aided by Reagan's strength in the state. Harris, going head-to-head with the Republican he ousted ten years ago, Stanford Parris, is probably slightly ahead in the 8th District. But Fisher, who has never had an easy race in the 10th District, is neck-and-neck with Republican Frank Wolfe.

WEST VIRGINIA has a Democratic tradition that will probably hold for Carter in 1980. Democratic Gov. John D. Rockefeller IV, endorsed by COPE, leads former Gov. Arch A. Moore (R), and is favored to win a second term.

Incumbent Democrats Robert H. Mollohan and Nick Joe Rahall are expected to be re-elected handily in the 1st and 4th Congressional Districts.

The races are much tighter in the other two districts. In the 2nd, where incumbent Harley O. Staggers (D) is retiring, COPE-endorsed State Sen. Pat Hamilton, who defeated Staggers's son by only 50 votes in the primary, is in a tight race way with Republican Cleve Benedict, who made a respectable showing against the senior Staggers in 1978.

Democrat John Hutchinson, Charleston mayor, won the 3rd District in a special election June 3, following the death of Democrat John Slack. His margin over Republican Mick Staton was a narrow 6,500, giving the GOP some hope of reversing the outcome in the November rematch. Hutchinson, who has COPE's support, is favored, however.

Carter Plan for Steel Industsy

Revitalization Pattern Emerging

PRESIDENT CARTER'S PLAN to help the nation's steel industry rebuild and modernize to restore its strong position in world markets may set the pattern for other U.S. industries, Legislative Director John J. Sheehan of the Steelworkers observed on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

Sheehan stressed that while the program is not a cure-all, it does give the industry a chance to get back on its feet, if it follows through on its obligation to apply investment capital to the five-year effort. He pointed out that the Carter plan pulls together into a coordinated package existing tax, trade and environmental policies and programs, with inducements for the industry to move ahead aggressively and safeguards to assure that it follows through on commitments.

Questioned by reporters, Sheehan said that one major element of the program—automatic enforcement of the anti-dumping laws that ban the sale of imported steel in U.S. markets for less than production costs—has already been implemented. He said other elements of the program—such as tax policies and depreciation speedups, relaxation of timetables for water and air pollution abatement, and improved aid for workers and communities hit by production cutbacks and shutdowns—will need congressional action. He predicted that Congress will follow through with legislation to put the full program into operation.

Sheehan denounced the recent charge by Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan's recent charge that President Carter was the root of the steel industry's problems. He said Reagan's Youngstown, Ohio, statement was "particularly galling." He pointed out that the 1977 mill shutdown there "had nothing to do with Environmental Protection Agency" regulations, as Reagan charged. The Youngstown closing, Sheehan said, came because the company failed to modernize the plant so that it could compete successfully.

Mid-Atlantic States Critical to Carter

By David L. Perlman

Political power may be tilting toward the Sunbelt, but President Carter's re-election campaign depends heavily on the populous mid-Atlantic states that over the years have favored liberal Democrats and moderate Republicans.

It would be hard to put together a victory script for Carter that did not include the 41 electoral votes of New York and the 27 of Pennsylvania.

CARTER CARRIED both states four years ago, along with the 10 electoral votes of Maryland and three each from Delaware and the District of Columbia. Within the region, only New Jersey's 17 electoral votes eluded him.

As the campaign entered its final two weeks, Carter could count with certainty only on the District of Columbia. But none of the mid-Atlantic states was outside his reach—or beyond the grasp of Ronald Reagan.

Within the region, Democrats hold a nearly 2-1 lead in House seats, 57 to 31. With no more than two exceptions, these are progressive Democrats who vote consistently with labor's position. On a cumulative total of more than 5,900 votes, incumbent Democrats in the mid-Atlantic states sided with labor more than 86 percent of the time.

AN ESTIMATED 4,345,000 members of AFL-CIO unions live and work in the region, and their turnout at the polls could be decisive. In every state, union volunteers are staffing phone banks, passing out leaflets and working to dispel apathy.

From a consensus of union and political sources, this is the picture that emerged:

NEW YORK—This is a "must state" for President Carter, and he holds a thin lead over Reagan, with the candidacy of John Anderson injecting a wild card into the election. But Anderson has dropped in the polls and has little worker support. COPE reports more than 5,000 union volunteers helping out, and others lined up for the final get-out-the-vote effort.

New York's Senate contest is a confusing nightmare, with a right-wing Republican of no stature hoping to capitalize on divided opposition.

Jacob K. Javits, a liberal Republican who has regularly earned labor support, is seeking a fifth term at the age of 76. He was beaten in his party's primary by conservative Alfonse D'Amato, but remained in the running as the candidate of New York's Liberal Party on a ticket that will be headed by Anderson. Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, at age 39 a four-term member of the House, won the Democratic nomination.

Javits retains COPE endorsement, but substantial labor support has swung to Holtzman.

Of the 39 House seats at stake in New York, Democrats now hold a 26-13 edge.

Republicans are likely to gain two or three seats but it would take a major political upheaval to cut deeply into the Democratic lead.

The most probable Republican pickup is in the 32nd Congressional District in Syracuse, where Democrat James M. Hanley is retiring after eight terms. Because it is a normally Republican area, George Wortley starts off with an advantage over Democrat Jeffery Brooks.

Threatened incumbents include Democrats Jerome Ambro in the 3rd District, Leo C. Zeferetti in the 15th and John M. Murphy in the 17th.

Ambro's Long Island district is traditionally close and his opponent is again Republican Gregory W. Carman, who came within 4,000 votes two years ago. Ambro is given a slight edge as is Zeferetti, who received 68 percent of the vote in his Brooklyn (Bay Ridge) district two years ago but faces a stronger challenge from a very conservative Republican, Paul Atanasio.

In a district that includes Staten Island, Murphy has been elected by relatively close votes for nine terms. His burden is heavier this year, following his indictment on Abscam bribery and conspiracy charges, which he has been fighting vigorously, asserting his innocence.

Republicans have upset hopes for ousting Peter A. Peyser in the 23rd District (Westchester County). But their early optimism about the 6th District (Queens-Long Island) seat of Lester L. Wolff seems to be fading despite an influx of right-wing money from all parts of the country to help the very conservative GOP challenger, John LeBoutillier.

Democrats see a chance to pick up the 5th District (Long Island) seat opened by the retirement of Republican John W. Wydler. Republican Raymond McGrath is favored but Democrat Karen S. Burstein is well-known in the district.

PENNSYLVANIA — The voters who make up their minds in the last days of the campaign will determine the winner of Pennsylvania's electoral votes. It's that close, by most accounts.

In the Senate contest, Democrats hope to pick up the seat of Republican Sen. Richard S. Schweiker, who did not seek re-election.

Polls give a lead—althouyh not insurmountable—to Democrat Pete Flaherty, a former mayor of Pittsburgh who served as deputy attorney general early in the Carter Administration. His Republican opponent, Arlen Specter, is a former Philadelphia district attorney who should do better than Republicans normally do in that city. Flaherty's strength is in western Pennsylvania.

The 15-10 Democratic lead in House seats isn't expected to change greatly, although some contests are quite close.

Despite his expulsion from the House following his Abscam conviction, Democrat Michael (Ozzie) Myers could win back his south Philadelphia seat. His chief opponent is a former Republican city councilman, Thomas M. Foglietta, who is running as an independent.

In the Philadelphia suburbs, liberal Democrat Robert W. Edgar squeaked through two years ago with 50.3 percent of the vote and faces a strong challenge from Republican Dennis Rochford.

Pennsylvania Democrats see a chance to beat Republican Charles F. Dougherty in northeast Philadelphia with Thomas J. Magrann, the COPE-endorsed business manager of the Philadelphia area Building & Construction Trades Council.

There are a lot of union votes in Allentown and Bethlehem, which gives Democrat Jeanette Reibman a chance to upset incumbent Republican Don Ritter. There's also a close contest in the 24th District, Erie, where the labor-endorsed Republican incumbent, Marc L. Marks, is being challenged by Democrat David C. DiCarlo, who talks about "fiscal restraint" and a balanced budget.

NEW JERSEY—Reagan's early lead is fading, there appears to be little enthusiasm for the Republican candidate and the election could hinge on the voter turnout. The Carter campaign has been getting needed help from Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, who carried the state in the Democratic presidential primary.

New Jersey has a 10-5 Democratic lead in House seats, and 14 of the 15 incumbents are seeking re-election.

For the 15th District open seat, where Democrat Edward J. Patten is retiring, State Sen. Bernard J. Dwyer is favored over a conservative Republican.

From labor's viewpoint, the big battle is to re-elect Frank Thompson, Jr., in the 4th District. In 13 terms, Thompson has championed trade union and liberal causes while compiling a COPE record of 229 "right" and only 15 "wrong" votes.

Thompson has been hampered politically by an Abscam indictment in a case scheduled for trial after the election. He has steadfastly maintained his innocence, and his personal stature is such that national figures have rallied around him. Labor Sec. Ray Marshall and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy are among those who have come to Trenton to campaign for Thompson.

"He has stood for the working people of this nation, and he deserves to go back," Kennedy told a campaign rally.

MARYLAND—Carter has a slim lead in this traditionally Democratic state, but the Reagan camp is conceding nothing.

In the Senate contest, COPE-endorsed Republican Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., seeking a third term, should have no difficulty defeating State Sen. Edward T. Conroy. Mathias, with a COPE record of 128 "right" and 37 "wrong" votes, has put a wide distance between his campaign and the Reagan candidacy.

The state has six Democratic and two Republican House members. Rep. Robert E. Bauman, the longtime guru of the Republican rightwing in the House, still has support in his district despite a homosexual solicitation charge that most political observers thought would end his career. But Democrat Roy Dyson is given at least an even chance of winning the Eastern Shore district.

In the other close race, in the affluent Montgomery County suburb of Washington, D.C., labor-backed Michael D. Barnes is seeking a second term against the high-spending campaign of Newton Steers, the former congressman he narrowly defeated two years ago.

DELAWARE—The presidential race is close in this swing state that has gone with the winner in each of the last seven elections. But it would be an upset if Democratic challengers blocked the re-election of either Gov. Pierre S. duPont or the state's lone congressman, Thomas B. Evans. Jr.

Tight Texas Race Biggest Prize in Southwest

President Carter's quest for the electoral votes of Texas and Rep. Morris Udall's high visibility from a year-long right-wing attack against him in Arizona are the highlights of 1980 elections in the four-state southwestern region of Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

Texas's 26 electoral votes make it the biggest prize in the region, and the size of the voter turnout could be decisive.

The region has only 18 electoral votes outside Texas, but both the region's Senate races, in Oklahoma and Arizona, take on added national import because Republicans now hold them and switches would dampen GOP hopes of major inroads into the Democrats' current 59-41 Senate advantage.

In Oklahoma, labor-endorsed Democrat Andrew Coats is trying to switch the seat from which Republican Sen. Henry Bellmon is retiring. In Arizona, the advantage is with legendary Republican incumbent Barry Goldwater, now 71, but the strong effort mounted against him by Phoenix builder William R. Schulz is one of 1980's surprises.

The presidential race is also closer in New Mexico—once again with labor support a major factor. Arizona hasn't voted for a Democratic presidential nominee since 1948; Oklahoma only once since then.

FOR HOUSE members, the well-financed attack on Udall offers an example of how the 1980 campaign has gone for southwestern Democratic incumbents. Labor-endorsed Texas congressmen Jim Mattox and Bob Eckhardt are similarly targeted for defeat by conservatives and the oil industry.

The campaign against Udall started early, financed by oil company and other corporate PACs that especially oppose Udall's environmental concerns.

Udall's opponent, Tucson businessman Richard Huff, has been saying Udall is for gun control and against old people and that he gave away the Panama Canal. That effort was based on a 15-year-old vote against mail-order gun sales in the wake of President John F. Kennedy's assassination, an amendment on social security income and a relatively minor role for the House on Panama.

THE SCHULZ effort also uses heavy TV advertising but is otherwise quite different. Schulz's ads say Goldwater was effective "in his day" and cite his poor attendance record recently as showing he has "lost his commitment" to Senate work.

With two weeks to go in the campaign, Goldwater's staff and the state GOP policy committee were arguing publicly over whether Schulz's ads should be ignored in order to get Goldwater off the defensive. Goldwater was ahead in the polls, but hadn't gained in weeks.

New Mexico's strong Carter campaign is led by Gov. Bruce King and former Gov. Jerry Apodaca. There's almost no Anderson factor to cut into Carter's vote.

Gov. King's labor-endorsed nephew, David King, was nominated by the state party when Democratic Rep. Harold Runnells died. King will be opposed only by write-in candidates since the courts have denied Republican Joe Skeen a place on the ballot. No GOP candidates filed for the primary while Runnells was alive.

NEW MEXICO'S history of occasionally voting Democratic in presidential races stems from its 30-percent concentration of Mexican-Americans who have a history of high voter turnout.

The Labor Council for Latin American advancement has played a prominent role in building that Hispanic strength through voter registration among union members. The 1980 election will likely be LCLAA's finest effort, and the A. Philip Randolph Institute is trying to do as well among black trade unionists.

Oklahoma gives a hint that the Moral Majority's domination of the primary season is beginning to cause a backlash since several Oklahoma ministers took steps to dissociate themselves from Moral Majority positions.

Even the Republican candidate for the Senate, Don Nickles, said Oct. 15 that the Moral Majority "won't tell me how to vote." Nickles, a one-term state senator, is a machine shop owner from Ponca City, who orchestrated a decertification vote among his employees, once represented by the Steelworkers.

IF THE Moral Majority is fading in Oklahoma, it will be good news to COPE-endorsed Rep. Mike Synar, who has been targeted for defeat. One other labor-endoresed Democrat, David Hood, was beginning in mid-October to tighten the race against arch-conservative GOP Rep. Mickey Edwards.

In winning the Democratic Senate primary, Coats built up big majorities in Oklahoma City, where he is the district attorney. His chances of doing the same Nov. 4 take on national significance as he tries to switch the Bellmon seat.

Social Security COLA Affirmed

(Continued from Page 1)

The Administration's report to Congress "will analyze a series of technical issues involved in the formulation of cost-of-living indices," he said. But "it will not contain legislative proposals for changes in law." The word "not" was underlined for emphasis.

EIZENSTAT NOTED further that the Administration has "vigorously and successfully resisted suggestions that it take hasty administrative action to revise the CPI."

He stressed that the Administration has "no intention of violating the existing multi-year procedure for periodic revision of the CPI, a procedure established and conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics."

Under that review procedure, Eizenstat said, "no new revision is expected for a number of years."

Key Industrial States

Major Election Battles Develop in Lakes Region

By John R. Oravec

The Great Lakes industrial states have developed into a major battleground in the presidential contest and for labor-endorsed candidates for the House and Senate.

With less than two weeks left to Election Day, the outlook for the region was still "too close to call" for the Carter-Reagan contest as well as other key races.

In the five-state region with 96 electoral votes, only Indiana appeared locked up while Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin could end up in either the Democratic or Republican column. Voter polls indicated that Reagan had a solid grip on Indiana's 13 electoral votes, a state that has gone Republican in eight of the last nine presidential elections.

Four Democratic Senate seats are also on the line:

- Ohio's John Glenn holds a comfortable lead over a weak Republican challenger.
- Indiana's Birch Bayh held an early lead over Rep. J. Danforth Quayle, but could be hurt by a heavy Reagan vote in the state.
- Wisconsin's Gaylord Nelson is in a stiff fight for a fourth term with former Republican Rep. Robert Kasten.
- Ilinois' Adlai E. Stevenson is retiring. Polls say Democratic Sec. of State Alan J. Dixon is pulling away from Republican Lt. Gov. David C. O'Neal in the Senate race.

DEMOCRATS ARE hopeful Carter will do better in the Great Lakes states in his re-election bid than he did four years ago. Carter won in Ohio and Wisconsin by thin margins in 1976 while Gerald Ford took his home state of Michigan as well as Illinois and Indiana.

Reagan's early leads in Illinois and Michigan have evaporated, and Carter is closing in on the Republican nominee in Ohio. A Milwaukee Sentinal poll has Carter and Reagan running even in Wisconsin.

This is how the election outlook shapes up in the five states:

ILLINOIS—Even state Republican leaders now acknowledge that the Reagan camp is scrambling to regain lost momentum. A late Chicago Sun-Times statewide straw vote has Carter ahead of Reagan 45.2 to 42.1 percent with Republican Rep. John Anderson, running as an independent, polling 12.7 percent in his home state. Anderson seems to be drawing more votes from Reagan than from Carter.

Democrat Alan Dixon, who has COPE's endorsement, has widened his lead in statewide polls over Republican David O'Neal in the Senate race. O'Neal is in hot water over charges he misused state aircraft for his campaign.

In key congressional contests, labor-backed candidates Harold Washington in the 1st District and Gus Savage in the 2nd District are strong favorites to keep the seats in the Democratic column. Conservative Lynn M. Martin is favored over COPE-endorsed Democrat Douglas R. Aurand to retain Anderson's seat for the Republicans in the 16th District. In the 20th District, former State Rep. David Robinson is making a strong challenge against 10-term incumbent Republican Congressman Paul Findley.

INDIANA—Birch Bayh is fighting for a fourth term in the Senate as he faces a formidable challenge from Dan Quayle, who has strong financial backing from conservative and business political action committees. Quayle also benefits from the Republican trend in the presidential and gubernatorial contests. But Bayh, who has been ahead in the polls until mid-October, overcame stiff odds in his past three elections.

With Republican Gov. Otis R. Bowen unable to seek another term, Lt. Gov. Robert D. Orr is reported ahead of Democrat John A. Hillenbrand in the gubernatorial contest.

The combination of heavy right-wing spending and the Reagan-Orr coattails is also having an impact on congressional contests. In the 3rd District, Rep. John Brademas, House Majority Whip, is in a tight race with conservative businessman John P. Hiler, who is seeking his first elected office. Brademas has represented the South Bend district for 11 terms. COPE-backed incumbent Democrats David W. Evans (6th), and Andrew Jacobs (11th) are expected to pull through in tight contests. Democrat John D. Walda is making a strong challenge for Quayle's 4th District seat against Daniel R. Coats, according to a sampling of union households.

MICHIGAN—Reagan support in traditional Republican strongholds — affluent suburbs and rural areas — is soft, and his effort to pick off workers' votes is being offset by labor's effective campaign for the Carter-Mondale ticket. Carter is expected to carry the industrial centers, but the state's high unemployment rate could cut the margin.

With no Senate or gubernatorial contests this year, labor is focusing on key congressional races. Incumbent Democrats Howard Wolpe (3rd District) and Donald Albosta (10th) have COPE's backing against strong challengers. Labor is also backing Dale Sprik over Republican incumbent Howard Sawyer (5th District) and Dennis M. Hertel to succeed retiring 14th District Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi. George W. Crockett is expected to keep in the Democratic column the 13th District seat that had been held by Charles C. Diggs, Jr.

OHIO—A sampling of union voters indicates Carter is gaining momentum after a slow start in northern industrial areas, which he must carry by substantial margins to offset Reagan's strength in the central and southern sections of the state. Labor's active campaign for the Carter-Mondale ticket is credited with much of the gain.

Incumbent Sen. John Glenn is far in front of a little-known state legislator, James E. Betts, and could exceed his 64.6 percent margin of victory in 1974. A landslide vote for Glenn could be an added boost for Carter and Mondale unless there is an extraordinary amount of ticket-splitting by the voters.

In the southwest section of the state, COPE-endorsed incumbent Congressmen Thomas A. Lukens (1st District) and Tony P. Hall (2nd) are in tight races but should win re-election. Democrat Ted Strickland is making a strong run with labor backing in the 6th District where conservative Republican Rep. William H. Harsha is retiring.

In the northeast, Democratic State Sen. Harry Meshell stands a strong chance of unseating incumbent Rep. Lyle Williams of the 19th District. In the Cleveland suburbs, State Rep. Dennis E. Eckart is favored to succeed retiring 22nd District Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D).

WISCONSIN—Carter's chances of repeating his 1976 win in the state rest on the outcome of the large bloc of undecided voters—a situation that also has been reflected in a sampling of union members. A statewide poll has Carter and Reagan even. Anderson is running a distant third despite the presence of former Democratic Gov. Patrick Lucey on the independent ticket.

Incumbent Sen. Gaylord Nelson is encountering a stiffer challenge in his bid for a fourth term than Democrats expected from conservative Republican Robert W. Kasten, Jr., whose campaign is heavily financed with right-wing money. Kasten is campaigning against "big government" and in favor of tax cuts for business.

Two of the six labor-endorsed House Democratic candidates are in tight re-election races—Les Aspin in the 1st District and Robert W. Kastenmeir in the 2nd. Democratic State Sen. Gary R. Goyke is gaining in the 6th District in an effort to unseat Republican Rep. Thomas E. Petri, who edged Goyke in a special election last year.



HONORARY DEGREE of Doctor of Laws is conferred on Longshoremen's President Thomas Gleason by Sister Janet Fitzgerald, president of Molloy College, and Bishop John McGann, chancellor of the Rockville Centre, N.Y., college.

Reagan's Strength in West Linked to California Base

Portland, Ore.—Oregon's habit of pursuing a fiercely independent political line makes the state's six electoral votes one of the most intriguing prizes of the 1980 presidential election.

President Carter can win Oregon if independent John Anderson fades far enough from his persistent 20 percent support the Oregon polls say he has.

WITH 275,000 union members, Oregon is the nation's 15th most unionized state, adding potential to a well-organized statewide COPE campaign using the theme that a vote for John Anderson is a vote for Ronald Reagan.

Overall, the Oregon battle is the closest of the presidential races in the nation's six most western states of California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Hawaii and Nevada. Carter got only Hawaii's four electoral votes in this 70-vote region in 1976, and Hawaii is the only state in which he's clearly ahead for 1980. Carter missed the big prize of 45 electoral votes in Reagan's home state of California in 1976 when Gerald Ford carried the state by 49.3 percent to 47.6 percent—or just 140,000 votes out of 7.6 million cast.

Other than Hawaii, which has gone Democratic in five of six presidential elections since statehood, Washington is the most Democratic state in the region, with the governorship, both senators and six of the seven House seats in Democratic hands. But in the last eight presidential elections, even Washington has gone Democratic only three times, California twice and Oregon only once.

SO THE Far West is basically Republican in presidential politics—but Reagan is not Oregon's kind of Republican. The Reagan wing of the party captured the state GOP machinery two years ago, and the party's Senate candidate, incumbent Robert Packwood, never lets the word "Republican" much less "Reagan" cross his lips in the campaign.

Packwood's attempt to ignore his Democratic rival, labor-endorsed Ted Kulongoski, is not working so well. Even in the three regionally televised debates between the two, Packwood has tried to laugh or walk away from Kulongoski's issues, which come from the heart of organized labor's longstanding positions on the economy and workplace conditions.

The four GOP House candidates are all from the "new right" wing of the party. Only Rep. James Weaver's opponent was considered still ahead as the campaign neared the end, but incumbents Al Ullman and Les Aucoin were also in rough campaigns.

LABOR RALLIED early and forcibly behind the Democratic candidates, with each of the GOP House challengers announced as in favor of "right-to-work" laws before the primary. The obsession of the Republican congressional candidates with negative, "attack" campaigns, is reflected in the fact that Democratic newcomer Ron Wyden, who ousted Rep. Robert Duncan in the primary, may be in the strongest position of the four.

Oregon's "independent" political frame has featured the party-switching of Sen. Wayne Morse and presidential primaries in which the state went for a string of candidates who did not win their party's nomination—Nelson Rockefeller in 1964, Eugene McCarthy in 1968, Jerry Brown in 1976, etc.

The Oregon Attitudes polling firm says Reagan has somewhere between 37 percent and 42 percent of the vote and is being ignored as thoroughly by Oregon's other two maor Republican figures, Sen. Mark Hatfield and Gov. Victor Atiyeh, as by Packwood.

THAT'S WHAT makes Oregon a story of how Anderson and Carter could split the maority vote in the state.

The Oct. 16 Gallup pole showing Anderson dropping to an 8 percent share of vote nationwide came while he was campaigning in the state.

In the Far West's other five states:

WASHINGTON — Republicans have come together for Reagan better than Democrats have for Carter, and that has left an uphill fight for Washington labor, which is also trying to help incumbent Sen. Warren Magnuson, re-elect all seven House members (including the one Republican) and win the governorship with James McDermott, primary winner over Democratic Gov. Dixy Lee Ray.

Magnuson has given organized labor more than 230 "right" votes in his Senate career.

CALIFORNIA—The California Poll has made much of Reagan's August lead of 31 percentage points over Carter dwindling to 7 percent by mid-October. The Anderson share has shrunk from 20 percent to 14 percent over the same time frame, and labor hopes its ambitious state-wide mailings to all union members may mean further improvement for Carter.

Democratic Sen. Alan Cranston is expected to win easily after a stumbling campaign by his GOP opponent, tax-cut advocate Paul Gann, but two labor-endorsed candidates for the House, Democrats James Corman and Jim Lloyd, are still locked in tight races.

ALASKA—Mike Gravel was one of three Senate Democrats to be ousted in a primary, and Alaska COPE has endorsed Clark Gruening, the candidate who beat him.

HAWAII—Led by Sen. Daniel Inouye, Hawaii Democrats are favored to retain their monopoly on Hawaii's federal offices.

NEVADA—One of the nation's most energetic campaigners has emerged in Mary Goack, the labor-endorsed Democrat opposing Sen. Paul Laxalt, who is 87 percent "wrong" in COPE's reckoning. At the very least, her race against Laxalt has made her a future force in conservative Nevada.

GNP Growth Reflects Gain For Economy

The nation's gross national product grew at a 1 percent annual rate in the third quarter of this year after adjustment for inflation, the Commerce Dept. reported, as this and other signs pointed toward an improving economy.

The increase in real gross national product—the total value of American goods and services adjusted for price changes since 1972—followed a record 9.6 percent decline in the second quarter.

IN ANOTHER major turnaround for the economy, the Federal Reserve Board reported that production at the nation's factories, utilities and mines climbed a seasonally adjusted 1 percent in September, following a rise of six-tenths of 1 percent in August. A modest recovery in the severely depressed automobile and construction sectors paced the increase.

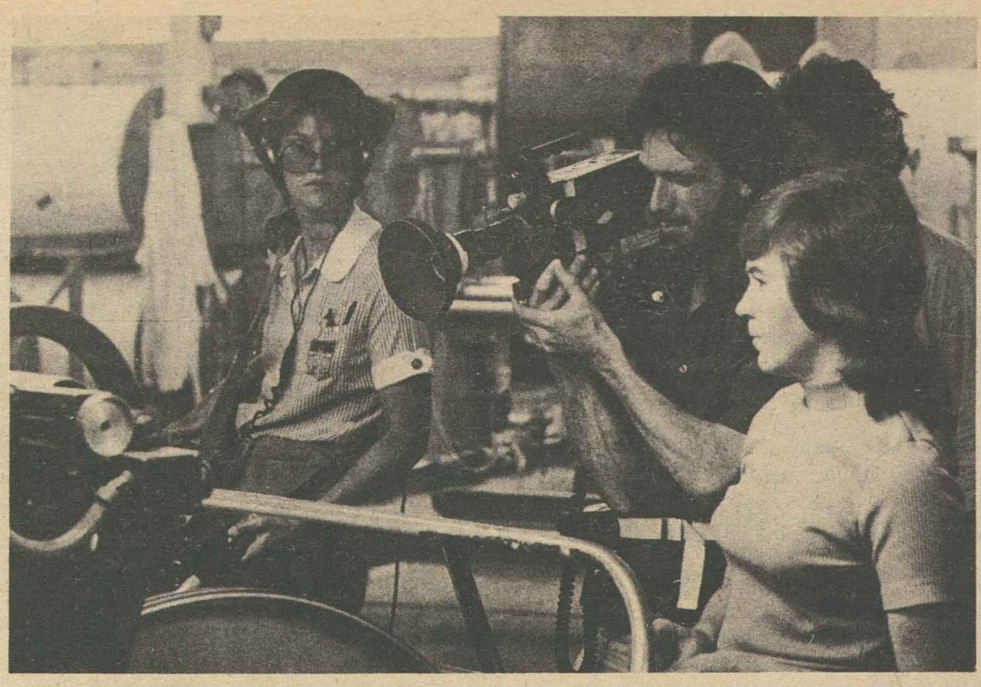
The Fed also reported a slight increase in factory capacity utilization in September, 75.6 percent compared with 75 percent in August. The overall operating rate is still quite low, however. In September 1979, the rate was 85.2 percent.

In other reports, retail sales in September rose by 1.6 percent, more than some economists had anticipated, and new claims for unemployment insurance—an advance indicator of the economy's direction—have been falling recently.

IN THE GNP REPORT, a broad-based inflation measure showed that inflation declined sharply during the July-September quarter to 9.1 percent, from 10.7 percent in the previous quarter. Analysts said the decline was due in large part to lower gasoline prices.

The 1-percent rise in real GNP was attributable to a 3.7-percent increase in final sales, following a 10.2-percent slump in the second quarter, the Commerce Dept. said.

In its report on industrial output, the Federal Reserve Board said that the recovery has been fairly widespread, with 58.7 percent of the industries covered in the Fed's survey showing increases in August. The September breakdown was not available.



TELEVISION CAMERA probes into workplace health hazards during the filming of Song of the Canary, a powerful documentary to be shown Nov. 5 over Public Broadcasting Service stations. The hour-long film will be followed by a discussion of job hazards by union, government and industry representatives.

Carter Gathers Momentum, Labor Spurs Voter Turnout

(Continued from Page 1)

The co-chairman of the new committee, Morris Novik, said "the defeat of Republican Ronald Reagan and the reactionary forces he represents should be the first priority of liberal and independent voters in this year's election. A vote for Republican John Anderson in this close election merely will help the election of Ronald Reagan."

AS THE final week of the campaign started, with the Carter-Reagan debate scheduled for Cleveland on the night of Oct. 28, Reagan strategists were saying that much of the rich lode of electoral votes across the Northeast was probably out of their reach, but that it didn't matter because they could make it up with their more conservative candidate's appeal in Carter's native South.

The latest New York Times-CBS poll put Carter slightly ahead of Reagan in terms of the overall vote.

Also indicating the election's closeness was the weekly presidential scoreboard published by Time Inc.'s Washington Star. The Star once had Reagan above the magic mark of the 270 electoral votes needed to elect, but in the Oct. 22 version, it had Reagan at 240 electoral votes and was still reporting switches in the states of Illinois, New Jersey and Texas.

NO THREE states have any richer history for Democratic presidential hopefuls. John F. Kennedy won all three in 1960 to offset his loss of 38 southern electoral votes. Hubert Humphrey lost in 1968 when he failed to win Illinois or New Jersey.

For Carter, the base of winning 112 of the 130 southern votes enabled him to survive the loss of New Jersey, Illinois and Michigan in 1976—but only because he also won Ohio and Wisconsin, which neither Humphrey nor Kennedy could do.

So once again, the 1980 outcome will hinge on the states in that industrial tier from Wisconsin to New Jersey. The six contiguous states across that tier—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin—total just three fewer electoral votes than the 11 southern states.

ALL SIX rank among the most unionized states in the nation—once again enhancing the importance of the 1980 effort by the labor movement and its allies in the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, Coalition of Labor Union Women, Frontlash and the Concerned Seniors for Better Government.

Just as the 14 years of experience make the use of COPE computer lists much easier and natural for 1980, several other factors have improved the system since Carter's 1976 election. Chief among these are the quantity and quality of the lists provided by affiliated unions: about 90 percent of the unions big enough to have national mailing lists are now enrolled and their lists improve yearly as use gives more chances to update.

The quality is helped further where the state AFL-CIO mails a publication to all union members in the state, which includes such critical presidential election states as Texas, Ohio and Florida. And all the state federations are improving in the number of enrollees among locals from unions that don't have national membership lists.

THE CROWNING pinnacle of the computerized era in registering, identifying and getting out the union vote is in electronic wizardry—faster and better keypunch and computer equipment and electronic matchups with state government lists where the secretary of state allows them.

There's more to come, with sophisticated polling methods identifying the major concerns of workers, not just by state but even by state legislative district. That information aids immensely in the final product—mailings or phone calls that pass accurate information to a union household.

Texas, Colorado and Florida have all used such systems, and Idaho was particularly successful in correcting false impressions about labor-endorsed Sen. Frank Church's voting record.

Broadcasters' Union-Busting Seminar Hit

The directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting have taken a dim view of union-busting seminars directed at public broadcasting stations.

The board adopted a resolution condemning a proposed seminar by the National Association of Educational Broadcasters on labor relations in public broadcasting, declaring that it showed "an anti-organized labor bias."

The action followed sharp criticism of the seminar's content by CPB board member Kathleen Nolan, former president of the Screen Actors Guild.

SESSIONS AT the NAEB were to deal with "alternatives to unionism," and the "early warning signs of union organizing efforts," Nolan pointed out. The seminar was later cancelled due to insufficient enrollment.

Nolan told the board that such anti-union activities on the part of public broadcasting did nothing to improve the credibility of stations or their management with the public.

"For public broadcasting to announce to the world that it will spend public money to fight union organization efforts can only have negative results," she said, adding, "I would remind my friends in public broadcasting that working people and union members pay taxes too."

THE PUBLIC perception of public broadcasting is an important issue for the industry, Nolan told the board, noting that some citizens and national organizations "question the worth and purpose of public broadcasting."

Because it is charged with serving the public, the industry should seek more ways to broaden its constituency, Nolan declared.

Kirkland to Appear On ABC-TV Interview

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland will appear on ABC-TV's "Issues and Answers" interview program, Sunday Oct. 26, at noon EST.

Local stations may alter program schedules and should be checked for exact broadcast times.

Third of Job Changers Keep Rights to Accrued Pensions

One worker of every three covered by private pension plans who changes jobs in the next few years will retain accrued pension benefits, a new Labor Dept. study reveals.

The study estimates that between 1980 and 1982 more than 6 million workers between the ages of 25 and 61 covered by private pension plans will change jobs, with more than 2 million of them vested in retirement benefits at the time they change jobs. Vesting refers to a worker's right to benefits even if he or she stops working for the firm that sponsors the retirement plan.

About 4.6 million workers covered by private pension plans who change jobs will forfeit their non-vested accrued pension benefits because of job changes, the study observes. But 70 percent of them will lose no more than 1 to 4 years of pension credits.

Men are far more likely than women to become vested in a pension because of their longer job tenure, with 40 percent of men and 20 percent of women who change jobs estimated to be vested at that time.

Before passage of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act in 1974, there were no mandatory vesting requirements to protect a worker from losing pension benefits if he or she left an employer before normal retirement age. After ERISA, most pension plans have adopted a schedule requiring workers to be fully vested after 10 years of service covered by the plan.

THE LABOR DEPT., which administers the pension reform law, said in a separate study that half of the nation's fulltime private workforce—approximately 30 million workers—was covered by private pension plans in 1979.

Nearly 4 of every 5 employees represented by a union were covered by retirement plans, the study found. This proportion was twice as high as the coverage rate for non-union workers, it added.

Workers covered by pension plans ranged from 27 percent of those under 25 years of age to 65 percent of those aged 50-54.

COPE Computers Aid Carter's Texas Drive

Austin, Tex.—If President Carter wins Texas's 26 electoral votes, it will be with the aid of organized labor's computerized program to reach union members, which is coming of age in the 1980 elections.

The presidential race in Texas is close enough to hinge on voter registration and turnout. Thanks to the COPE computer, union members make up one group with every likelihood of a big turnout. Major blocs of senior citizens, women, Hispanics and blacks are present to fortify the worker vote.

An ambitious Texas labor program could reach as many as 85 percent of the registered union members through the work of 14 phone banks placed strategically around the state. A major reason for the new potential is the Texas breakthrough in electronic matchups between the COPE computer lists and tapes from state election board and drivers' license records.

Identification of voter registration status, addresses, phone numbers and other household residents is thus done in seconds rather than by hand. In the 14 years of building COPE's computerized voting lists, this kind of capability has been known—but mostly as a futuristic dream while the system built to its full capacity of 13 million union names.

In Texas, that future has arrived—with 12 labor-endorsed state legislative victories during the 1980 primaries part of the proof, according to Texas AFL-CIO President Harry Hubbard.

10/25/80

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Get-Out-Vote Drive Launched For Labor-Backed Candidates



UNION LEADERS in 10 states that could hold the key to the election outcome were linked by satellite television to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and an Executive Council panel in Washington, D.C. The 90-minute political conference was beamed to 29 cities as part of the federation's efforts to get out the vote for labor-endorsed candidates.

Kirkland Asks Major Effort Election Day

A massive get-out-the-vote campaign can tip the election to President Carter and assure the victory of labor-endorsed candidates for other offices, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said.

Kirkland called for an all-out Election Day effort after receiving political reports from labor leaders in 10 key states during a satellite television linkup of 30 cities. Joining Kirkland at the Washington end of the coast-to-coast hookup were a panel of AFL-CIO vice presidents, Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue and COPE Director Al Barkan.

THE EXPERIMENT with satellite technology, Donahue stressed, was intended to test a new means of communication by the labor movement.

Without exception, the state leaders reported a clear lead for Carter among union households. Telephone bank tallies showed a still large group of undecided members but relatively low support for Ronald Reagan.

In all the states reporting—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Texas and California—the presidential contest a week before the election was close enough so that the turnout of union voters could be decisive.

KIRKLAND TOLD the state and city union leaders that this year COPE and the labor movement as a whole "conducted one of the best voter registration drives in our history."

The labor movement has done the job of giving union members "the facts on the candidates and their record," the reasons for union endorsements, he said.

"But all of that will be for naught if we are unable to convince that informed, registered voter to get to the polls," Kirkland declared.

"Our phone banks should try and reach every possible member with a get-out-the-vote message. Local union officers, shop stewards and committee men and women should be enlisted to make personal contract with each union member and urge them to vote.

"Plant gates and parking lots should be handbilled. . . . We must go door-to-door

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Senate Liberals Battle Strong Attack by Right

By Rex Hardesty

The 1980 Senate elections will head into Nov. 4 with national attention riveted largely where it was when the year began —on Democrats John Culver, George McGovern, Frank Church, John Durkin, Birch Bayh, and Thomas Eagleton.

Each of those six is an incumbent; each is perceived as more liberal than the general political direction of his state; each is targeted for removal by the ambitious program laid out by corporate and right-wing groups led by NCPAC, the National Conservative Political Action Committee.

In the course of an intense year of hard-hitting and expensive NCPAC ads, some of those Senate races have changed enough that conservatives are no longer touting their chances of defeating all six of their main targets. And three others—California's Alan Cranston, Wisconsin's Gaylord Nelson and Vermont's Patrick Leahy—have run strong campaigns and are no longer high on the endangered list.

REPUBLICANS STARTED the year with the ambition of taking over the nine seats necessary to wrest Senate control from the Democrats, who now have a 59-41 advantage by counting independent Harry Byrd of Virginia in their caucus.

The final lineup for the 97th Congress may also depend on still other races. Those include Oklahoma and Pennsylvania, where labor-endorsed Democrats have good chances of switching seats from which Republicans are retiring; Washington and Colorado, where incumbent Democrats are imperiled by Republicans too moderate to be recipients of the NCPAC largesse; and in Alabama, Florida, Alaska, and New York, where incumbent senators lost in the primary and left a changed picture for Nov. 4.

But in ideological rather than party terms, conservatives need only to win a few of those six races in Iowa, South Dakota, Idaho, New Hampshire, Indiana and Missouri to complete the turnabout in the Senate they started in 1978. That added up to a gain of five seats for conservatives through defeat of similar Democrats in Maine, Colorado, New Hampshire, Minnesota and Iowa.

EVEN BEFORE that the conservative coalition of western Republicans and southern Democrats had enough Senate votes for pure obstructionism, as in the filibuster

(Continued on Page 7)

GOP Pressing For Net Gain in Governorships

By James M. Shevis

Republicans stand a good chance of posting a net gain of two to four governorships in the Nov. 4 elections, but even this modest advance would leave Democrats well in control of the majority of the nation's statehouses.

Going into the elections, Democrats hold 31 governorships to 19 for the Republicans. Ten of the 13 gubernatorial offices up this year belong to Democrats, however, and some are running into problems with the electorate. The three remaining governorships are held by the GOP, which has a virtual lock on them.

WHILE DEMOCRATIC control of at least half the statehouses is all but certain, a GOP pickup of two to four state executive seats would mark a comeback for the party, which saw its control of governors' mansions dip to as low as 12 during the post-Watergate era.

Republicans won back a net of six

(Continued on Page 6)

Reagan Plan Would Slash Key Benefits

America's workers, senior citizens and the disadvantaged would lose out under the blueprint for a Reagan Administration reported by the Wall Street Journal, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland warned.

The newspaper article revealed some of the controversial policy recommendations that have been made by advisers personally selected by Reagan. These include:

- Lowering cost-of-living increases in social security benefits.
- Repealing the minimum wage.
- Allowing states to abolish food stamp programs.
- Cutting off federal housing aid to cities with rent controls.

KIRKLAND CHARGED that the proposals being drafted for a Reagan presidency clearly represent "the true Reagan" and are "entirely consistent with his long-held positions" that he has been trying to "sugarcoat" in recent campaign speeches.

One recommendation to Reagan on social security would seek to hold down costs by eliminating the present cost-of-

(Continued on Page 8)

Tight Contests Could Trim Democratic Margin in House

By David L. Perlman

The political shape of the new House of Representatives will be molded in fewer than 100 of the nation's 435 congressional districts—those where there is still a reasonable doubt as to the outcome.

If the very close contests divide approximately equally, Republicans may pick up 10 to 15 seats. Anything approaching the 59 seats the GOP needs for a majority would astound pollsters, and Democrats must win just about every doubtful House district to increase their 276-159 margin.

NUMBERS ALONE won't tell the election story. Thus, a moderate Republican elected in place of a conservative Democrat won't set off any political waves. But it would be a blow if James C. Corman, a high-seniority member of the Ways & Means Committee with a COPE record of 202 "right" and 19 "wrong" votes over 10 terms, were to lose his Los Angeles County district to a Republican who has been running a one-issue, anti-busing campaign.

Likewise, a Democratic victory in Alabama's 6th District would be a party pickup but a liberal loss since the seat is now held by labor-supported Republican John Buchanan, who was eliminated in the GOP primary.

On balance, however, Republican gains tend to spell new problems for labor's program while big Democratic majorities at least suggest that workers' concerns won't be dismissed.

EVEN MORE than in the past, Republican candidates will heavily outspend Democrats—aided by the proliferation of business political action committees. In Arizona, the wealthy conservative Republican who is trying to block a tenth term

(Continued on Page 7)

More Unions Voice Support For Carter-Mondale Ticket

The Carter-Mondale ticket continued to win strong endorsements from unions and union leaders.

Top officers of the Woodworkers, in a front page editorial in the IWA newspaper, cited major differences between the two candidates and especially Carter's strong support of an effective occupational safety and health program. The IWA board unanimously endorsed Carter's re-election.

The Office & Professional Employees devoted the entire issue of the union's newspaper to the presidential campaign and announced unanimous support by the OPEIU board for "a president who has a strong commitment to labor law reform, full employment and a revision of our tax system which will make it more equitable."

In a personal message in the Letter Carriers' publication, President Vincent R. Sombrotto said that while Carter "has generally acted in the best interests of working Americans," Ronald Reagan "is supported by and speaks for the most reactionary elements within the Republican Party."

Kirkland Says Debate Bared Reagan's Anti-Union Plans

Tacoma, Wash.—Immediately following the Carter-Reagan debate, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland told a labor rally here that "what ought to emerge vividly to you from this so-called debate is what Ronald Reagan holds in store: The minimum wage—forget it. It's gone." OSHA, he said, would be "strangled to death."

Kirkland was on a three-day stop in Washington, a swing state which he said could "make the difference" in a close presidential race. He was also rallying labor support for Democratic Sen. Warren Magnuson, the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, who has his toughest fight this year in his bid for a new Senate term.

THE TACOMA RALLY of some 500 area trade unionists was organized by the Pierce County AFL-CIO and the Washington Federation of State Employees (AFSCME).

Reagan, Kirkland told the crowd, was a "turncoat and anti-labor propagandist long ago," after he left the Screen Actors Guild and went to work for General Electric, which was "headed by a man who dedicated himself against the trade union movement." Kirkland also criticized Reagan's record as governor of California and said a Reagan presidency "holds no good prospects for us."

On the other hand, he noted, the labor movement has had "good relations" with President Carter and Vice President Mondale. He cited particularly the rebuilding of OSHA and the largest increase ever in the minimum wage as major achievements under the current administration.

Under the Carter Administration, Kirkland pointed out, the labor movement came within one vote of winning labor law reform. But under Republican control of both the White House and Congress, labor's prospects would be dismal, he warned, pointing out that Orrin Hatch, who led the filibuster against labor law reform, and Jesse Helms, "whose entire career was built on the promise to break the power of unions," would become committee chairmen.

"A NATIONAL 'right-to-work' law would be the least of the concerns we'd have," said Kirkland. The exclusion from anti-trust laws that labor has achieved long ago might well be lost under the Republicans, he said. "Any gathering of unionists could be construed as a conspiracy for the restraint of trade," he cautioned. And instead of moving forward and no longer "having to fight the long hard battles like J. P. Stevens," he said, the labor movement would be forced to "fight like tigers to hold on to what we have."

Kirkland ridiculed the suggestion that Reagan has appeal to blue collar workers, declaring that "pure logic" proved it nonsense. He cited the finding of the AFL-CIO's recent 10-state survey of 30 cities that the Carter-Mondale campaign was progressing.

"It's looking very good and looking better every day," he said. "I've never seen a more energetic and determined mood. We've got a good chance," and more than ever, "the outcome rests on the shoulders of the trade union movement."

KIRKLAND SAID he was also in the state to "bear witness to something you all know," the necessity of returning Magnuson to office, a man he called "a giant in the history" of the Senate. "We owe it to him for his service over the years," Kirkland said. "We need his vigor, vitality and expertise."

Magnuson has a 93-percent "right" voting record by COPE's standards, but Kirkland rated him 100 percent—"He's never let us down. As the chairman of a committee involved in virtually every project we're concerned with, he is the throttle point. He can either give a project life, or he can kill it."

Magnuson earlier had joked that his youthful Republican opponent, State Atty. Gen. Slade Gorton (who has criticized the senior senator's age) had been "unsuccessful in turning this election into a jogging contest." Magnuson wryly observed that while "I don't walk as fast as I used to, the meeting doesn't start until I get there."

Magnuson also told the crowd that "labor has the biggest stake in this election of any I can remember." Republicans, he pointed out, need to gain only nine seats to take over control of the Senate and "that is another reason this race is crucial."

Kelly Named to Panels On Women, Health Risks

President John Kelly of the Office & Professional Employees was named to a Health & Human Resources Dept. advisory committee on the rights and responsibilities of women and to the department's occupational health task force.

Carter Endorsed Unanimously

Cement Union Delegates Vow to Turn Out Vote

Miami Beach—Delegates to the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers convention unanimously endorsed the re-election of President Carter and pledged to press efforts in their home areas to bring out the vote for the Carter-Mondale ticket on Election Day.

Adoption of the endorsement resolution came after CLGW President Thomas F. Miechur warned that workers' occupational health and safety protections would be seriously slashed if Ronald Reagan is elected. Miechur focused on the Reagan threat to the Mine Safety & Health Administration, which overseas programs covering GLGW members.

QUOTING LABOR Sec. Ray Marshall, Miechur said that "the elimination of MSHA will be the forerunner of a taste of what can be expected of a Reagan Administration."

He also cited attempts by Reagan supporters in Congress to undermine MSHA's programs by blocking enforcement funding for the agency.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue noted in an address to the delegates that Reagan is making a run for the presidency on high-sounding slogans of tax cuts, balanced budgets and industry deregulation that are appealing to many people.

BUT DONAHUE pointed out that Reagan also stands against an effective federal job safety agency, labor law reform, the windfall profits tax on oil companies and maintaining the minimum wage.

A reduced minimum wage would surely improve job opportunities for youth, just as Reagan suggests, Donahue said. But the problem with that, he warned, is that "it would put their mothers and fathers out of work."

Donahue said Carter has come to understand the role of the trade union movement in society and he has demonstrated this awareness over the past four years.

At times, he said, labor has been critical of Carter just as it criticized Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

"THE DAY that this trade union movement is so fat and happy that we are willing to take whatever program a President offers is going to be a sad day," he observed.

"So we have been Jimmy Carter's critic. He made a good President nonetheless. And he is going to make a better President in that second term."

The convention re-elected Miechur and CLGW Sec.-Treas. Richard A. Northrip to new two-year terms by acclamation. After expanding the number of regional vice presidents from eight to nine, delegates re-elected seven incumbents. The two new vice presidents are Tyrone Perkins of Birmingham, Ala., and Marvin M. Wright of Northampton, Pa.

Key resolutions and bylaw changes approved by the convention provide for:

- Support of legislation for federal standards on workers' compensation and unemployment benefits.
- Passage of national health insurance and labor law reform.
- Wider use of coordinated bargaining with conglomerate corporations.
- Salary increases of 7.5 percent for the union's general officers and staff members effective Nov. 1, as well as another 7.5 percent raise a year later.

Convention speakers included Executive Vice President Shirley Carr and Legislative Director Ronald Lang of the Canadian Labor Congress and Jean C. Young, the union's Cambodia Crisis coordinator.

Drop in Purchasing Power Reverses Two-Month Trend

Workers' purchasing power fell four-tenths of 1 percent in September after two months of moderate increases, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

As a result, real spendable income—take-home pay adjusted for the impact of inflation—remained 6.7 percent below the year-earlier level, BLS said. The September decline was due almost wholly to a 1 percent rise in consumer prices over the month.

A typical urban worker with a non-working spouse and two children had spendable weekly earnings averaging $208.03 in current dollars, but the actual buying power of these earnings, expressed in 1967 dollars, was only $82.72. This was a decline of 33 cents from the August level and $5.52 less than a year ago.

The 1-percent seasonally adjusted increase in BLS's consumer price index followed a rise of seven-tenths of 1 percent in August and no change in July. Over the year ended in September, the index was up 12.5 percent.

The three-month annualized rate for the quarter ended in September was 7.3 percent, a substantial improvement over the 18.1 percent first quarter rate and the 11.4 percent rate posted in the second quarter.

PRICE INCREASES were registered in every category in September, with food costs and the price of other goods and services scoring very sharp increases.

The 1.7-percent rise in food and beverage prices matched the August increase in this component, the largest rise in five years. The 1.6-percent jump in other goods and services was due mainly to school tuition payments that are calculated twice a year—in January and in September.

Housing costs, which had been the major moderating factor in the CPI during the two previous months, rose six-tenths of 1 percent in September. Home financing costs fell one-tenth of 1 percent, mainly reflecting a decline in mortgage interest rates that month. House prices rose 1.4 percent, however, and rents increased nine-tenths of 1 percent, the largest monthly increase of the third quarter.

Prices for household fuels rose moderately for the second consecutive month.

Met Opera Musicians Win Key Work Schedule Goal

New York—Musicians in the Metropolitan Opera Co. orchestra won a major work-schedule objective in a new four-year contract that ended a nine-week dispute with the Met.

The 93 orchestra members, represented by Musicians Local 802, ratified the agreement Oct. 27 by a vote of 78 to 11. The contract provides for wage increases and other benefits and also gives the union members their long-sought four-performance workweek.

MEANWHILE, negotiations between the company and its other unions continued, and it was still uncertain when the Met would resume operations this season. Altogether, 16 unions are involved in the 21 contracts that still need to be settled. The orchestra pact has traditionally served as the pattern for the other agreements. In all, about 1,900 workers are involved.

The agreement with the Musicians calls for annual raises of 9 percent in each of the first two years and 8.5 percent plus cost-of-living adjustments in each of the final two years. In addition, the orchestra won a raise of approximately 14 percent in its pension benefits.

THE PRINCIPAL dispute, and the issue that led the Met to announce the season's cancellation, centered on the workweek. Recent Met contracts have called for a five-performance schedule. The new agreement calls for partial adoption of the "service principle" that governs most major American symphonies.

These orchestras are required to perform eight "services" a week, which are normally but not always divided between four performances and four rehearsals. Under the new terms, Met musicians will play only four performances a week, but in return will play four hours of rehearsal a week as part of their basic contract.





EXPERIMENTAL 10-state AFL-CIO political conference is followed by this group of union leaders gathered at New York City's Automation House. Local union leaders took part in the conference on a telephone hookup and the proceedings were telecast from Washington on a satellite link to 29 cities. At the Washington end, from left: COPE Director Al Barkan, AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Frederick O'Neal, John DeConcini and John H. Lyons, President Lane Kirkland, Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue, and Vice Presidents Joyce Miller, Jerry Wurf and Glenn E. Watts. Public television facilities were used.

Labor Launches Drive to Get Out Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

in areas where there are high concentrations of union members. . . . We must provide whatever assistance we can to the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, Frontlash and the Concerned Seniors in their get-out-the-vote efforts."

That final effort can determine the outcome, Kirkland stressed. "We know that the higher the percentage of union members, minorities and women who vote, the greater is the likelihood President Carter will be re-elected."

State labor leaders followed the conference on closed circuit television and participated through the telephone hookup. Here are some of the things they said:

IN OHIO, State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Warren J. Smith reported on mailings of three election issues of the state federation newspaper to 1,245,000 union members in the state as well as the News & Views newsletter to local union officers. He cited mass mailings and distributions of the national COPE brochure comparing the Carter-Reagan records, an Industrial Union Dept. leaflet on OSHA and building trades election material. Some 300,000 vote reminder "door hangers" have been distributed to canvassers.

More than 1,500 telephones in union offices and phone banks are being used to reach members in targeted precincts, and political rallies have been held in a number of cities.

FROM WISCONSIN, State AFL-CIO President John W. Schmitt said COPE mailings to members are being followed up wherever possible with letters to each member from his or her local union. Phone calls are being made in 25 cities and additional phones will be added for Election Day calls. Sen. Gaylord Nelson is doing "very well" among union members in his re-election campaign. About one out of every five members contacted is "undecided" on the presidential contest.

ILLINOIS State AFL-CIO President Robert G. Gibson said some 50 union people have been working full time on the election since Labor Day, phone banks are in place in nearly every union hall, more than 1 million pieces of the basic COPE brochure have been distributed, and the building trades effort has been intense.

The Democratic candidate for the Senate, Alan Dixon, has a big majority among union members, Gibson reported, and should win. The presidential election remains close but John B. Anderson in his home state seems to be taking Republican votes away from Reagan.

IN MICHIGAN, State AFL-CIO President William Marshall said that in addition to direct mail and phone banks, union volunteers have been passing out leaflets at plant gates, shopping centers and door-to-door.

While the state is considered a tossup in the presidential election, telephone polls among members of AFL-CIO unions showed 46 percent for Carter, 19.4 percent for Reagan, 4.7 percent for Anderson and nearly 30 percent undecided at the time the calls were made. He's "optimistic" that undecideds are swinging to Carter.

NEW JERSEY'S union effort has brought about an important change in the election outlook, State AFL-CIO President Charles H. Marciante reported.

In the August-September period, when labor's effort was just starting, union tallies showed a 50-50 split between Carter and Reagan. But the current level of response is nearly 3-1 for Carter, Marciante said. The state, which was once in the Reagan column, could go either way.

As in the other states, COPE's computer printouts of union members, phone banks and mailings have been important tools in reaching union households.

CALIFORNIA's strong union movement and Democratic registration edge should make it Carter territory, but State AFL-CIO Executive Sec.-Treas. John F. Henning cautions that state polls show Reagan ahead—although not among union members.

The state labor movement is trying to turn it around and "the enthusiasm is there," he said. Some 1.5 million COPE endorsement pamphlets have been distributed.

Henning and the president-emeritus of the Service Employees, George Hardy, were optimistic about the re-election campaign of Sen. Alan Cranston and saw a good chance for a pickup in House seats.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA, State AFL-CIO President Harry Boyer said over 500 phone banks are in operation throughout the state. And the big headquarters of the Steelworkers in Pittsburgh, he noted, is made available for telephone bank use after regular working hours.

Both eastern and western Pennsylvania editions of COPE voter guides have been distributed, and special efforts are being made in marginal congressional districts. More than 2 million copies of the Carter endorsement pamphlet are in circulation.

IN TEXAS, State AFL-CIO President Harry Hubbard calls the election "very close" but reports "strong, strong support" for Carter among union members. A union poll shows a 67 percent share of the voter for Carter, with more members undecided than favoring Reagan.

Every member who could be reached has been sent three election mailings, Hubbard said, and 85 percent have been called by phone.

IN FLORIDA, State AFL-CIO President Daniel J. Miller, Jr., said letters from international union presidents to members and wherever possible to retired members in Florida can help tilt a closely contested state. Among union members, he said, Carter holds a firm lead over Reagan but the number of "undecided" remains high.

FROM NEW YORK, State AFL-CIO President Ray Corbett was joined by Teachers President Albert Shanker and New York City Central Labor Council President Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., in reporting.

The state federation has mailed more than 2 million presidential comparisons, and central labor bodies have distributed another 1.5 million. Special efforts have been put into key areas. Phone banks will be operating through Election Day. Teachers are especially active in the election effort.

Interspersed with the state reports were the national reports given by a panel of the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the special role of various segments of the trade union movement.

IRON WORKERS President John H. Lyons said building trades members who were strongly "thinking of a change" when the election got under way have gotten the message of the many times that President Carter has stood with them in support of the Davis-Bacon Act and on common site picketing.

Kirkland noted that President Robert Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and presidents of several building trades unions were even then touring Illinois and Michigan in support of the Carter-Mondale ticket.

Joyce Miller, president of the Coalition of Labor Union Women, cited issues that women trade unionists have been stressing in the campaign—including child care, a strong OSHA and a higher minimum wage. CLUW members have been involved throughout the campaign.

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS President Glenn Watts stressed the stake of industrial unions in the election outcome—the threat to OSHA, the danger that the entire automobile industry could go down the drain, plant closing problems and unemployment compensation.

President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employees said public workers know what they can expect from the anti-government philosophy of Reagan. Union efforts to defeat Proposition 13-type tax initiative are easily tied in with the presidential contest, Wurf said.

Frederick O'Neal, president of the Actors & Artistes, underscored labor's alliance with the black and Hispanic communities, and with youth and women's groups. He stressed the role of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement in the get-out-the-vote effort.

JOHN DeCONCINI, president of the Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers, said unions in the food and beverage trades have been among the most active politically. He cited the "Gimme Jimmy" campaign of the Food & Commercial Workers. In his own union, DeConcini said, he has written about the election to some 20,000 pensioners and their response has been "absolutely beautiful."

And COPE Director Al Barkan, who has led labor's political effort in a generation of key national elections, termed this year's activity the best since COPE was created in the merger of the AFL and the CIO.

Satellite TV Links Union Conferees

The AFL-CIO's experiment with a 10-state political conference conducted from a television studio in Washington, D.C., stemmed from an Executive Council decision to explore the use of satellite and cable television as a means of communications.

Television signals from the rented facilities of a public broadcasting station in Washington were bounced off a satellite some 23,000 miles overhead to stations in 29 cities where union leaders active in the political campaign were able to follow the proceedings from special monitors.

In 10 of these cities, the principal officers of AFL-CIO state federations participated in the conference through open telephone lines to Washington.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue, chairman of the Executive Council committee set up to explore new communications technology, stressed at the outset that "this is not a television show." Despite the novelty of the procedure, it was intended as "a trade union meeting using the medium of satellite television for internal communication."

Federation President Lane Kirkland also emphasized the practical problems the television experiment sought to deal with—the task of reaching a group of key people in scattered parts of the nation without taking them away from the critical stage of a political campaign in which the loss of time would be at least as important as the cost involved.

Despite a few minor delays in establishing contact, the experiment showed "a great deal of promise," Kirkland said.

Donahue told the participants that in the future "we may be able to conduct these meetings with two-way video," but the initial test would carry only the voices of participants from other cities. The video image was one-way from the Washington studio.

Kenneth Young, executive assistant to Kirkland, kept in touch with the state spokesmen through open telephone lines and cued them when they were on the air.

Cities where there was telephone participation in the conference were Trenton, N.J.; New York, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wis.; Orlando, Fla.; Chicago, Ill.; East Lansing, Mich.; Corpus Christi, Tex.; and San Francisco, Calif.

Other cities that received the program were Rochester and Schenectady in New York; Erie and Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania; Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Youngstown and Akron in Ohio; Miami and Tampa in Florida; Peoria, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Houston and Dallas in Texas, and Eureka, Los Angeles, San Diego and Fresno, Calif.

No Higher Priority

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN is winding down, but not labor's efforts. Not until the last poll closes in the last state.

Then, win or lose, labor can take pride in the job that has been done by thousands of union volunteers, by shop stewards and local union officers, by international union leaders and their staffs, and by retired union members who got back into harness for just one more election.

The odds were evident when the campaign started last summer. They weren't good. But the task was there to perform.

As the AFL-CIO General Board put it, "The labor movement has no higher priority this fall than electing our friends to office."

FROM ITS INFANCY, the American trade union movement has looked on the voting booth as an extension of the bargaining table and the picket line in terms of achieving a better life and social justice.

To those who have followed the records and positions of the candidates, there was never any doubt who most closely shared the aspirations of the trade union movement. The choice certainly was clear in the presidential contest and in most elections to other offices.

Labor's first job, a monumental task, has been largely completed. It was to let union members know the reasons for the endorsements, the real differences between the candidates on the basis of voting records and actions rather than the fuzzy rhetoric of the campaign trail.

It is not just union polls that show the turnaround that labor's issue-oriented campaign has achieved. A New York Times-CBS News Poll found a decisive majority of union families prepared to vote for President Carter and only 29 percent still for Reagan. Without the union households, the poll found, Reagan had a clear lead nationwide.

BUT UNLESS union members and their families get out to vote, that monumental effort will have been wasted.

As this issue goes to press, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland is campaigning in the Pacific Northwest to help re-elect labor's friends in Congress as well as its friend in the White House.

The message he took with him is valid in every state in these final days of the campaign:

"Nobody pretends that the re-election of Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale will bring instant solutions to the problems the nation faces. But let me remind you that on all of the major issues of concern to workers and their unions, Jimmy Carter has been with us.

"SO I URGE YOU to set aside every other matter between now and Nov. 4. Get the facts and the issues before all of the union members and union families you can possibly reach and urge them to go to the polls and vote for their own interests and their own goals.

"Most of what we hope to do during the opening years of the '80s depends on what you do from now through Tuesday.

"This election is close. Very close. Your efforts can produce the difference."

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THOMAS R. DONAHUE, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Bayh Refutes Critics

Using Corn to Meet Fuel Needs Won't Curtail Food Supplies

By Gus Tyler

TO CONVERT CORN into fuel for autos must be injudicious, if not downright inhuman. It's like taking food out of the mouths of hungry people around the world and putting the stuff into our gas tanks to feed those mechanical guzzlers.

To protest this misallocation of corn, several prominent Americans have sounded off. They want a halt to this "attempt to increase the flow of gasoline by invading, foolishly and recklessly, the nation's food supply," to use the words of the Washington Post.

STUNG BY these attacks, Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), who doubles as chairman of the U.S. National Alcohol Fuels Commission, has felt compelled to spell out what the use of corn for fuel will do to worldwide efforts to combat hunger.

Bayh makes two points: first, that most corn is used not for human food but to feed cattle; second, that turning the corn into ethanol need not and will not reduce the amount of corn for feed. Here are some of the facts he submits:

Of the 7.5 billion bushels of corn grown in the United States in 1979, only 615 million bushels —about 8 percent—were used for direct human consumption, seed and industrial purposes. Another 4.3 billion was used here for animal feed; 2.4 billion was used overseas for the same purpose.

Since just about the entire corn crop is used to feed animals, the obvious question is whether such usage can continue if the corn is distilled for ethanol, all the protein is preserved, says Bayh, "and the bulk of water and starch removed. The resulting animal feed is a higher protein element for animal feed rations than corn."

For those who are worried about their weight, it might be noted that when the cattle are fed the "distilled" mixture, the grade of beef is leaner.

AS A BACKUP argument, Bayh points out that the government is presently storing more than a billion bushels of corn to help support prices. Why not put that corn to use to reduce our dependence on imported oil?

While Bayh talks about corn (his state is Indiana), he expects that other agricultural materials will soon be used to distill useful fuel. Maine potato growers regularly destroy that portion of their crop that is not good enough to take to market. Now, some Maine investors are getting ready to use the rejects as a source of fuel. Within less than half a dozen years, Bayh expects that we will be converting cellulose into fuel, drawing supplies from garbage, corn cobs, tree farm wastes, sawmill leavings, crop residues.

By his calculations, we should be able to cut our dependence on oil by 20 percent. If we do, we can tell OPEC to go swimming in its oil fields.

If Bayh's reckoning is correct, we are not confronted with the ugly choice of food or fuel; we can use corn to get both.

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Time for a New Look At Labor Law Reform

The agreement finally hammered out between J. P. Stevens and the Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers is an achievement of considerable importance, for it acknowledges the right of workers to organize. . . . The ability to organize has been defended against a company with a record of evasion and violation of federal labor law.

The right to union representation in America is a right guaranteed by law. But for the textile workers at Stevens facilities who freely and clearly chose to affiliate with a union, that legal entitlement was denied for far too long.

Whatever the Stevens organization effort says about unionization in the South, it has made clear the need for strengthening federal labor law.

The 1978 effort at labor law reform was met by uncalled for hysteria by some members of the business community. The rather modest attempt to strengthen sanctions against companies that evade legal union efforts deserves reconsideration next year.

—From an editorial in the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, Oct. 21, 1980.

By Attacks on Unions

Hostile Employers Undermine Drive to Revive U.S. Industry

The following is from an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue to the Chemical Workers convention in Hollywood, Fla., Oct. 21.

WE MEET AT a time when our country is filled with talk about reindustrialization, the need to rebuild our industries, and we share that view. And we meet at a time when, because of that, we hear a lot of talk about labor-management cooperation and conflict.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its meeting in Chicago last August, adopted a statement on reindustrialization, and we said we're for it. We embrace it. We believe even in the use of tax money to help a depressed industry because we need the jobs. We said:

"IT'S TIME for government to take the lead in developing a new partnership with labor and business to help re-establish a diversified and secure industrial economy. Such a partnership may be difficult to achieve because of recent and continuing business hostility to the basic aspirations of workers and their unions. However, such an effort to establish a limited partnership ought to be made."

We stand ready to work out that kind of limited partnership.

But what we see is different from what we hear. What we hear is the need for labor-management cooperation, and what we see is a major portion of the business community pursuing a dream of a union-free environment like we were bugs of some sort.

We see a business community which didn't have a single defection in its ranks in opposing our efforts to improve the labor law. We see a business community which lines up against us every time we try to do something for workers in this country. And so we hear a lot about cooperation. What we see is conflict.

IT SEEMS TO ME a tragedy that that is true, that 45 years after we established a legal framework for collective bargaining in this country, 45 years after the government said they're going to protect workers' rights and people could choose to join unions if they want, we still have to fight for our very lives

Every single time workers say, "We think we'd like to have a union," we fight for our existence every time a worker is asked to make that choice.

That is incredible in a nation such as ours with a business community that pretends to be an enlightened business community but persistently rejects any consideration on a fair basis, any consideration by its workers of whether or not they want a degree of industrial democracy in the work place.

I think business has a much bigger job ahead of it than we do on this question of labor-management cooperation. We can live either way. We can live in cooperation. We can live in conflict. Indeed, there are some advantages to conflict. You keep a tighter group together and fight harder.

That is not really productive. I don't think the business community can live in conflict, because I don't think the American people are going to let them do that. I think we can continue to make the people more and more concerned as society becomes more and more concerned about human rights.

WE ARE IN a world, in a nation in which "corporate America" is becoming a dirty phrase, and in which the demands for corporate reform gain strength every day.

I submit that we ought to talk about a whole new measure of industry and its performance along the lines of corporate reform, corporate responsibility. We ought to outlaw the discussion of the bottom line as it is currently defined, because it is defined by accountants and stockholders, and all they're interested in is the bottom line.

We ought to make it clear that the real measure of a corporation's performance in a given year is: Did it or didn't it fulfill its place in our society in that year? Did it do its job? Did it manufacture something and market something useful for society? Did it somehow improve the environment in which it operates? Did it provide more jobs last year than the year before? Did it perform as a decent citizen of the community in which it operates? Or, did it pack up and run somewhere else?

DID IT TREAT its employees with dignity and decency, and allow them whatever measure of democracy they sought? Did it fail on that measure, or any other measure? There are dozens of others.

That's the bottom line we ought to get people to measure and judge corporations by, not by the numbers on a page. If we could do that, if we could bring popular opinion to bear on that issue, we could abandon all the efforts to get legislation for corporate reform. We could do it, and the people would do it, and apply those standards to the corporations. Those are the standards we ought to talk about when we talk about reindustrializing America and spending taxpayer money to do it.

Benefits Mainly for Rich

Reagan's Tax-Cutting Scheme Would Shortchange Workers

RONALD REAGAN'S tax proposals would give workers "the short end of the stick," AFL-CIO tax specialist Arnold Cantor warned.

His promised 10 percent across-the-board cut for individual taxpayers would give a $100,000-a-year executive "25 times as much as the average factory worker," who earns $12,000 a year, Cantor declared. He noted that if the scheme had been in effect last year, Reagan's tax bill on his half-million-dollar income would have been slashed by $13,562, compared to $92 for the average worker.

QUESTIONED by reporters on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, Cantor said that Reagan's call for across-the-board business tax cuts would open the door to huge write-offs, but would do little or nothing to specifically help areas of the country that are suffering severe unemployment.

Cantor said President Carter's tax plan, including selective business tax cuts targeted to specific areas of the economy, would guide job-development and plant-modernization capital to areas of greatest needs. This is in sharp contrast to the Reagan proposal, "which just spreads around tax money that can be used for overseas investments, mergers, acquisitions and take-overs, without any kind of control over how it is spent," he said.

Cantor, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Economic Research, stressed that Carter's call for specific tax credits to offset some of the impact of the higher social security payments next year. The Reagan plan does nothing to offset the added social security burden, Cantor said, and would leave some 15 million lower-income workers with no tax relief at all.

Cantor was questioned by Jerome Cahill of the New York Daily News and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. Labor News Conference is produced as a public service by the AFL-CIO and is aired weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Answering the Big Lie

'Right-to-Work' Case Founders on Facts

EVERYONE, supporters as well as opponents, seems to agree that right-to-work laws are designed with one intention in mind—the weakening, if not the total destruction, of the labor movement in collective bargaining. If there is so much agreement on this point, why has the right-to-work movement continued to conceal its true purpose? Why continue with the big lie?

The answer is simple: there is no majority in the United States favoring the destruction of labor unions. Quite the contrary, most Americans firmly believe that the labor movement is a necessary counter-balance to the political and economic power of the business community.

WHAT'S MORE, Americans know that trade unions, not business groups, are the only institutions devoted to advancing and protecting the vital interests of working people. In light of this, one can understand why the proponents of "right to work" inevitably obscure the real issues; for in confusion and concealment, they find their own strength.

Why do so many business groups spend time and money promoting the compulsory open shop? The answer is they believe that collective bargaining decreases profits.

Business groups support "right to work" and oppose collective bargaining because far too many business people think that the only way to make a profit is by keeping workers in their place, and it is no secret that workers in non-union shops are easier to keep in their place.

On the surface, at least, the argument that collective bargaining reduces profits and productivity might seem to be persuasive, but Richard L. Freeman and James L. Medoff, two highly respected members of Harvard University's Economic Dept., released a study entitled "Two Faces of Unionism."

Among other things, Freeman and Medoff concluded, "Our analysis of newly available data on unionism and output of workers in many establishments or sectors shows that the monopoly view of unions as a major deterrent to productivity is erroneous. In some settings, unions lead to higher productivity."

THE HARVARD economists attributed the higher productivity levels, which, in some cases, were as large as 30 percent, to several factors, including lower turnover rates and greater worker satisfaction. They also noted that strikes aren't nearly as costly or as disruptive as many people might think.

"Strikes do not seem to cost society a substantial amount of goods and services. For the economy as a whole, the percentage of total working time lost directly to strikes during the past two decades has never been greater than one-half of 1 percent and has averaged about two-tenths of 1 percent. The highly publicized days idle, because of the direct and indirect effects of strikes, represent only a minuscule fraction of total days worked."

If you are not convinced by the Freeman and Medoff study on productivity, one might want to consider the performance of our Western European allies. In every European country, trade unions have organized a significantly larger proportion of the labor force than U.S. unions have. In Germany, 65 to 70 percent of the workers are organized. In Sweden, Norway and Denmark, the percentage is well above 75 percent. If unions cause a decline in productivity, then the economies of all these countries should be collapsing.

THE CASE FOR "right-to-work" is non-existent. Workers are already well protected from the alleged abuses. What is more, "right-to-work" laws, which are designed to weaken and destroy unions, do not in the long run really benefit employers or society.

Collective bargaining is not an impediment to economic growth and progress. It is, as the National Labor Relations Act recognizes, an indispensable and beneficial aspect of our democratic society. Those who seek to destroy collective bargaining through "right-to-work" laws are undermining, not strengthening, the U.S. economic system and society.

—From an article by Norman Hill, president of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, in the AFL-CIO American Federationist.



WORKERS WOULD GET the short end of tax proposals being pushed by Ronald Reagan, AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor, center, charged on Labor News Conference. Questioning Cantor were Robert Cooney, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Jerome Cahill of the New York Daily News.



ALUMNUS OF THE YEAR award is presented to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland by James Yocum, president of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy's alumni association at Kings Point, N.Y. Kirkland graduated from the academy in 1942 and served as a deck officer in the Merchant Marine during World War II. The award is presented annually to outstanding graduates of the academy.

Lee White to Coordinate Labor's Centennial Program

Lee M. White, former public affairs director for the Communications Workers, has been appointed by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland to coordinate the federation's program commemorating labor's centennial.

"In the one hundred years since 1881 when Samuel Gompers and a handful of other far-sighted leaders formed the first national trade union federation," Kirkland said in making the announcement, "organized labor has become a central part of American society."

IN ADDITION to providing economic and social gains for working men and women, Kirkland pointed out, trade unions have been a major force for progress for all citizens. "There is no better time than this centenary year to focus public attention on the labor movement and its contributions to the entire American community," he said.

Kirkland said that White, who entered the labor movement some 30 years ago after a career as a newspaper writer and editor, will oversee the production and completion of various activities involving the federation, its affiliates and cooperating government, academic and public and private agencies.

The program, he said, will kick off in January and continue with a series of related programs and events peaking at the opening of the AFL-CIO convention in New York in November.

The federation's goal throughout the year, he said, "will not be to dwell on past accomplishments—important as it is to know who we are and where we come from."

Rather, he said, "this is a time to look to the challenge ahead, and by learning from the past to make the future what it must be if industrial democracy is to survive."

Meiklejohn Retires From Legislative Post

Kenneth Meiklejohn has retired as an AFL-CIO legislative representative after more than two decades as a labor lobbyist.

During that period, his legislative assignments have touched on a broad range of labor's concerns. He worked for enactment of the equal employment title of the Civil Rights Act and for the 18-year-old vote constitutional amendment, for legislation to repeal the "right-to-work" section of the Taft-Hartley Act and to establish bargaining rights by law for government workers, for immigration law reform and minimum wage improvements.

Before joining the legislative staff in 1961, Meiklejohn was director of the AFL-CIO's Joint Minimum Wage Committee. Earlier, he had been an attorney representing unions, staff director of the Senate Subcommittee on Health, and assistant solicitor with the U.S. Dept. of Labor. He plans to remain active as a legislative consultant after his retirement.

Convention Votes Dues Hike

Carter Ticket Backed By Chemical Workers

Hollywood, Fla. — Delegates to the Chemical Workers 28th biennial convention voted overwhelmingly to endorse the re-election of President Carter and Vice President Mondale during a rousing demonstration of support that included the union's pledge to stage a massive get-out-the-vote drive.

Other convention action included passage of a measure to raise dues paid by local union members from $9.40 to $10 per month, increased funding allocated for the union's safety and health activities and a $1,000 contribution to the AFL-CIO Polish Workers Aid Fund.

ICWU President Frank Martino, in his report to the delegates, detailed the union's particular interest in workers' health and safety issues.

"THE MAJOR goals of this union in the 1980s," Martino declared, "are to organize the unorganized and to protect the safety and health of workers in this most hazardous occupation."

Martino told the 450 delegates, "We are nationally recognized as experts in the field of health and safety. As an example, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration has granted this union more than $640,000 over a two-year period for a program that uses computer technology to closely monitor and categorize each and every chemical which workers are required to handle."

"This union made history for all workers in this nation," Martino said. He pointed out that the ICWU achieved a major breakthrough in a decision by a National Labor Relations Board administrative law judge to establish "our right to have in-plant safety and health inspections conducted by our union's own hygienists."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue praised the union's commitment to workers' safety, noting that "yours is a good union, tough and progressive, and you have modernized and kept up with your industries in the fight for better, safer, healthier jobs."

THE ESSENTIAL purpose of the trade union movement, Donahue said, is "to make life better for the people we represent, and by doing that we make life better for everybody in America, and hopefully for people all over the world."

Martino was re-elected by acclamation to a second four-year term as president and William J. Sparks was elected secretary-treasurer. Sparks had held that office since 1979 when he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of J. A. Thomas.

By constitutional amendment, the union restructured its regional operations from nine to seven districts, and seven vice presidents were elected without opposition to serve the regions.

The delegates voted to give the union's officers a pay increase of 10 percent Nov. 1, 1981. The union acted on 96 resolutions, including a measure calling for enactment of a comprehensive national health insurance program, and ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Speakers at the convention included Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham, who is OSHA director.

GOP Seeks Gain in Governorships

(Continued from Page 1)

governorships in 1978 and captured their 19th last year with Gov. David Treen's victory in Louisiana.

As the gubernatorial campaigns wound toward the election, this picture emerged:

- Republicans were heavily favored to retain top state offices in Vermont, Delaware, and Indiana, the only states where Republican seats are at stake.
- Strong Democratic victories were indicated in Arkansas, Rhode Island, Montana, Utah, and North Carolina.
- Democrats held slim leads in West Virginia, New Hampshire, Washington, and North Dakota.
- No clear favorite was apparent in Missouri, where Gov. Joseph Teasdale and former Gov. Christopher S. (Kit) Bond are in a rerun of their 1976 contest.

A state-by-state rundown:

Arkansas—The question in this overwhelmingly Democratic state seems to be not whether incumbent Gov. William Clinton will win a second term, but by how much. The nation's youngest governor at 34, Clinton is running against Frank White, 47, a Republican banker with little government experience. Clinton has tradition on his side. In the last 60 years, only two Arkansas governors who sought a second term were turned back by the voters.

Delaware—Republican Gov. Pierre S. du Pont IV is so strong that prominent Democrats declined to run against him. State House Minority Leader William J. Gordy finally was persuaded, but his chances of winning are slim. Gordy's one big issue is that public schools have deteriorated under du Pont's austerity program.

Indiana—State law forced GOP Gov. Otis R. Bowen to step down after two terms in office, so Lt. Gov. Robert D. Orr picked up the Republican standard and is heavily favored over Democrat John A. Hillenbrand II, former state natural resources commission chairman.

Missouri—Gov. Teasdale, who squeaked past former Gov. Bond with 50.2 percent of the vote in 1976, faces the toughest race of eight incumbent Democrats running for re-election. Teasdale is stressing that his administration is the friend of the average citizen while Republican Bond accuses his opponent of unkept campaign promises. The race is too close to call.

Montana—Democratic Lt. Gov. Ted Schwinden upset Gov. Thomas Judge in the June primary, and is leading his Republican challenger, State Rep. Jack Ramirez, because of his personal popularity and a strong, statewide grass-roots organization. Minority leader in the state House since 1979, Ramirez gained attention over the past two years with his proposals for tax reduction. Schwinden has made an issue of Ramirez's past ties with big business.

New Hampshire—Democratic Gov. Hugh J. Gallen is slightly favored in his rematch with three-term former Gov. Meldrim Thomson, Jr., an arch-conservative who sits on the John Birch Society's national board. Gallen, who defeated Thomson by 10, 669 votes in 1978, has heavy labor support. He cites the new business attracted to the state during his administration and blasts Thomson as a political reactionary who brought embarrassment to the state as governor.

North Carolina—Gov. James B. Hunt, a Democrat, enjoys a wide lead over State Sen. I. Beverly Lake, Jr., regarded as a front man for New Right patriarch Jesse Helms, the state's two-term Republican senator. Helms converted Lake from the Democratic Party and backs his election in hopes of eliminating the popular Hunt as a serious challenger for the Senate in 1984.

North Dakota—Democratic incumbent Arthur A. Link holds a slim lead against young and aggressive State Atty. Gen. Allen I. Olson. Democrats have held the governor's chair the past 20 years, eight under Link, who cites the "orderly development" of coal and oil as a major achievement.

Rhode Island—Two of the state's top vote-getters are engaged in a lively contest for the governorship, but Democratic incumbent J. Joseph Garrahy appears safe in his bid for a third term. His Republican challenger, Providence Mayor Vincent A. Cianci, is currently beset with municipal fiscal problems that have led to the layoff of some 500 city workers. Garrahy claims that the state's economy is healthier since he first took office in 1977.

Utah—A likely win by first-term Democratic Gov. Scott M. Matheson will have given his party possession of the governorship for two decades. His high public approval stems partly from his personal style and his battles with the Pentagon over its plans to locate missiles and nerve gas bombs in the state. His opponent, ex-GOP state chairman Robert Wright, tries to paint him as a big spender and faults him for backing the Equal Rights Amendment.

Vermont—There's little chance that Republican incumbent Richard A. Snelling will lose in his five-way race for a third two-year term. The GOP is exhibiting more unity than it has in years, and Snelling's Democratic challenger, State Atty. Gen. M. Jerome Diamond, is having difficulty making his attacks on the popular governor stick. Snelling reminds voters that he has not raised taxes the past four years, and has rebated state surpluses to taxpayers.

Washington—State Sen. James A. McDermott, who defeated incumbent Gov. Dixy Lee Ray in the Democratic primary, has momentum and is favored to edge out Republican John Spellman, the unsuccessful 1976 gubernatorial candidate. McDermott, a child psychiatrist, has been an advocate in the legislature of increased social services. Spellman, the administrator of the state's largest county for 10 years, is a fiscal conservative.

West Virginia—For the third time, Democratic Gov. John D. (Jay) Rockefeller IV and former Republican Gov. Arch A. Moore are battling for the keys to the governor's mansion. The incumbent, the nephew of the late GOP Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, lost to Moore in 1972 but turned the tables in 1976 and is slightly ahead this time. Moore promises to resume the large highway construction program that marked his years as governor (1969-77) and attract new industry. Rockefeller also points to road-building programs as well as his administration's aid to the elderly, elimination of the food sales tax, and fight against political corruption. Rockefeller would loom as a national political force if he wins.

In 40 States

Ballot Questions Linked To Jobs and Services

By Susan Dunlop

Voters in about 40 states and the District of Columbia will consider more than 200 ballot questions when they go to the polls Nov. 4, and many of the issues could directly affect jobs in their states.

The ballot questions cover a wide range of issues including numerous tax-cutting proposals of concern to labor because of their effect on public employee jobs and essential public services.

ALSO OF major interest to labor are bond issues for projects that could stimulate job opportunities and changes in the structure of state government that could have an impact on how workers' interests are represented.

Proposed revisions in tax structures are up in 18 states, including Massachusetts where labor is fighting "Prop 2½," a measure that would slash property taxes and auto excise taxes by limiting them to no more than 2.5 percent of the property's value. The Massachusetts AFL-CIO warns that the measure would seriously cripple services such as fire and police protection and education while giving some 90 percent of the benefits to business property owners and the wealthy.

Michigan labor is battling the so-called Tisch Tax Plan, which it has dubbed "an irresponsible approach to property tax relief" that would mean "forced reductions in essential state and public services and layoffs of workers in the public sector at a time when Michigan is experiencing the highest unemployment rate in the nation."

THE STATE federation is pressing an alternative proposal which would offer the greatest property tax reform to low- and middle-income families and make progressive changes in sales and utility taxes.

Ohio's Issue 2 (the Ohio Fair Tax Initiative) has been applauded as genuine tax reform by the state AFL-CIO, which is mounting a statewide campaign in support of the measure. The proposal is intended to give $161 million in tax relief to homeowners, renters and farmers, to close tax loopholes in business and to make the state income tax more equitable for wage earners and small businesses.

Voters in Oregon are being asked to vote no on a property tax limitation measure which could result in a 59 percent cut in state revenues by 1983. One negative effect of the measure, the Oregon AFL-CIO points out, is that it would suspend until 1984 a program that provides state mortgage funds to veterans.

Labor is opposing a so-called "spending lid" amendment in Missouri, which aims to tie the growth of state revenue to a percentage of total personal income. The real effect, according to the state labor council, would be severe restrictions on the ability of local governments to raise taxes and spend money without holding a special election.

IN IOWA, labor has urged rejection of a business-sponsored measure for a state constitutional convention at which the first order of business would be tax cuts. The state AFL-CIO has labelled the idea "a tax giveaway for the rich" which could result in severe cuts in state revenues.

A constitutional convention could also open the door to actions to restrict or abolish trade union rights for public workers, make "right-to-work" a part of the constitution, and invite "a laundry list of union-busting amendments," the state AFL-CIO points out.

The key issue in Illinois will be the "cutback amendment" to the state's constitution aimed at reducing the size of the state's House of Representatives from 177 to 118 and providing for the election of one legislator from each of the 118 districts. The measure would also end the cumulative voting system which allows citizens to cast votes for one or more representatives, up to three.

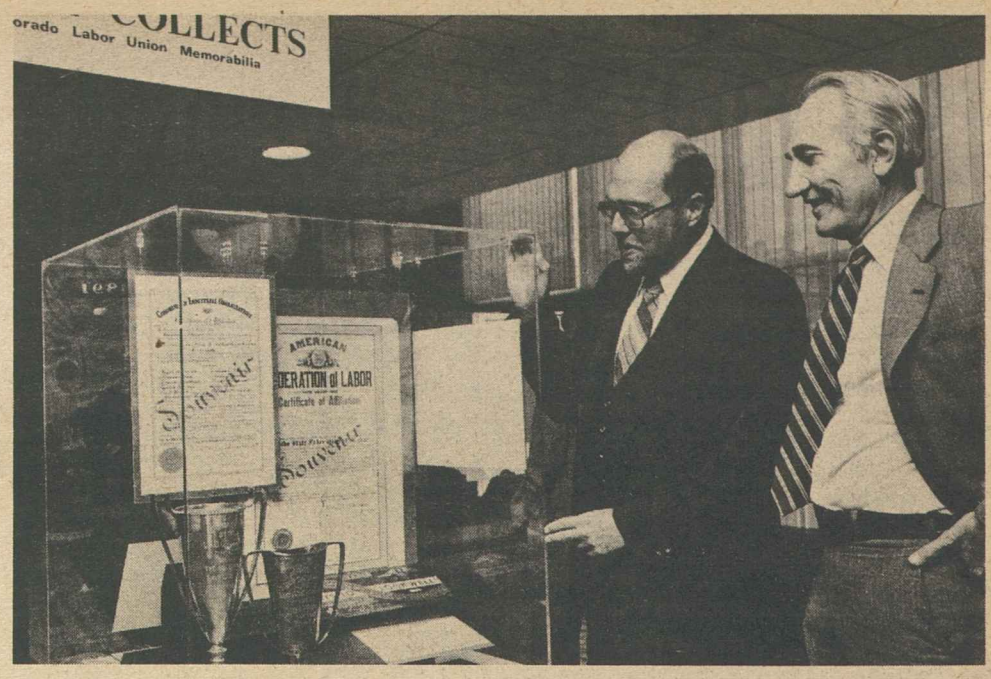
THE ILLINOIS State AFL-CIO opposes the measure, which it says could mean the loss of up to 38 pro-labor legislators in the house.

Minnesota voters are being asked to turn down a proposal that would allow lawmaking by initiative and referendum, but labor favors measures to set up a bipartisan reapportionment commission and impose new campaign spending curbs.

Voters in New Jersey will consider a $145 million bond issue to finance improved water treatment facilities, dam reconstruction, harbor clean-up and other activities that could generate 25,000 jobs.

A Washington state ballot proposal would authorize new and improved water facilities and pollution control facilities.

District of Columbia voters will decide whether to proceed with a series of measures to achieve statehood for the district, and the city's central labor council is backing a "yes" vote on the issue.



LABOR MEMORABILIA and historical documents are on exhibit at the Colorado Heritage Center in Denver. Examining the displays are President William Himmelmann of the Denver Area AFL-CIO, which is coordinating the project, and Don Hoffman, right, board chairman of the Mile High United Way.

Tight Contests Could Trim Democratic Margin in House

(Continued from Page 1)

for Morris K. Udall began running television advertisements a full year ago.

Udall is chairman of the House Interior Committee, which normally would shield him from serious challenge since a congressional district virtually always benefits from the extra influence of a high-seniority representative.

BUT THIS year, Ways & Means Committee Chairman Al Ullman of Oregon, Majority Leader Jim Wright of Texas and Democratic Whip John Brademas of Indiana all face strong challenges from well-financed conservative Republicans. Just two years ago, all three won easily—Wright with 68.5 percent of the vote, Brademas with 55.5 percent and Ullman with 69.1 percent.

Abscam indictments have endangered the re-election of several incumbent Democrats and already cost Republican Richard Kelly his Florida seat. And a sex solicitation charge may topple the parliamentary strategist of the Republican right wing, Robert E. Bauman, from the "safe" Maryland seat he had won with 63.5 percent of the vote two years ago.

But there is no single region where a large-scale turnover of House seats is anticipated. And voter discontent with the state of the economy doesn't appear to have nearly the impact on the congressional contests that Republicans were predicting earlier this year.

THE DEMOCRATIC strength in the House is higher than its "normal" pattern of the past two decades. It is down from the 1974 and 1976 highs, but above any of the previous four congresses.

Thus, the "consensus" anticipation of a modest Republican gain is based largely on the fact that the Democrats start off with the most to lose.

Open seats, where the incumbent is not on the ballot, are historically most susceptible to a party switch. In this election, 27 of the open seats had been held by Democrats to 16 held by Republicans.

ELECTION NIGHT reports on party shifts might differ depending on whether the three House vacancies are counted in the outgoing Congress for the party that last held them—as the AFL-CIO News does. If they were excluded from the tally, the Democratic count would be 273 rather than 276.

And one possible switch will be sure to cause confusion for months to come. After 14 terms representing a San Diego district, Republican Bob Wilson is retiring with his COPE record of 45 "right" and 201 "wrong" votes.

The COPE-endorsed Democratic candidate to succeed him is given a good chance of winning. His name: Bob Wilson.

Senate Liberals Battling Assault from Right

(Continued from Page 1)

against labor law reform in the summer of 1978. What they're playing for in 1980 is to move on from obstructionism to enough control to take the initiative, whether the issue is a SALT agreement or a handsome tax cut for big business.

Blocking that takeover are:

- Culver of Iowa, whose feisty response to attacks from NCPAC and his opponent, Rep. Charles Grassley, has brought him from far behind to a tossup race.

- McGovern of South Dakota, who finally benefited in October from a backlash against NCPAC excesses. Even McGovern's opponent, Rep. James Abdnor, said he was relieved when the NCPAC removed its spending and operatives from the state.

- Church of Idaho, whose opponent, Rep. Steve Symms, has a 92 percent "wrong" record on labor's scorecard and is one of the House's most right-wing members.

- Durkin of New Hampshire, who has stayed even or slightly ahead throughout a close race with Warren Rudman.

- Bayh of Indiana, whose stature in the Senate has grown consistently despite his narrow victory margins in 1962, 1968 and 1974.

- Eagleton of Missouri, whose race is complicated by the fact that his GOP opponent, Gene McNary, is St. Louis County supervisor and strong in regions where Democrats normally must build big margins to win statewide.

OF THE THREE targeted liberals rated farther ahead, Cranston had the luxury of an opponent, Paul Gann, who has failed completely to project himself as a credible alternative. Nelson and Leahy face closer races, but have also emerged as clear favorites.

In Oklahoma and Pennsylvania, Democrats Andy Coats and Peter Flaherty started ahead of the strength of primary victories and party registration advantages, but the races have been narrowed by Republicans Don Nickels and Arlen Specter, respectively. In races for two seats from which Democrats Adlai Stevenson and Abraham Ribicoff retired, Democrats Alan Dixon of Illinois and Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut have big leads.

Mary Estill Buchanan has a chance of upsetting Democrat Gary Hart of Colorado, as does Slade Gorton against Warren Magnuson of Washington.

IN EACH CASE, the Democratic incumbent is up against a Republican who is a proven vote-getter and previous winner of statewide elections.

Of the 34 seats up in 1980, Republicans are risking only 10 to the Democrats' 24. The retirements in Pennsylvania, Oklahoma and North Dakota left only seven GOP incumbents on the ballot and one of those, Jacob Javits of New York, was beaten in the primary.

Javits's loss set up a three-cornered race in New York when he stayed on the Nov. 4 ballot as the Liberal Party nominee. Alphonse D'Amato, the extremely conservative Republican who beat him, has the Republican line and Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman the Democratic. Admirable labor records have been compiled by both Javits, 86 percent "right" in some 250 Senate votes, and Holtzman, 90 percent "right" in her 150 House votes.

COPE ENDORSED Javits before the primary with the understanding that the endorsement held for the general election, but numerous unions endorsed Holtzman after Javits's loss to D'Amato.

Of the remaining six Republicans, four are prohibitive favorites for re-election—Charles Mathias in Maryland, Jake Garn in Utah, Paul Laxalt in Nevada and Robert Dole in Kansas. Republican Rep. Mark Andrews is similarly favored for the North Dakota seat from which Milton Young is retiring

But that's not true of the final two—Barry Goldwater of Arizona and Robert Packwood of Oregon. Labor-endorsed Democrats William Schulz in Arizona and Ted Kulongoski in Oregon have mounted surprisingly strong challenges to those two.

DEMOCRATS HAD 24 seats to defend, and were left with 22 incumbents after the retirements of Stevenson and Ribicoff. But three of those, Senators Mike Gravel of Alaska, Donald Stewart of Alabama and Richard Stone of Florida, were beaten in the primaries. In those states, Democrats Clark Gruening of Alaska, James E. Folsom of Alabama and Bill Gunter of Florida are only slightly favored. Each has labor's endorsement.

The eight remaining Democrats include Russell Long of Louisiana, already re-elected via a majority in the bipartisan "open" primary in September.

Another southerner, Herman Talmadge of Georgia, is being pressed by Republican Mack Mattingly.

The remaining six Democrats who are heavy favorites for re-election are Dale Bumpers of Arkansas, John Glenn of Ohio, Wendell Ford of Kentucky, Daniel Inouye of Hawaii, Robert Morgan of North Carolina and Ernest Hollings of South Carolina.

Setting the Record Straight

Reagan's 'Misstatements' Draw Outraged Protest

Republican presidential nominee Ronald Reagan's ignorance of workers and their concerns drew a sharp rebuke from organized labor even before his misstatements in the nationally televised debate drew outraged protests from labor's allies in the black and women's movements.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland set the record straight on Reagan's attempt to cover up his "atrocious" record on worker job safety and health, and Building & Construction Trades Dept. President Robert Georgine noted that Reagan would "adjust the Davis-Bacon Act into oblivion."

THEN, IN the Cleveland debate with President Carter on Oct. 28, Reagan made three more statements which drew pointed responses:

- Reagan's recollection of an era "when America didn't know it had a racial problem" is "precisely the type of attitude," said Bayard Rustin, "that prevented our nation from coming to grips with its problems." Rustin is chairman of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.
- Reagan's statement that ratification of ERA would jeopardize "protective" labor laws for women shows "that Reagan simply doesn't know the courts have been striking down as discriminatory" those very "protective" laws, said AFL-CIO Vice President Joyce Miller.
- In another misstatement, Reagan said on national TV that "every time the mimimum wage is increased, you will find there is an increase in minority unemployment among young people." Firm rebuttals of that charge have been issued by numerous secretaries of labor, including James D. Hodgson during the Nixon Administration.

REAGAN'S LATE campaign adjustment of his stance against OSHA also came out in the debate when he claimed credit for creation of Cal-OSHA, the California agency. "But in his first two years as governor, Reagan cut the number of on-job safety and health inspectors 10 percent and the number of disabling work injuries increased 17-fold," Kirkland pointed out.

Kirkland wrote to all state AFL-CIO officers that "the record of Ronald Reagan on OSHA should be convincing proof to every worker of the need to re-elect President Carter."

GEORGINE WARNED against a similar Reagan subterfuge on Davis-Bacon. "Contractor and business groups who want to eliminate prevailing wage laws but recognize outright repeal is unlikely have turned their efforts to 'adjusting' Davis-Bacon," Georgine said. So when Reagan speaks of "supporting construction workers' rights to fair conditions" through "adjustments in the administration" of Davis-Bacon, he's following the strategists who want to abolish Davis-Bacon, Georgine said.

Rustin declared in his rebuttal to Reagan that "blacks know America had—and still has—a racial problem. Ronald Reagan did not believe a racial problem existed in America as late as 1964 when he was vigorously opposing the Civil Rights Act of 1964."

MILLER TABBED Reagan's ERA remarks as "patently offensive and sexist. Rather than being for women's rights, Mr. Reagan is for whatever rights men decide women should have. The debate provided women workers with much to oppose in Ronald Reagan."

And, Vice President Leon Lynch of the Steelworkers described why Reagan didn't know America had a racial problem.

Reagan, he said, was broadcasting sports and trying out for movies in the 1930s while blacks were excluded from both those fields and "making a mighty effort to escape economic servitude." Reagan was making Army training films while blacks were trying to integrate the armed forces in World War II; and he was making General Electric TV clips extolling free enterprise while blacks were being beaten, jailed and murdered in the early 1960s, Lynch said.

Rudy Oswald, AFL-CIO economic research director, said the untruth Reagan told about teenage black unemployment was made worse by his advocating a separate minimum wage for black teenagers. "Somehow he believes that the work black youngsters do is worth less than that of white youths doing the same work," Oswald said. "The problem of black teenage unemployment will not be solved by further discrimination."

Oswald said the facts on the minimum wage are just the opposite of what Reagan recited in the TV debate. "The numbers of unemployed black and other minority teenagers decreased in the year following minimum wage increase of 1961, 1963, 1967, 1968, 1975 and 1978," Oswald said. "A review of the last 20 years of minimum wage changes just does not substantiate Reagan's claim. The number of jobs held by black teenagers has increased from 428,000 in 1960 to 658,000 today."

In a related development, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights termed Reagan's action "a slap in the face" to America's minority group members when he "refused to respond to or acknowledge a request for his civil rights agenda." Both President Carter and John Anderson replied to the Oct. 8 request.

Clarence Mitchell, the conference chairman, said Reagan's "total disregard of our request is indicative of the low priority he has given the fundamental issues of equal opportunity and constitutional rights."

The LCRR statement said the Reagan snub was offensive to "a coalition of 146 major national organizations representing blacks, Hispanic and Asian Americans, labor, major religious groups and the handicapped."

'My Learned Advisers Tell Me . . . .'



Scheme by Reagan Advisers Would Slash Key Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

living adjustment based on changes in the consumer price-index. An alternative proposal would accomplish that goal by changing the formula for determining the CPI so that it would show a smaller increase when prices go up.

THE PROPOSALS reflect Reagan's continued "hostility" to the concept of social security, Kirkland said. He said it would be "outrageous" to destroy the integrity of the government's price index and would force changes in collective bargaining agreements that rely on the CPI.

Reagan is already on record for a subminimum youth wage, and his advisers suggested either outright repeal of the wage-hour law or letting its safeguards become outdated by vetoing any increases passed by Congress.

The effect of such policies, Kirkland said, would be to "leave millions of Americans without any protection against vicious exploitation by their employers."

KIRKLAND SAID food stamps have kept millions from hunger and helped maintain farm income. To let states abolish the program would be "idiotic," he insisted.

The plan to deny federal aid to communities that enact rent controls points up the "shallowness" of Reagan's claim to stand for states' rights, Kirkland said. "Such a proposal would override local control and use the power of the federal government to protect the landlords and the wealthy at the expense of renters."

The Wall Street Journal article noted that the proposal came from the head of a landlord and builders organization who was picked as a Reagan adviser on housing.

KIRKLAND noted that Reagan's advisers also propose to end government assistance to minority businesses and that one of his top advisers is on record for ending maritime industry subsidies that assure that vessels remain under U.S. control in any emergency.

"The sum of the proposals being pressed on Ronald Reagan by his hand-picked advisers would be a great increase in human misery," Kirkland charged. The "hidden agenda" of a Reagan presidency would "advance the interests of the richest, most powerful groups in America at the expense of senior citizens, the disadvantaged and workers," he said.

Philadelphia Project Seeks To Curb Health Care Costs

The Dept. of Health & Human Services has awarded a $1.5 million grant for a three-year project sponsored by the Philadelphia AFL-CIO to curb health care costs.

The project, which will involve 66 union locals as well as insurance companies and physicians, is aimed at reducing unnecessary surgery and excessive hospital stays.

Ads Make Up Reagan 'Our Kind of Guy'

Cecil R. Haden has taken full-page advertisements in about 175 newspapers to urge union members to vote for Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan because he's "our kind of guy."

On the basis of Reagan's record, union members know he's not their "kind of guy."

But he is, indeed, Mr. Haden's "kind of guy."

IT TURNS OUT that Mr. Haden is not a union member at all. In fact, the reason that Mr. Haden can afford to spend $250,000 for ads promoting Ronald Reagan is that he's a multi-millionaire owner of two non-union companies.

President Frank Drozak of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. characterized the advertisements as a "devious and shameful attempt to mislead trade union workers into voting for Ronald Reagan for the presidency."

The ads—which were headlined "For the first time in American history. . . . A dues-paying lifetime member of the AFL-CIO is running for President"—called for the support of union members because of Reagan's membership in the American Television & Radio Artists and his membership and presidency of the Screen Actors Guild. After stating that Reagan is "our kind of guy" the ads ask: "which (candidate) would you prefer negotiating for you?"

IN SIGNING the advertisement, Mr. Haden referred to himself as a "U.S. citizen" and gave P.O. Box 25316, Houston, Tex. 77005 as his address.

Drozak said Haden is president of the Bay-Houston Towing Co. operating tugboats in the Gulf of Mexico and also the owner of Michigan-Peat, a fertilizer company. Neither of these ventures is union organized.

"In fact," Drozak said, "Haden's actions are anti-union and anti-worker. Since he implies concern for American workers I would offer him the immediate opportunity of signing a union contract covering the wages and working conditions of the tugboat workers employed by his company. I think acceptance of this offer would be better evidence of Mr. Haden's attitude towards unions."

DROZAK IS also president of the Seafarers which has members on deepsea U.S.-flag vessels and tug and towboats throughout the inland waterways system.

He predicted that the "dishonest" nature of the ad would boomerang and increase votes for President Carter.

"Once the facts in these kinds of tactics are uncovered, the American people will use whatever device they have to express their distaste for such film-flammery, Drozak declared.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Senate Shifts Sharply Right with GOP Takeover

By David L. Perlman

The 12-seat pickup that gave the Republican Party control of the Senate will bring vastly enhanced power to a group of hard-line conservatives with the seniority to claim the chairmanship of key committees.

Almost certainly, the new chairman of the Senate Labor & Human Resources Commitee will be Orrin G. Hatch (R Utah), who led the filibuster that killed labor law reform and who fought to block confirmation of appointees to the National Labor Relations Board whom he considered too amenable to union concerns.

HATCH, WITH a COPE record of 9 "right" and 76 "wrong" votes, will replace the present chairman, Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), whose COPE tally is 212 "right" and 16 "wrong" votes.

The Judiciary Committee, which deals with most civil rights issues, will be headed by the former Dixiecrat candidate for president, Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.). He will take over the chairmanship from Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.). Other major committees will have comparable changes.

That's the result of the election in which a 59-41 Democratic majority in the outgoing Congress was turned into a 53-47 Republican majority.

Republicans last had a Senate majority after the 1952 election, when Dwight Eisenhower won his first term as president and Republicans captured both the House and Senate.

THIS YEAR'S takeover stemmed in part from the arithmetic of the election. The one-third of the Senate that was up this year was top-heavy with Democrats. They had 24 seats at stake to only 10 for the Republicans.

Further, the Democrats up for election included prominent liberals who were

(Continued on Page 2)

AFL-CIO News

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Economy Key to Reagan's Win



PRESIDENT-ELECT Ronald Reagan flashes a victory signal to supporters after President Carter issued his concession statement. Mrs. Reagan is at right.

Conservative Coalition Gains Strength in House

The Reagan Administration will have to negotiate with a Democratic-controlled House of Representatives to get its programs through, but it can look to a greatly strengthened conservative coalition for support on key votes.

Despite a net loss of 33 House seats, the Democratic majority next January will be a solid 243-192. That's almost identical to the party lineups in the House after Richard Nixon's presidential victories in 1972 and 1968.

SEVERAL OF labor's staunchest allies in the House were election victims this year. And the tilt to the right will be even sharper if liberals who narrowly won re-election trim their sails on issues such as funding for needed programs. Nevertheless, most important House committees will continue to be chaired by progressive, mainstream Democrats.

The GOP House gains came from nibbling away at Democratic strength, not from any wholesale "turn the rascals out" verdict of the electorate. Of 392 incumbents on the ballot 361 won re-election.

Republican pickups generally came in states that continue to send more Democrats than Republicans to the House. The GOP gains came in 22 states, only three of which had turnovers of more than one or two seats.

DEMOCRATS LOST four seats in New York, all in districts that normally vote Republican, and three in Reagan's home base of California. The other three-seat loss came in Virginia, where two liberals narrowly elected in 1974, fell victims to the state's increased conservatism. The GOP also picked up an open seat to gain 9-1 control of the state's House seats.

SOME OF this year's Democratic losers were politically burdened by Abscam indictments even though only two had come to trial. Others were special targets of lavishly funded right-wing campaigns.

(Continued on Page 7)

Kirkland Says Labor Ready To Cooperate on Problems

By Rex Hardesty

The AFL-CIO congratulated President-elect Ronald Reagan on his overwhelming victory and summed up the landslide as showing "unemployment and inflation weighed most heavily on the minds of working people."

"The nation faces many serious problems that will challenge all of our energies," Federation President Lane Kirkland said in a telegram to the President-elect. "The AFL-CIO stands ready to cooperate in constructive efforts to solve those problems in the best interests of our country and all its citizens."

KIRKLAND said in a statement that the election results showed that "Americans expressed a desire for a change in their circumstances and prospects, for revival of the national economy and for an improvement in America's standing in the world scene."

The Carter era came to an end in November 1980 when the unemployment rate was 7.5 percent and the consumer price index was 12.6 percent higher than one year earlier. Carter's term began with Gerald Ford similarly unable to defend an unemployment rate of 7.7 percent on election day 1976, when inflation was up 5.5 percent in one year.

In carrying 44 states, Reagan left Carter with an electoral vote total of 49, compared to 73 for Adlai Stevenson in 1956, 52 for Barry Goldwater in 1964 and 17 for George McGovern in 1972 among other presidential landslides since World War II. Carter became the first Democratic president in this century to seek and be denied re-election.

THE REPUBLICAN sweep behind Reagan came in traditional numbers in the gain of 33 House seats and four governorships. But it was of truly historic proportions in the takeover of 12 seats and control of the Senate—ranking with the turnarounds for conservatives in 1946 and for liberals in 1958—and set the course of the Senate for the early 1980s.

For Reagan and other Republicans there was a singularity of the "time for a change" theme that characterized elections years ago. Such "coattails" were thought to be impossible with the decline of party domination and the rise of intricate ticket-splitting by a more sophisticated electorate.

In his statement, Kirkland observed that rebuilding the economy will require the cooperation of business, labor and government. "We stand ready to play a constructive role in such an effort," he said. At the same time, he stressed, the AFL-CIO and its unions will continue to be "aggressive advocates of workers and their interests." He added that "while the results are disappointing," labor accepts "in good spirit the verdict of the American people."

KIRKLAND ALSO noted the nation's gain from the achievements of President Carter, notably in energy policy, and thanked the "thousands of union members who volunteered their time and energies to work in this campaign." The AFL-CIO strongly supported the Carter-Mondale ticket.

There were indications a week before the election that in traditionally Democratic and union areas Reagan stood no higher than Ford did in 1976, but Carter was as much as 20 percent behind his 1976 standing, with the difference "undecided." There was concern on labor's 10-state, satellite television meeting of Oct. 27 over the high number of undecided voters.

Subsequently, one television network's "exit polls" estimated that in Michigan, four of every five of undecideds voted for Reagan.

(Continued on Page 8)

Nation Expressed 'Desire for a Change'

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland's statement on the election:

I have sent the following telegram to President-elect Ronald Reagan:

"Congratulations on your overwhelming victory. The nation faces many serious problems that will challenge all of our energies. The AFL-CIO stands ready to cooperate in constructive efforts to solve those problems in the best interests of our country and all its citizens."

The election results show that unemployment and inflation weighed most heavily on the minds of working people and their families. Americans expressed a desire for a change in their circumstances and prospects, for revival of the national economy, and for an improvement in America's standing on the world scene. We shall carefully weigh such proposals as President-elect Reagan may advance to rebuild the nation's industrial base, and will do our best to assure fairness and equity for American workers.

In rebuilding the economy, we continue to believe there is a need for cooperation between business, labor and government, and we stand ready to play a constructive role in such an effort. As always, we shall vigorously pursue our responsibility to serve as the aggressive advocates of workers and their interests.

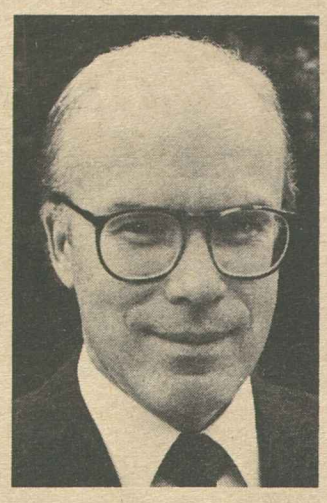
The new Administration will benefit from the achievements of President Carter, particularly in the area of energy policy which offers hope to the nation that the stranglehold on the American economy resulting from a dependence on imported oil will be broken.

Finally, I want to express my personal appreciation for the thousands of union members who volunteered their time and energies to work in this campaign. While the results are disappointing, anyone who believes as strongly as we do in the democratic process will accept, in good spirit, the verdict of the American people.

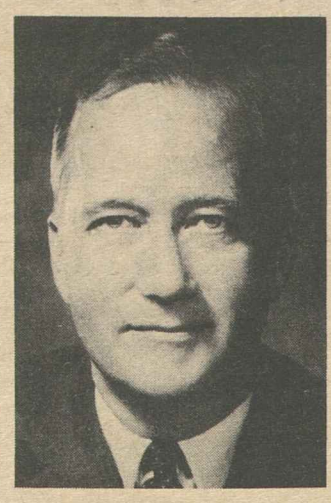
Senate Control Shifts to Republicans



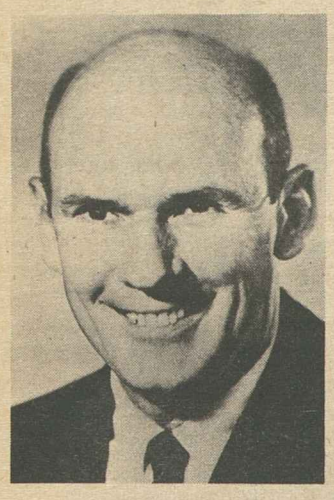
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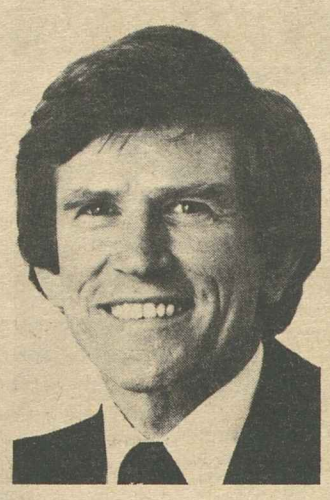
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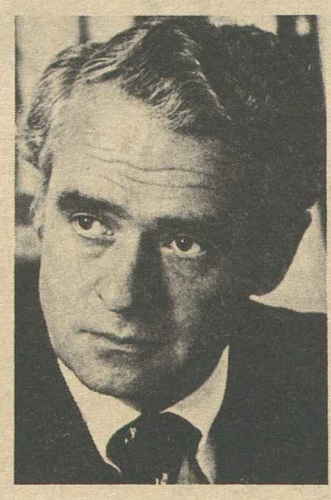
CHARLES MATHIAS



ALAN CRANSTON



GARY HART



THOMAS EAGLETON

Wage Settlements Average 9.7 Percent for First Year

First-year wage increases under major collective bargaining contracts reached in the first nine months of this year averaged 9.7 percent, up from the 7.4 percent average negotiated in the whole of 1979, the Labor Dept. reported.

Annual wage boosts measured over the life of the contracts averaged 7.3 percent, compared to the 6 percent average in last year's contracts, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

AS USUAL, settlements with cost-of-living adjustment provisions tended to be smaller than those without such clauses. First-year wage increases in contracts containing COL clauses averaged 8.2 percent, compared with 11.9 percent for contracts without such provisions. The corresponding averages for all of 1979 were 6.2 and 9.1 percent.

About 58 percent of the workers covered in 1980 agreements reached through Sept. 30 were covered by cost-of-living clauses, the same proportion as last year, BLS said. COL clauses triggering wage adjustments provided pay gains averaging 70 percent of the price rise over the same time period, the government said.

The settlement data for the first nine months of 1980 covered 2,980,000 workers in 556 nonfarm bargaining units, each with 1,000 or more workers. The communications and construction industries each accounted for 23 percent of these workers, the primary metals industry 11 percent, and the retail food store, public utility, transportation equipment, and electrical equipment industries the rest.

Highlights of the BLS report:

- The average duration of agreements signed during the first three quarters of 1980 was 33.1 months, about the same as the 33.2 months duration when those contracts were settled previously.

- In manufacturing industries, negotiated wage increases averaged 7.3 percent in the first contract year and 5.4 percent annually over the life of the agreements. In non-manufacturing industries, the averages were 11.1 and 8.3 percent, respectively.

- In the construction industry, settlements covering 677,000 workers provided first-year average wage increases of 13.9 percent, up from 8.8 percent in all of last year. Over the life of the agreement, the annual rate of increase was 12.2 percent, compared with 8.4 percent last year. COL clauses tend to be less common in construction contracts.

- Key contracts covering 5,000 or more workers provided a first-year average increase of 10.7 percent when both wages and benefits are combined, compared to 9 percent for similar contracts settled during 1979. The annual average increase over the life of the pacts was 7.2 percent, compared to 6.6 percent in 1979.

BLS SAID wage increases actually paid out during the first nine months of this year went to 8.3 million workers in major collective bargaining units and averaged 8.4 percent. The increases included not only wage boosts under 1980 settlements, but also deferred increases under contracts negotiated in other years and adjustments under COL clauses.

COL clauses were introduced or re-established in 19 major agreements during the first three quarters of the year and dropped in nine others, BLS reported. More than half the workers covered by settlements with COL clauses are under provisions calling for an annual COL review.

COL clauses cover about 5.3 million of the 9.3 million workers in major bargaining units. BLS said the most common formula is a 1-cent an hour wage increase for each three-tenths of a point rise in the government's consumer price index throughout the term of the contract.

IN THE CURRENT, fourth quarter, 117 major agreements covering 371,000 workers are due to expire or may be reopened for wage negotiations. More than 60,000 of these workers are in the aerospace industry.

In addition, at least 86 major agreements, covering 270,000 workers—including 80,000 in men's apparel—expired prior to Oct. 1, but new agreements had not been reached or ratified by the end of the third quarter, BLS said.

Deferred wage increases, averaging 4.5 percent, will go to about 547,000 workers in the October-December period. The increases will be paid under provisions of existing agreements negotiated in prior years. Also, about 3 million workers are scheduled for COL reviews, principally in the auto, trucking, and steel industries.

Conservatives Scheduled To Head Key Committees

(Continued from Page 1)

targeted for defeat by right-wing fund-raising groups such as the National Conservative Political Action Committee (NCPAC). They had been attacked in a year-long media blitz that often distorted their voting records and sought to portray them as out of touch with the thinking of their constituents.

Add to that an unexpectedly strong Reagan victory that tilted the balance in a few close Senate races and also thwarted Democratic hopes of offsetting some anticipated GOP gains with takeovers of Republican seats.

There are the states in which the Senate contests were the most closely contested:

ALABAMA—The moderately liberal incumbent, Donald Stewart, was beaten in the Democratic primary by Jim Folsom, Jr., who in turn was defeated in the general election by the even more conservative Jeremiah Denton, a retired admiral backed by the Moral Majority.

ALASKA—Incumbent Mike Gravel lost the Democratic nomination to Clark S. Gruening, grandson of the senator Gravel had replaced 12 years ago. But Gruening lost to Republican Frank H. Murkowski, a former bank president who ran a strongly conservative campaign.

ARIZONA—Barry Goldwater was the ideological mentor of Ronald Reagan, but he barely escaped defeat by Democrat Bill Schulz in a cliffhanger election.

COLORADO—Democrat Gary Hart was once on the endangered list, but he held off Republican Mary Estill Buchanan.

CONNECTICUT—As expected, Democrat Christopher J. Dodd trounced James L. Buckley, the former Conservative Party senator from New York, for the seat of retiring Democrat Abraham Ribicoff.

FLORIDA — Democratic incumbent Richard Stone, who voted against most labor measures, was beaten in the primary. But Bill Gunter, who defeated him, then lost to Republican Paula Hawkins.

GEORGIA—Incumbent Herman E. Talmadge survived a tough Democratic primary but was upset in his bid for a fourth term by Mack Mattingly, an IBM executive and former state Republican chairman.

IDAHO—Incumbent Frank Church, repeatedly targeted by the right wing over the years, narrowly lost his try for a fifth term. The winner was Republican Steven D. Symms, who voted with labor on only 8 percent of key issues during four terms in the House. Church had an 80-percent "right" COPE record.

ILLINOIS—Democrats held on to the seat that Adlai E. Stevenson is leaving. The winner was Illinois Sec. of State Alan J. Dixon, who beat Republican Lt. Gov. David O'Neal.

INDIANA—Labor-endorsed Democrat Birch Bayh had won by the closest of margins in previous campaigns. But trying for a fourth term, he lost to Republican Dan Quayle, a conservative congressman whose campaign was heavily financed by business and right-wing groups.

IOWA—As in Indiana, a liberal Democratic senator was targeted for defeat. John Culver, with a 91-percent "right" record by AFL-CIO standards, lost his try for a second term to Republican Charles E. Grassley, whose House record shows 22 "right" and 105 "wrong" votes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Democrat John A. Durkin won his Senate seat in a 1975 special election held because the 1974 balloting was so close that a winner couldn't be named. But he was beaten this time by Republican Warren Rudman, who charged that Durkin was too close to "big labor."

NEW YORK—A three-way split made a senator of Alfonse D'Amato, the conservative Republican who beat incumbent Jacob K. Javits in the GOP primary. He got 45 percent of the vote to 44 percent for Democrat Elizabeth Holtzman. Javits received 11 percent of the vote on the Liberal Party ticket. By party lineup, a Republican replaces a Republican. But the difference is enormous. In the outgoing Congress, Javits had a perfect COPE record on labor issues.

NORTH CAROLINA — One of the closest of contests was the upset defeat of Democrat Robert Morgan by John P. East, a highly conservative college professor who is confined to a wheelchair and banked heavily on television.

PENNSYLVANIA—Democrats thought they had a good chance of picking up the seat of retiring Republican Richard S. Schweiker. But Republican Arlen Specter defeated Pete Flaherty for the seat.

SOUTH DAKOTA—In the outgoing Congress, Democratic Sen. George S. McGovern cast 14 key votes in support of labor's position, only 2 opposed. During the same period, in the House, Republican James Abdnor had 16 "wrong" votes, only 1 "right" vote. Abdnor, aided by heavy conservative spending, defeated McGovern's bid for a fourth term.

VERMONT—Six years ago, Patrick J. Leahy became the first Democrat ever to represent Vermont in the Senate. He was re-elected with 51 percent of the vote.

WASHINGTON—For six terms, liberal Democrat Warren G. Magnuson represented Washington state in the Senate, and his chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee made him one of its most influential members. But at the age of 75 he lost to Slade Gorton, the state attorney general and a moderate Republican.

WISCONSIN—Democrat Gaylord Nelson has served three distinguished terms in the Senate. But he fell victim this year to an ambitious and personable Republican, Robert W. Kasten, a former House member who built a strong political network to support his campaign. Kasten won with 51 percent of the vote.

34 Senators Elected

Alabama—Jeremiah Denton (R)
Alaska—Frank H. Murkowski (R)
Arizona—Barry Goldwater (R)*
Arkansas—Dale Bumpers (D)*
California—Alan Cranston (D)*
Colorado—Gary Hart (D)*
Connecticut—Christopher J. Dodd (D)
Florida—Paula Hawkins (R)
Georgia—Mack Mattingly (R)
Hawaii—Daniel K. Inouye (D)*
Idaho—Steven D. Symms (R)
Illinois—Alan J. Dixon (D)
Indiana—Dan Quayle (R)
Iowa—Charles E. Grassley (R)
Kansas—Robert Dole (R)*
Kentucky—Wendell H. Ford (D)*
Louisiana—Russell B. Long (D)*
Maryland—Charles McC. Mathias (R)*
Missouri—Thomas F. Eagleton (D)*
Nevada—Paul Laxalt (R)*
New Hampshire—Warren Rudman (R)
New York—Alfonse M. D'Amato (R)
North Carolina—John P. East (R)
North Dakota—Mark Andrews (R)
Ohio—John Glenn (D)*
Oklahoma—Don Nickles (R)
Oregon—Bob Packwood (R)*
Pennsylvania—Arlen Spector (R)
South Carolina—Ernest Hollings (D)
South Dakota—James Abdnor (R)
Utah—Jake Garn (R)*
Vermont—Patrick J. Leahy (D)*
Washington—Slade Gorton (R)
Wisconsin—Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R)

* Incumbent

Governors Elected

Arkansas—Frank D. White (R)
Delaware—Pierre S. du Pont IV (R)*
Indiana—Robert D. Orr (R)
Missouri—Christopher S. Bond (R)
Montana—Ted Schwinden (D)
New Hampshire—Hugh J. Gallen (D)*
North Carolina—James B. Hunt (D)*
North Dakota—Allen I. Olson (R)
Rhode Island—J. Joseph Garrahy (D)*
Utah—Scott M. Matheson (D)*
Vermont—Richard A. Snelling (R)*
Washington—John Spellman (R)
West Virginia—Jay Rockefeller (D)*
* Incumbent

Women Assess Gains, Setbacks In Voting Results

Although a record number of women will serve in the 87th Congress when it convenes in January, supporters of women's rights issues are viewing the results of the Nov. 4 election with little enthusiasm.

Women's rights leaders pointed out that several of the women who won seats hold conservative positions on women's rights, and what gains were made were not as extensive as had been hoped. Also, the defeat of a number of male candidates who had backed women's rights was viewed as a disappointment.

A TOTAL of 19 women will serve in the new House, including ten Democrats and five Republican incumbents who were re-elected. The four new women representatives are all Republicans who won formerly Democratic seats in California, New Jersey and Rhode Island and an open seat in Illinois. Florida Republican Paula Hawkins will join Sen. Nancy Kassebaum (R.-Kan.) as the second woman senator. The previous record was 18 women in the House and two in the Senate.

Hawkins, who ran on a conservative platform that included opposition to the federal Equal Rights Amendment and favored a Constitutional ban on abortion, had no support from women's rights organizations. As a former member of the Florida utility commission, Hawkins did build a reputation as a consumer advocate.

California Republican Bobbi Fiedler, a member of the Los Angeles Board of Education, campaigned vigorously as an opponent of busing to achieve school desegregation. She edged incumbent James Corman by 864 votes to become the state's only woman representative. Fiedler favors ERA.

IN ILLINOIS, Lynn Martin, a state senator who won the seat vacated by presidential candidate John Anderson, describes herself as "a moderate Republican" who strongly supports the Equal Rights Amendment. Marge Roukema of New Jersey has also expressed her support of the amendment as did Rhode Island Republican Claudine Schneider.

The defeat of Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D-N.Y.) in her bid for the Senate seat now held by Republican Jacob Javits was considered a major disappointment by women's organizations which had strongly backed Holtzman. Holtzman was narrowly beaten by conservative Republican Alfonse D'Amato, who had edged Javits in the GOP primary. Javits ran third on the Liberal Party line.

Joyce Miller, president of the Coalition of Labor Union Women and a vice president of the AFL-CIO called the election a "sobering event for all of us concerned with women's rights and indeed with workers' rights.

"But those of us in the labor movement are going to continue to push for achievements in rights for women. We are certainly not going to permit the gains we have made to be eroded, and even though the character of the new Administration and Congress may make it more difficult to make progress, we are still going to fight, not just to hold on but to make gains," he said.

"If anything, the results of this election are going to inspire the women's rights movement to redouble its efforts."

GOP Wins 7 Races; Democrats 6

Republicans Gain 4 New Governors To Narrow Democrats' Control to 27

By James M. Shevis

Democrats retained their majority hold on the nation's 50 governorships, but Republican victories in seven of this year's 13 gubernatorial races moved the GOP closer to parity than at any time in the post-Watergate era.

The Republican wins, possibly aided by the Reagan landslide, narrowed the Democrats' lead in control of state houses to 27 to 23. Republicans easily held onto the three governorships they had at stake—in Vermont, Indiana, and Delaware—and snatched four of the 10 Democratic seats that were up.

THE BIGGEST surprise came in Arkansas, where Democratic Gov. William Clinton lost to Little Rock businessman Frank D. White. The nation's youngest governor at 34, Clinton had COPE's endorsement and was a heavy pre-election favorite in overwhelmingly Democratic Arkansas. But he wound up with only 48 percent of the vote to White's 52 percent. The state itself see-sawed back and forth throughout election night before finally giving its six electoral votes to Reagan.

White, 47, has had little government experience. He scored points with the electorate by attacking Clinton's support of liberal jobs programs and his decision to allow large numbers of Cuban refugees to be held at Fort Chaffee, Ark., the scene of riots last summer.

Republicans also wrested governors' seats from Democrats in North Dakota, Washington, and Missouri.

A state-by-state rundown:

DELAWARE—Republican Pierre S. du Pont IV, a reluctant Reagan supporter and a popular governor, finished strongly over Democratic challenger William J. Gordy. Du Pont, scion of one of the nation's wealthiest families, captured 71 percent of the vote in winning a second term.

INDIANA—Lt. Gov. Robert D. Orr, the Republican candidate, easily defeated Democrat John A. Hillenbrand, as expected. Orr, benefiting from outgoing Gov. Otis Bowen's popularity, garnered 58 percent of the vote. Bowen was barred by state law from running for re-election.

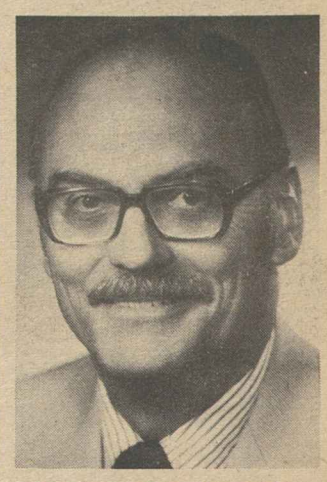
MISSOURI—In the most populous state won by a Republican gubernatorial candidate, former Gov. Christopher S. (Kit) Bond won back the governorship in a rematch with Democratic Gov. Joseph Teasdale. Four years ago, Teasdale defeated Bond by some 13,000 votes; this time Bond netted 53 percent of the vote to Teasdale's 47 percent. Bond assailed Teasdale's spending programs and accused him of failing to win more federal aid for the state's drought-stricken farmers.



JAY ROCKEFELLER



JAMES HUNT



SCOTT MATHESON

MONTANA — Democrat Ted Schwinden, the current lieutenant governor, took 56 percent of the vote, easily defeating Republican Jack Ramirez, the state House minority leader. Schwinden, who upset Gov. Thomas L. Judge for the Democratic nomination, ran a low-key campaign, stressing his background as a rancher.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — Bucking the Reagan tide, Democratic Gov. Hugh Gallen won a second term over GOP ex-Gov. Meldrim Thomson, Jr., taking 59 percent of the vote. Thomson, who saw an early lead quickly dissolve, is a member of the John Birch Society's national council.

NORTH CAROLINA — Democratic Gov. James B. Hunt, considered a 1984 threat to conservative Sen. Jesse Helms, racked up an easy victory over Republican State Sen. I. Beverly Lake with 62 percent of the vote. Helms had wooed Lake away from the Democratic Party in hopes of eliminating Hunt as a contender for his Senate seat.

NORTH DAKOTA — Democratic incumbent Arthur A. Link, a strong supporter of labor's program, lost his bid for a third four-year term to GOP Atty. Gen. Allen I. Olson. A pre-election favorite, Link apparently fell victim to the Reagan landslide in North Dakota. The race was characterized by a lack of issues, and each candidate ran on his "nice-guy" image.

RHODE ISLAND — Incumbent J. Joseph Garrahy defeated Providence Mayor Vincent A. Cianci in a landslide. Garrahy, who won a third term, took 74 percent of the vote in a state that early on election night gave its four electoral votes to President Carter.

UTAH—Voters in Republican Utah rejected former state GOP Chairman Robert Wright and gave Democratic Gov. Scott M. Matheson a second term. If Matheson completes the term, Democrats will have occupied the governor's mansion for two decades. The incumbent, who took 55 percent of the vote, has backed the Equal Rights Amendment in a state where the Mormon church, which opposes ERA, is a powerful force.

VERMONT — Republicans held onto the governorship as incumbent Richard A. Snelling easily turned back Democratic Atty. Gen. M. Jerome Diamond. Snelling won 59 percent of the vote in winning a third two-year term of office.

WASHINGTON—GOP King County Executive John Spellman defeated State Sen. James A. McDermott, who had eliminated Gov. Dixy Lee Ray in the Democratic primary. She was one of only two women governors in the country. McDermott, a child psychologist and an advocate of increased social services during his years in the legislature, appeared to have an edge going into the election, but could win only 44 percent of the vote to Spellman's 56 percent. It was Spellman's second try for the state executive seat.

WEST VIRGINIA—One of the Democratic Party's rising stars, Gov. John D. (Jay) Rockefeller IV, defeated former GOP Gov. Arch A. Moore. Moore had beaten Rockefeller in 1972, but Rockefeller won the seat four years later when Moore couldn't run because of a two-term limit. Rockefeller's second-term win resulted partly from his well-financed campaign but also from his improved ties to the state's coal interests. West Virginia was one of the few states that gave President Carter its electoral votes this year.

Democrats have had a strong grip on the state executive seats for the past decade. Going into the 1970 elections, Republicans held 32 governorships. The GOP suffered a net loss of 11 that year, however, and the Democrats have had a majority ever since. In 1976, Republicans occupied only a dozen governors' mansions.

Players' Study Cites Evidence of NFL Bias

The chances of a black player in the National Football League landing a coaching job with an NFL team after his playing days are slim to nonexistent, a study commissioned by the NFL Players Association found.

The study disclosed that blacks were not only seriously under-represented in managerial positions on NFL teams during the past two decades, but that their opportunities have diminished in recent years.

ALTHOUGH ABOUT half the 1,260 active players today are black, there are only 10 blacks among the 225 assistant coaches, and the NFL has yet to hire its first black head coach.

The year-long study was made for the union by Dr. Jomills Braddock II.

NFLPA Executive Director Ed Garvey said in releasing the study that the players' union will continue its effort to resolve "the obvious pattern of discrimination against blacks." Garvey, who also is president of the Federation of Professional Athletes, announced that a panel is being formed by AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William E. Pollard to review and discuss the discrimination issues with league officials.

BRADDOCK, a sociologist with the Center for Social Organization of Schools at Johns Hopkins University, explored the hiring patterns of NFL clubs in the study, which covered the records of some 5,000 players from 1960 through 1979.

In that 20-year period, 261 assistant coaches and 68 head coaches were hired from the ranks of former players, the study reported. But it noted that only 20 black assistant coaches and no black head coaches were hired over the two decades.

Over the past seven years when a 28-percent increase in assistant coaching positions occurred, "there has been a relative and proportionate decline in the number of blacks holding assistant coaching positions," he noted.

"Since becoming an assistant coach serves as a major springboard to becoming a head coach," Braddock said, "the chances for a black player to be named a head coach in the NFL appears to be worsening rather than improving."

Garvey said the NFLPA's board of player representatives commissioned the study after NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle responded to the union's renewed effort to resolve the issue last year by charging "that the union was irresponsible for bringing up the subject of discrimination."

GARVEY SAID the findings of the Braddock study demand that the league now address issues surrounding its hiring practices.

Pollard announced that several prominent persons have accepted invitations to serve on the review panel. They are Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the NAACP; Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women; Eddie Williams, director of the Joint Center for Political Studies; President J. C. Turner of the Operating Engineers, and President Douglas Fraser of the UAW.

Filling Industry's Potholes

THE ELECTION is over, but the very serious problems this nation faces are still with us. Millions of Americans who want to work can't find jobs. Inflation continues to erode paychecks and pension checks. And too much of the nation's industrial capacity remains idle, while jobs and technology continue to be shifted abroad.

The United States simply cannot afford to stop producing goods. Over the years, this nation has witnessed the destruction of one job-intensive industry after another.

It cannot continue.

There is a pressing need for modernizing and rebuilding the nation's industrial base. And it cannot be done without a genuine partnership of industry, labor and government.

IN A RECENT address to the Brandeis University National Fellows Conference, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland had this to say:

"The nation's industrial road is riddled with potholes which hold back our productivity and impair our capacity to compete in world markets.

"We are self-limited by rail systems where freight car speeds cannot exceed 30 miles an hour in places without jumping the track; by obsolete coal ports where coal is stored in idle railcars backed up for miles, and ships must wait a month to load; by river systems bottlenecked by outmoded locks."

"The full cooperation and concerted efforts of business, labor and government will be required for many years to come."

The Stay-at-Homes

NEARLY HALF of the nation's eligible voters did not go to the polls this year, according to an Associated Press estimate.

Regardless of political allegiance, that has to be a deeply disturbing statistic.

Equally disturbing is the fact that voter turnout as a percentage of those eligible has declined in each of the past four presidential elections, despite some progress made in lifting obstacles to voter registration such as unnecessarily long residence requirements.

THERE ARE no easy answers, but the effort has to be made—and preferably on a non-partisan basis.

Otherwise, if the trend continues, 1984 will be the year in which a majority of the American people sat out the election and allowed their neighbors to make their decisions for them.

If the course of our nation is determined by a mere plurality of a minority of the population that takes the trouble to vote, what can be the mandate?

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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Congress of Industrial Organizations
LANE KIRKLAND, *President*
THOMAS R. DONAHUE, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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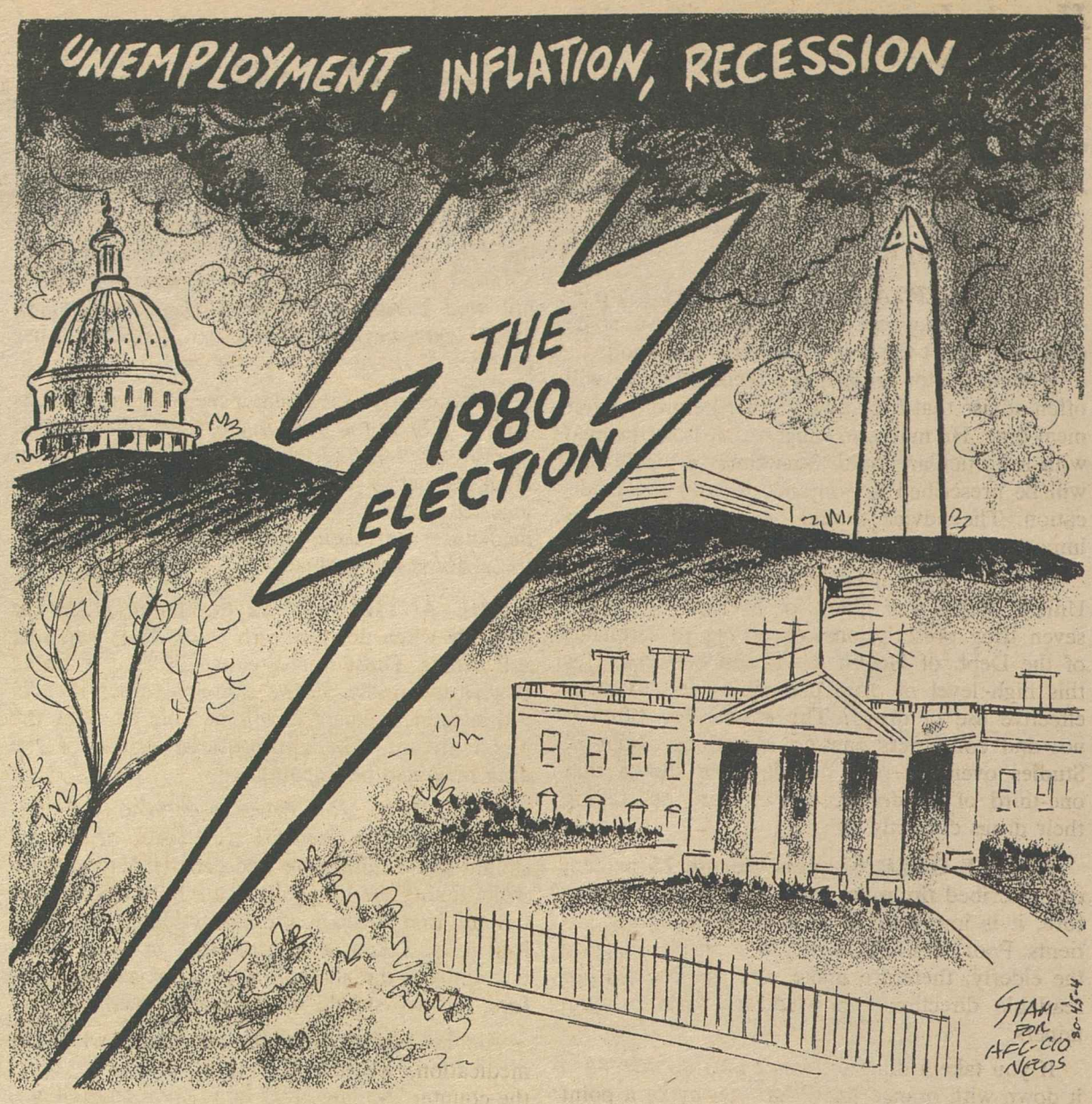
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The Job Is the 'Pivot'

Unemployment Can Translate Into Cases of Human Tragedy

By Gus Tyler

A **QUIET** "church-going man" killed his two kids, age 5 and 10, bound his wife, stabbed her, raped her, and then set fire to his home.

Two years ago, the family of Chester N. Chandler, age 33, was featured in the local papers as the model household. The wife worked, he did chores around the home, the kids had plenty of love and ponies to trot around their backyard. And now comes this horror, as the loving husband and father goes berserk.

All this happened in a quiet little community, Kirkwood, N.Y., far from the madding crowds of the frenetic city.

It's another story for Truman Capote or Norman Mailer who have taken to digging into the madness within us by penning true stories about true people who toy with murder and death.

WHAT MAKES a man—a nice guy, with a hard-working wife and adorable kids—do this? There are probably as many answers as there are psychoanalysts. Some would trace it back to his infancy. Some would suggest that underneath the skin of these well-behaved people lives a tiger who wants to tear his way out of his civilizational cage.

No doubt, some would make much of his sexual assault on his wife, suggesting that his libidinal frustration drove him mad.

But as the psycho-computers run, it may be useful to throw in just another mundane fact to round out the analysis. Down at the bottom of the news story about the horror it refers to "Chandler, an unemployed Conrail laborer."

Yes, Chandler was jobless. Standing by itself, that means nothing. Surely, the eight million presently seeking work and unable to find it are not about to get a knife and torch and go after their most closely beloved.

BUT TAKEN, together with other frenzies about which we can only guess in our present ignorance, being out of work is not just being out of income, or out of luck, it is also being out of sorts and out of purpose.

It's the last of these that may be the most important. When man (woman) loses purpose, life goes blah. We don't know what we are and why we are here.

A "job," paid work, is not the only purpose humans can find. But for many, it has historically been the pivot of the person.

Work is a routine around which to organize a life. It is a way of accomplishing something, little as it may be. It is a means for association with others—whether boss, or shop mate, or underling. Work imports a sense of doing, belonging and being.

For men—in our macho heritage—work is also a proof of masculinity. Bringing home the bacon is a lift to the libido.

WHAT HAPPENS to a man who loses his job, his sense of potency (socially and sexually), and feels that he is no longer a man?

This does not mean that full employment will put an end to human madness. But if the figures that correlate rising unemployment with rising crime, murder and suicide are valid, it is not unreasonable to expect that more at work will mean fewer berserk.

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Union Label and Service Trades Department, AFL-CIO

How to Buy

Mixing of Some Foods, Drugs May Cause Serious Side Effects

By Esther Margolius

EATING CERTAIN foods while taking a particular drug can be dangerous and some drugs can affect the way your body uses food.

When a doctor prescribes a medication, he will often advise that it be taken either before or after meal time. He may also suggest that it be downed with a particular liquid. Sometimes a whole diet will be prescribed in conjunction with the medication. The advice should be followed as it is important for your health.

In 1978, every man, woman and child in the United States was given an average of almost seven drug prescriptions, according to estimates of the Dept. of Health & Human Services. Has this high level of drug prescribing led to more effective use of drugs? The answer too often is no, and consumers can do something about it. Studies over the past decade have shown that one-third of all drug consumers are not taking their drugs correctly.

PEOPLE OVER 65 years old use 25 percent of prescribed drugs in the United States. Therefore, it is important to further warn elderly patients. Poor evesight is a common problem among the elderly; therefore make sure the doctors use readable directions on Medicare vials or containers.

If you take a diuretic (water pill) do you wash it down with orange juice? Do you make a point of eating more bananas when you're on that medication? If you don't you run the risk of losing a significant amount of potassium from your body. Diuretics are among many medications which interact with certain foods to affect body chemistry.

Other good sources of potassium besides bananas and orange juice are: tomatoes, tomato juice, cantaloupes, figs, prunes, potatoes, sweet potatoes, dried apricots and oranges.

OFTEN A reaction between the chemistry of a particular food and the drug being taken can interfere with the drug's effectiveness. Some problems arising from these interactions include inhibiting the body's ability to absorb certain vitamins and nutrients, thereby slowing the reaction time of a medication, and a possible countering of the drug's effect—in some instances, even worsening the condition it was meant to control.

Food & Drug Administration guidelines, in effect since 1979, require that drug companies print the known adverse reactions caused by foods or other drugs on the patient package inserts that accompany prescription drugs.

While many severe drug and food interactions can be avoided if the patient's diet is nutritionally balanced, many people's diets are deficient. A particularly vulnerable segment of the population would be women who use oral contraceptives, or the Pill. The Pill can lower the blood level of Vitamin B_6 and folic acid. If a woman's diet is not well balanced and she doesn't eat enough green leafy vegetables, she can jeopardize her health.

Common over-the-counter medications, such as aspirin substitutes, may have their effectiveness compromised by certain foods. For example, if crackers, dates, jelly and other carbohydrates are ingested when Tylenol, Datril and other like medicines are taken, the pain relief qualities of these drugs are delayed.

THE ANTIBIOTIC Erythromicin, is not as effective when downed with acidic fruit juices or soft drinks. Those liquids cause the drug to break down too rapidly, in the stomach rather than in the intestines, where it will be able to enter the blood stream. The anti-bacterial action of the drug may also be impaired.

People with iron deficiencies who are prescribed such supplements as Feosol or Fergon should avoid milk, eggs and cereals. Eating them while taking the iron pills can inhibit the absorption of iron through the formation of insoluble iron salts. Likewise, the calcium in dairy products impairs the absorption of tetracycline; therefore, the two should not be taken together.

Alcohol should not be consumed with any medication, whether it is prescription or over-the-counter. Among other interaction possibilities, alcohol combined with anti-histamines can result in drowsiness (particularly dangerous when driving a car). Alcohol combined with drugs such as tranquilizers can result in death or serious health damage.

ANOTHER DANGEROUS interaction can occur between monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAO), drugs prescribed for depression and high blood pressure and foods high in tyramine. Blood pressure can rise to dangerous levels causing severe headaches, even brain hemorrhage and, in remote cases, death. Foods to be avoided include chicken livers, Chianti wine, aged cheeses and fermented foods like yogurt, sour cream and beer. Your doctor can provide a more complete list. Be sure to ask him for it.

The best advice for the consumer is to listen to your doctor. When he says that a certain medication be taken with orange juice, it isn't because he owns 50 shares in an orange company. Food and drug interaction can have serious consequences.

While taking drugs, be sure to inform your doctor about any unusual symptoms that follow eating particular foods. If you have any questions about your diet, ask your doctor. Your pharmacist can also advise you what precautions to take with a particular drug.

Community Support Praised

Stevens Settlement Brightens Prospects for Unions in South

THE BREAKTHROUGH agreement in J. P. Stevens will produce concrete gains for workers and their unions in a broad range of industries in the South, Clothing & Textile Workers Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman predicted.

Sheinkman said major credit for the victory belongs to the workers, who stuck with the union throughout a 17-year period in which "many people had become cynical about our institutions." He also praised the widespread support of interreligious groups and the public at large that helped shape the successful boycott of Stevens' products and a wave of public concern over the company's often unlawful tactics aimed at breaking the union drive.

The Stevens battle, he declared on Labor News Conference, makes a prime case for labor law reform and the urgent need to make the law "more than a skeleton without any meat on it."

Sheinkman said the agreement spells out effective machinery to monitor the company's conduct, including final and binding arbitration of disputes relating to the agreement. That feature will be particularly important in assuring that Stevens does carry the contract into plants where ACTWU obtains recognition during the next 18 months, he stressed.

ACTWU IS MOVING to expand these first-ever gains to the company's unorganized mills, as well as clothing and shoe plants within the union's jurisdiction, he said. Distribution of more than 100,000 leaflets on the Stevens settlement has drawn substantial favorable response, and can well lead to union growth throughout the South, Sheinkman said.

Reporters questioning Sheinkman on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Stephanie Overman of National Catholic News Service and Michael Posper of the Reuters news agency. The program is aired weekly on the Mutual radio network.



By Press Associates, Inc.

"I'T'S BEEN TOUGH. We don't have health insurance for the family, so we can't afford to get sick."—Virginia Gersham, at the Kansas hearing of the White House Conference on Families.

Mrs. Gersham apparently is one of the 26.6 million Americans who lack the protection of health insurance. That data on the gross shortcomings of health care in this nation was just released from the Dept. of Health & Human Services.

Mrs. Gersham's words were quoted in the final report of the White House Conference on Families (WHCF).

It is unfortunate that a major national problem such as health care was obscured in the White House report, which otherwise offered a broad range of constructive recommendations.

ONE REASON may be that the extensive hearings involved more than 125,000 people, with almost a lowest common denominator of approval for specifics which few would object to.

Thus an overwhelming consensus of delegates to the conference asked business to re-orient itself toward family needs with flex-time, liberal leave time, shared and part-time jobs with full-time benefits, and family-oriented transfer policies.

The delegates called on government to change tax policies to favor the family—eliminate the marriage penalty tax, revise inheritance taxes and provide tax relief to the aging, handicapped and homemakers.

Another top-ranked concern of the delegates was alcohol and drug abuse. They called for community, government and media efforts to prevent family members from falling prey to escape from stress through alcohol and drugs.

ALTHOUGH THESE recommendations got the most "yes" votes at the conferences in Baltimore, Minneapolis and Los Angeles, other recommendations receiving a majority of votes deserve the attention of the President and the 97th Congress. Among these are calls for the government to:

- Review all laws, regulations and rules for their impact on families.
- Aim toward full employment with the implementation of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment & Balanced Growth Act.
- Develop coherent energy and inflation policies.
- Revise welfare laws which now encourage fathers to leave home and provide adeqate welfare assistance for needy families.
- Provide more funding in the areas of child care, the handicapped and housing.

ONE WHCF recommendation which coincides with a recent labor priority is the need to change media programming to be "supportive of families, with less violence, sex and stereotypes." Noting extensive surveys by the Machinists which showed that workers and their unions are the victims of gross stereotyping in television programs, Operating Engineers President J. C. Turner said he thinks the "media will get much closer scrutiny by labor and American citizens," thanks to the White House conference. Turner is a member of the WHCF advisory board.

The White House Conference report, while it does look at the trees rather than the forest, can provide challenges for many groups who may want to grapple with some of society's problems.

Another quotation from the report points up the central need for full employment:

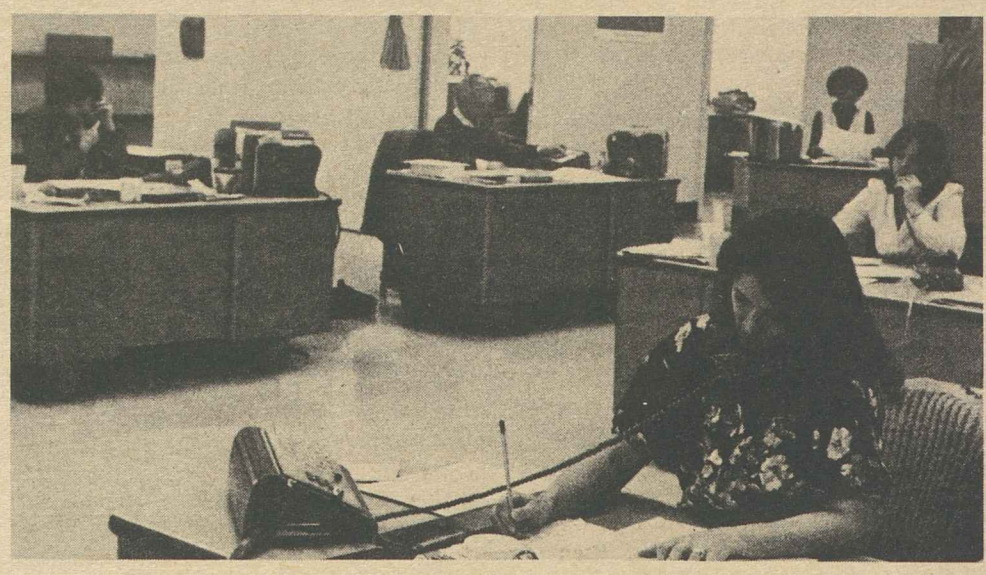
"When I was 12 years old, my mother went to work full-time because my father became unemployed. The family situation became very tense, very uptight and frustrating. There was little or no time for us kids spent with mom and dad. Often, dad brought his frustrations home to us and was easily angry."—Anita Ringo, 15, Detroit hearing.

Viewed another way, this is an appeal to put the family at the center of things.



CONCRETE GAINS for workers and their unions in a broad range of industries in the South may flow from the breakthrough agreement the Clothing & Textile Workers negotiated with J. P. Stevens & Co., ACTWU Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman, center, predicted on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Stephanie Overman of the National Catholic News Service and Michael Posner of the Reuters news agency. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.





UNION VOLUNTEERS work a telephone bank at the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation office, one of several in operation in the Washington, D.C., area as part of labor's get-out-the-vote effort on behalf of COPE-endorsed candidates. Michael Gildea, above right, assistant to the federation's legislative director and chairman of Suburban Maryland COPE, briefed volunteers on the use of computer printout data on area union members. A network of 50 telephones was employed in operations in days before the Nov. 4 elections. Similar phone banks were sponsored by federation affiliates and state and local central bodies around the country.

State Ballot Questions Show Voters Cautious on Tax-Cutting Measures

By Susan Dunlop

Voters were in a selective and cautious mood when it came to state ballot questions decided Nov. 4. More than 200 questions appeared on ballots across the country including tax-cutting proposals, bond issues, nuclear power referenda and measures to reform state government—all of concern to labor.

Although a number of states opted for a variety of tax relief measures, the majority of the radical tax-slashing measures were rejected.

VOTERS PICKED and chose among bond issues where increased state spending was a factor, and they showed similar selectivity on questions involving nuclear activity in their states, particularly where jobs were seen to be affected.

Arizona, South Dakota, Nevada, Oregon and Utah voted down radical tax cuts modeled after California's Proposition 13. In Michigan voters said "no" to all three tax-cut proposals on the ballot, ranging from a radical tax-slashing scheme, turned down for the second time, to a more moderate consensus measure that had been considered acceptable by Michigan labor.

In heavily taxed Massachusetts, however, voters ignored warnings of possible severe damage to state services and approved "Prop 2½," which will reduce property taxes step by step until they are no more than 2.5 percent of the property's value.

SOME PROPERTY taxes could be cut by as much as 40 percent in the state, where residents now pay the second highest property taxes in the country. Massachusetts labor is concerned that the slash will lead to extensive cutbacks in police and fire protection as well as in education.

The labor-supported Ohio Fair Tax Initiative was turned down by voters in that state despite its promised tax reductions for low- and middle-income homeowners and the shifting of a greater share of the tax burden to business and the rich. The Ohio AFL-CIO attributed the defeat to "a blitz of big business bucks all over the state."

In Arkansas, where a court ruling that sought to equalize assessments contributed to a jump in taxes, voters chose to hold property tax increases to no more than 10 percent a year. In Missouri, voters approved a "spending lid" on state revenues which had been opposed by labor. Among other things, the measure will require special elections virtually every time a local government wants to change established spending patterns. Montana voters decided in favor of the nation's first attempt to index state income taxes to the federal consumer price index, a measure that could squeeze state revenues and hurt improvement of services.

VOTERS IN Iowa turned down a business-sponsored proposal for a state constitutional convention to deal with tax cuts. Iowa labor had been strongly against the measure, pointing out that it would open up the constitution to all kinds of changes, including severe restrictions on trade union rights and other regressive steps, in addition to providing massive tax cuts for business.

A proposed equal rights amendment to the Iowa state constitution also went down to defeat, but ERA supporters point out that the state had already rewritten most of its laws that discriminated on the basis of sex after the state's 1975 ratification of the national Equal Rights Amendment.

Bond issues for projects expected to spur employment were passed by voters in several states, including Washington, California and New Jersey where two labor-supported issues involving preservation of natural resources and the building of public facilities could lead to creation of 25,000 jobs. In Oregon, however, voters rejected a measure to improve correctional facilities that would have required spending some $85 million in state funds.

OREGON VOTERS also endorsed a proposal that would slow the development of nuclear power facilities by requiring federally licensed nuclear waste dumps to be operational in the state before the power plants can be licensed. Oregon labor had opposed passage, and state utility officials have warned that the measure could halt construction of a second nuclear power plant in the state until after the year 2000.

In Missouri, however, voters turned down an almost identical proposal which the state AFL-CIO had pointed out was a way of halting construction on a nuclear power plant near St. Louis.

By narrow margins, South Dakota and Montana rejected measures on nuclear activity in their states, both of which would have affected uranium mining. The South Dakota proposal would have required voter approval of any new nuclear-related activity in the state.

WASHINGTON STATE voters chose to prohibit importation of any further radioactive waste, except from medical sources. The state has one of only three commercial nuclear waste facilities in the country.

Out-of-state spending on state and local campaigns and ballot issues was of concern to voters in Minnesota and Montana. Voters in Montana backed a labor-supported measure requiring expanded disclosure of lobbying activities and expenditures in the state. In Minnesota, the state AFL-CIO was given credit for winning passage of a new law imposing campaign spending limits.

MINNESOTA VOTERS also turned down a proposal that would have opened the statewide ballot to initiative and referendum proposals, bypassing the legislative process. Labor had strongly urged rejection of the measure.

Attempts by conservatives to defeat a labor-supported amendment to the Virginia state constitution failed when voters endorsed a proposal to permit the state legislature to hold special sessions annually to act on bills vetoed after the adjournment of the regular session.

Illinois voters, however, elected to reduce the size of their state legislature from 177 to 118 representatives and provide for the election of one legislator from each of the 118 districts. The state AFL-CIO, which had opposed the "cutback amendment," said it will follow the change closely to determine whether it will have a substantial effect on how workers' interests are represented.

IN OTHER ballot questions, voters acted on a variety of issues including rejection of a ban on smoking in public places in California to authority for District of Columbia officials to proceed with steps to achieve statehood.

Washington State voters dumped a proposal by a right-wing coalition dubbed the "Sagebrush Rebellion" to have the state take over lands now under federal control. Labor participated in the successful campaign to defeat the measure, which could have meant restrictions in recreational use of the lands.

Unions Press Import Curbs On Footwear

The Clothing & Textile Workers and the Food & Commercial Workers have joined the non-rubber shoe industry in petitioning the International Trade Commission for a three-year extension of import relief.

In 1977, after two unanimous findings of injury by the ITC, President Carter granted a four-year import control program that included orderly marketing agreements (OMAs) with Taiwan and South Korea.

AT A WASHINGTON press conference, ACTWU President Murray Finley stressed that "the facts, if anything, are starker than they were in 1976." He noted that, from a 1976 level of 164,000, employment in the industry fell to 151,000 in 1979.

Vice President William Olwell of the UFCW said the domestic shoe industry exists mainly in rural areas and that the shoe plant often is the largest employer in the community.

Both Finley and Olwell said global quotas probably would be needed to provide adequate relief for the industry.

THOUGH THE current import relief program features orderly marketing pacts with only Taiwan and South Korea, Finley said there is authority to impose global quotas as well, if an extension of the program is recommended by the ITC and approved by the President.

The petitioners charge that Taiwan and South Korea have used a technical loophole to get around the agreements, shipping essentially non-rubber footwear under a category not covered by the OMAs. Also, they pointed out that Taiwan trans-shipped footwear through Hong Kong to avoid quota restrictions. This necessitated a certificate-of-origin program with Hong Kong in November 1978.

The petitioners also cited surges of footwear imports from other countries—including Hong Kong, the Philippines and Singapore—during the period that the OMAs with Taiwan and South Korea were in effect.

CHAIRMAN ARNOLD Hiatt of the American Footwear Industries Association said the shoe industry "is one of the most import-impacted industries in the United States today. Shoe imports account for 50 percent of the domestic market, compared to roughly 17 percent for steel and 28 percent for automobiles, he said.

Hiatt, who is president of the Stride-rite Corporation of Boston, noted that "there was no inflationary impact, as opponents of import relief had predicted." The increases in prices "generally have been less inflationary" than those of other commodities despite leather price increases in 1979, he said.

Asked whether the unions would come back asking relief again, if the industry failed to regain a competitive position, Finley declared: "We'll come back on behalf of 150,000 American workers every day if we have to protect their jobs."

Higher Interest Rates Set for Savings Bonds

U.S. Savings Bonds, which many workers buy through payroll deductions, became an even better investment as of Nov. 1.

On that date, the interest rate on the Series EE savings bonds was increased from 7 percent to 8 percent and interest rates on outstanding bonds adjusted accordingly.

Congress recently lifted the 7 percent ceiling on savings bond interest, authorizing the Treasury Dept. to raise the rate by up to 1 percent in any six-month period.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland serves as chairman of the Labor Committee for Savings Bonds, and the labor movement has supported the payroll savings program as a means of "investing in the future of our country."

Election Bolsters House Conservatives

(Continued from Page 1)

The GOP fielded some highly personable young candidates this year, many still under 30.

In all, Republicans won 36 previously Democratic House seats and lost three of their own. The Democratic casualties included such luminaries as Ways & Means Committee Chairman Al Ullman (Ore.), Democratic Whip John Brademas (Ind.), and such influential veterans as Frank Thompson, Jr. (N.J.) and James C. Corman (Calif.). One of the Republican losers was Robert E. Bauman (Md.), who has been the parliamentary strategist of the GOP right wing.

These are the states where House seats changed parties:

CALIFORNIA — Republicans ousted four high-seniority Democrats but lost a seat the GOP had picked up in a special election last year. Thus, the nation's largest state will send 22 Democrats and 21 Republicans to the House.

In the 1st District, 11-term Democrat Harold T. Johnson, 72, lost to Eugene A. Chappie, a member of the state legislature. Johnson is chairman of the House Public Works Committee. His once huge majorities had dropped off in recent elections.

Ten-term Democrat James C. Corman, who is chairman of the Unemployment Compensation subcommittee of the House Ways & Means Committee, was beaten in the 21st District by Bobbi Fiedler. She ran as a vociferous opponent of school busing in Los Angeles.

Other Democratic incumbents beaten were three-termer Jim Lloyd in the 35th District and nine-term veteran Lionel Van Deerlin, in the 42nd District, San Diego. Lloyd had beaten Dave Dreier two years ago but the 28-year-old Republican won on his second try. Van Deerlin, who has a 90 percent "right" COPE record and would have been second in seniority on the House Commerce Committee, was upset by Duncan L. Hunter.

The Democratic pickup was the 11th District seat that Republican Bill Royer had won in a special election after the killing of Democrat Leo J. Ryan in the Jonestown, Guyana, tragedy. Tom Lantos, an economist from San Francisco State University, defeated Royer.

CONNECTICUT—Democrats were unable to hold the 3rd District seat left open by the retirement of Robert N. Giaimo. Republican Lawrence J. DeNardis, considered a moderate, beat Joseph I. Lieberman. The new lineup is 4 Democrats, 2 Republicans.

FLORIDA—Two years ago, liberal Democrat Edward J. Stack won this previously Republican 12th District seat. But Stack, 70, was beaten in the primary by Alan S. Becker and the Republican candidate, Fort Lauderdale Mayor Clay Shaw, won the seat with a conservative-oriented campaign. The state lineup is 11 Democrats, 4 Republicans.

INDIANA—The successor to House Majority Whip John Brademas, whose 11-term record was 94 percent "right," is Republican John P. Hiler, 27. The 3rd District shift makes the new lineup 6 Democrats, 5 Republicans.

LOUISIANA—The unique open primary system in Louisiana resulted in two Democrats competing in the 4th District. Incumbent Claude Leach was beaten in his race for a second term by COPE-endorsed Buddy Roemer.

MARYLAND—Add Democrat Roy Dyson in the 1st District, delete Republican Robert E. Bauman, and make the lineup 7 Democrats, 1 Republican. Bauman, the parliamentary strategist of the arch-conservatives, couldn't survive a homosexual solicitation arrest.

MICHIGAN—Democrat Bob Carr in in the 6th District (Lansing) narrowly lost his bid for a fourth term to Jim Dunn, who said Carr was "too liberal" for the district. The lineup is 12 Democrats, 7 Republicans.

MINNESOTA—The 6th District seat opened by the retirement of Democrat Richard Nolan was won by Republican Vin Weber, 28. He beat Archie Baumann to change the lineup to 5 Republicans, 3 Democrats.

MISSOURI—Republicans took over the 10th District seat of six-termer Bill D. Burlison and the 8th District seat left open by the retirement of Democrat Richard H. Ichord.

Burlison was beaten by Bill Emerson, a government relations specialist for defense contractors, and Ichord's former seat went to a very conservative Republican, Wendell Bailey, who defeated Steve Gardner. That made the state lineup 6 Democrats, 4 Republicans.

NEBRASKA—Democrat John J. Cavanaugh did not seek re-election, and the open seat was taken by Republican Hal Daub. He beat Richard Fellman in the 2nd District. All three House seats are now Republican.

NEW JERSEY—Two of New Jersey's most liberal Democrats were beaten by Republicans they had defeated two years ago. Change the party lineup to 8 Democrats, 7 Republicans. The losers were Frank Thompson, Jr., in the 4th District and Andrew Maguire in the 7th.

Thompson, labor's staunch ally during 13 terms in the House, couldn't overcome the political burden of an Abscam indictment and lost to Republican Christopher H. Smith, 27, former director of New Jersey's "right-to-life" organization. Maguire, seeking a fourth term in a normally Republican district, lost to Marge Roukema.

NEW MEXICO—A write-in vote elected Republican Joe Skeen to the House seat that had been held by Democrat Harold Runnels before his death last August. Democrat David King was the only candidate whose name was printed on the ballot. Skeen received 37 percent of the vote to 35 percent for King and 28 percent for another write-in candidate, Dorothy Runnels, widow of the late congressman.

NEW YORK—A four-seat GOP pickup sends 22 Democrats and 17 Republicans to the new House.

On populous Long Island, Republicans picked up the 3rd District seat of Jerome A. Ambro and the 6th District seat of eight-termer Lester L. Wolff. In a reversal of their close 1978 race, Ambro lost to Republican Gregory W. Carman. Wolff was upset by the high-spending campaign of right-wing Republican John LeBoutillier, 27.

In the 17th District, which includes normally Republican Staten Island, Democrat John M. Murphy lost his bid for a 10th term to Guy Molinari. Murphy, chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, faces trial in an Abscam case.

Republicans also won, as expected, the 32nd District seat opened by the retirement of Democrat James M. Hanley. It was won by George Wortley in a normally Republican area.

NORTH CAROLINA—Aggressive conservative Republicans defeated six-termer Richardson Preyer in the 6th District and two-termer Lamar Gudger in the 11th District. Preyer was beaten by Republican Eugene Johnston, a well-financed right-winger, and Gudger lost to William M. Hendon in a district that has often elected Republicans. The state lineup will be 7 Democrats, 4 Republicans.

NORTH DAKOTA—The seat that Republican Mark Andrews gave up for his successful bid for the Senate was won by COPE-endorsed Democrat Byron L. Dorgan. He defeated a New Right candidate, Jim Smykowski.

OHIO—Each party switched one seat to leave the lineup at 13 Republicans, 10 Democrats.

In the 9th District, Toledo, Democrat Thomas L. Ashley was upset in his quest for a 14th term by Ed Weber, who sought to pin responsibility for the district's high unemployment on Democratic policies.

At least as big an upset was the defeat of 11-term Republican Samuel L. Devine in the 12th District, Columbus, by Bob Shamansky, a former television talk show host who branded Devine an "ultra-conservative," a label appropriate to his 90 percent "wrong" COPE record.

OREGON—A conservative Republican who has been running for the job nonstop for more than a year toppled 12-term Democrat Al Ullman, a major figure in the House as chairman of the Ways & Means Committee. An independent anti-nuclear candidate siphoned off enough votes from Ullman to give Republican Denny Smith a thin victory margin in the 2nd District. The lineup is 3 Democrats, 1 Republican.

PENNSYLVANIA — Republicans picked up two seats and a third was won by an independent who has said he will caucus with the Democrats. The 1st District winner was independent Thomas M. Foglietta over Michael (Ozzie) Myers, who had been expelled by the House following his Abscam case conviction.

The Republican pickups were in the 8th District, where two-termer Peter M. Kostmayer lost to James K. Coyne, and in the 11th District, where Raphael Musto was beaten by James L. Nelligan. Musto had won the special election last spring to fill out the term of Democrat Daniel J. Flood. The anticipated party lineup will be 13 Democrats, 12 Republicans.

RHODE ISLAND—For the first time in 39 years, a Republican was elected to the House. Democrat Edward P. Beard lost to Claudine Schneider, a former television talk show host. Lineup is 1 Democrat, 1 Republican.

SOUTH CAROLINA—A two-seat GOP pickup replaced John W. Jenrette, Jr., with John L. Napier in the 6th District and gave the 1st District seat of retiring Mendel J. Davis to Thomas F. Hartnett. Jenrette was convicted last month in an Abscam trial. The lineup will be 4 Republicans, 2 Democrats.

TEXAS—Liberal Democrat Bob Eckhardt was beaten in his bid for an eighth term by conservative Republican Jack Fields, 28. Eckhardt was 91 percent "right" by COPE tally. The lineup becomes 19 Democrats, 5 Republicans.

UTAH—Both the House members are now Republican, with James V. Hansen ousting Democrat Gunn McKay.

VIRGINIA—The lineup shifts to 1 Democrat, 9 Republicans. Two liberal incumbents were defeated in districts near Washington, D.C. Democrat Herbert E. Harris lost in the 8th District to Stanford E. Parris, a former congressman. In the 10th District, Joseph L. Fisher lost to Frank R. Wolf. The 3rd District seat of retiring conservative Democrat David E. Satterfield was won by Republican Thomas J. Biley, Jr., former mayor of Richmond.

WASHINGTON—The rural 4th District elected Republican Sid Morrison over four-term incumbent Mike McCormack, to make the lineup 5 Democrats and 2 Republicans.

WEST VIRGINIA—Republicans won the open 2nd District seat of retiring Harley O. Staggers with Cleve Benedict. And the 3rd District that had been represented by the late John M. Slack went Republican when Mick Staton defeated Democrat John G. Hutchinson, who had won a special election to fill the vacancy last June. The lineup is 2 Democrats, 2 Republicans.

WISCONSIN—In the 3rd District, Democrat Alvin Baldus was upset in his try for a fourth term by Steven Gunderson, 29-year-old legislator. The lineup becomes 5 Democrats, 4 Republicans.

November Schedule at Labor Studies Center

Eight training institutes will be offered by the George Meany Center for Labor Studies in November, six at the Silver Spring, Md., campus, one at the University of Oregon, Eugene, and another at the University of Illinois, Champaign. The campus programs:

Advanced Effective Speaking, Nov. 6-7—A two-day pilot workshop for women trade unionists.

Labor Law, Nov. 9-14—A review of labor laws for non-lawyers covering the Wagner Act, Taft-Hartley Act, Landrum-Griffin Act, duty of fair representation, equal opportunity, ERISA and OSHA.

Psychology for Union Leaders, Nov. 9-14—An institute to help union officers understand the people and the groups they deal with.

Pension Bargaining, Nov. 16-19—A review of the basics of pension reports, and the impact of ERISA. The three-day program will be followed by a two-day briefing, Nov. 20-21, on the AFL-CIO Pension Fund Investment Study.

All About Computers, Nov. 24-25—A two-day introduction for staff members and officers. The program includes a field trip to the AFL-CIO computer center.

New Staff Program, Nov. 30-Dec. 12—A two-week program for new members of union staffs, those who have recently been appointed or elected to full-time union positions.

The off-campus programs will be institutes on arbitration, preparation and presentation, Nov. 16-21 at the University of Oregon and Nov. 30-Dec. 5 at the University of Illinois.

Six unions will use the Center during November for their own staff training programs: Bakery, Confectionery & Tobacco Workers, Nov. 2-7; Communications Workers, Nov. 6-7; Carpenters, Nov. 16-21; State, County & Municipal Employees, Nov. 16-21; Boilermakers, Nov. 30-Dec. 5; Postal Workers, Nov. 30-Dec. 5.

The American Institute for Free Labor Development will have a class of 35 Spanish-speaking trade unionists from 13 Latin American countries at the Center all month.

An instructors' training workshop on Comparative Labor Movements Nov. 9-12 will bring 25 labor studies teachers from community colleges as part of the center's project to help apprentices earn Associate of Arts Degrees in Labor Studies.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services will conduct a staff meeting on campus Nov. 24-25.

Information on these and other labor studies programs can be obtained from Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., George Meany Center, 10000 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, Md. Telephone 301/431-6400.

Kirkland Cites Inflation, Job Needs

Economic Issues Prove Key to Reagan's Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

But all such analysis was thought to contribute to an exceedingly close election—or perhaps to a Democratic loss of Ohio or Michigan. But Carter lost both and also New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Massachusetts.

Virtually no one, including the national pollsters, was prepared for the size of the Reagan victory—and perhaps even less prepared for the loss of virtually all of the labor-endorsed senators targeted for extinction by conservative groups.

AMONG THE 44 states swept by Reagan, nearly complete results showed him with less than a clear majority of the vote in 13 states. But even if independent John Anderson's vote had gone totally to Carter in those states, Carter would have won only 171 electoral votes, still 99 short of victory.

The final popular vote will have Reagan with about 43 million votes, or a 51 percent share, with Carter at 35 million and Anderson at about 5.5 million. Anderson's share was 7 percent, Carter's about 41 percent.

The range of Reagan's victory included some states as close as Arkansas, where he won by less than 3,000 votes out of 800,000 cast, and some as lopsided at Utah, where he drew 73 percent. In addition to Utah, Reagan was over the 60 percent mark in a number of other western states: Arizona, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wyoming.

THE RELATIVELY small size of those states explains why Reagan's popular vote margin ranks far behind the 61 percent won by Lyndon Johnson in 1964 and the 60.7 percent by Richard Nixon in 1972. But Reagan's electoral vote total of 489—partially thinks to Anderson—ranks between the landslides of 520 for Nixon and 486 for Johnson.

In addition to his problems flowing from the state of the economy, Carter's loss was also attributed to voter uneasiness about "America's place in the world."

This represented a mixture of attitudes toward the Iran-Iraq war, the stalemate in the Israel-Egypt peace negotiations, the Russian invasion of Afghanistan and resultant Olympic boycott and U.S. dependence on foreign sources of energy. But for all those concerns, the most tangible was the fact that U.S. citizens were held hostage—and had been for a year—in Iran.

THUS, POST-ELECTION opinion samplings hinted that if the hostages weren't home, any mention of them in the final month of the campaign was a minus for the Administration handling of the negotiations for their release. The sizable news stirrings of the final weekend served not to raise hope, or the rallying around the President as during this year's Democratic primaries, but simply to remind voters of their foreign affairs frustrations. That frustration translated into more votes for a change via Reagan.

Reagan also benefited slightly from relatively low voter turnouts of the nation at large and especially among such minority communities as the black, Jewish and Hispanic voters.

For example, voting was down about 2 percent in New York City, and one heavily Jewish area which cast 57,000 votes in 1976—45,000 of them for Carter—turned out less than 40,000 this time and gave Carter a margin of only 6,500 votes. Among blacks and Hispanics, Democratic majorities were high—as much as 90 percent for Carter—but turnout was low.

Nationally, an estimated 84.9 million, or 52.9 percent of eligible U.S. voters turned out—the lowest since the 51.1 percent of 1948 and the fourth straight presidential election with a declining turnout. Previous turnouts included 61.8 percent in 1964, 60.9 percent in 1968, 55.4 percent in 1972 and 54.4 percent in 1976.

The Republican advantage in low turnout is built in because whiter, older, wealthier and better-educated Americans are more apt to vote and to be conservatives. That advantage was exploited in 1980 by a well-organized, well-financed Republican operation that was far superior to the Democratic Party's in terms of party unity, both in the primary season and in the "time for a change" general election theme.



VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT George Bush and his wife Barbara greet supporters in Houston Tuesday night after the election results showed Bush and his Republican running mate, President-elect Ronald Reagan, had won a landslide victory.

New Gains in Economic Index Reinforce Recovery Signals

The fourth straight monthly increase in a government index designed to predict future trends in the economy gave yet another signal that a recovery from the nation's latest recession is under way.

The Commerce Dept.'s composite index of leading indicators rose 2.4 percent in September. In August, the index increased 1.7 percent, in July 3.6 percent, and in June 1 percent. Three straight increases are usually regarded as marking the end of a recession.

"THE INCREASE over four months is quite substantial," said Courtenay M. Slater, the department's chief economist, "and taken with other information, forms a strong body of evidence that the recession has ended and growth has resumed.

"While it doesn't look like a boom or rapid recovery, the prospects for a sustained recovery appear quite good," she added.

Another Commerce Dept. report seemed to buttress Slater's remarks. It showed that new orders for manufactured goods rose sharply in September, chiefly because of increased demands for steel and transportation equipment. The 4.8 percent monthly rise followed a decline of four-tenths of 1 percent in August.

Meanwhile, the Labor Dept. reported that productivity in the private sector of the economy rose at a 1.4 percent annual rate in the July-September quarter, the largest increase in two years.

THE INCREASE in the index of leading indicators showed eight of 10 available components improving with a decline in the job layoff rate contributing most to the index's September gain. Also contributing substantially to the rise was an increase in building permits and changes in prices of sensitive raw materials.

Also turning upward was the average workweek, new orders for consumer goods, companies reporting slower deliveries, stock prices, and change in total liquid assets.

The two leading indicators that declined in September were contracts and orders for new plant and equipment and the money supply, both expressed in 1972 dollars.

Another sign of an improving economy showed up in a Commerce Dept. report revealing that the nation's trade deficit, on a balance-of-payments basis, shrank in the July-September quarter to the smallest level since mid-1976. The third-quarter deficit of $2.7 billion compared with a $7.6-billion deficit in the second quarter. An 18-percent drop in oil imports was largely responsible for the relatively favorable trade report.

Recount Expected In Puerto Rico Governor's Race

San Juan, P.R.—The closest election in Puerto Rico's history is expected to go to a recount with former Gov. Rafael Hernandez Colon leading incumbent Carlos Romero Barcelo by only 725 votes out of 1.5 million cast in the hotly contested gubernatorial race.

The Puerto Rico electoral commission was obligated by law to declare Hernandez Colon the preliminary winner when it stopped counting votes Nov. 5, but nearly 4 percent of the vote remained uncounted, including an estimated 57,000 ballots cast early by policemen and hospital patients and by absentee voters.

The commission was scheduled to resume counting those or other disputed ballots Nov. 7.

A victory by Hernandez Colon would be considered a defeat for Romero Barcelo's pro-statehood party, which favors the island's admission to the union as the 51st state.

Hernandez Colon leads the pro-commonwealth party which seeks to maintain the island's status as an autonomous commonwealth with close ties to the United States, but without voice in federal affairs and with low federal taxes.

Greyhound Bus Settlement Wins Gains for 13,000

Scottsdale, Ariz.—A tentative settlement with Greyhound Corp. covering some 13,000 bus drivers, terminal workers, and other employees represented by the Amalgamated Transit Union would provide an average annual 13 percent boost in wages and fringe-benefit improvements.

ATU's Amalgamated Council of Greyhound Unions, which negotiated the agreement, has recommended acceptance of the three-year contract. Ratification by mail referendum is expected to take 10 days to two weeks to complete. Details of the settlement were withheld until the balloting has been concluded.

The agreement, announced by federal mediators following a 13-hour bargaining session in this Phoenix suburb, headed off a nationwide strike by employees of the country's largest interstate bus company. Settlement of the contract dispute came just three hours before a 48-hour extension of the old agreement was to expire. Union members overwhelmingly authorized a strike last month after turning down the company's initial offer.

Greyhound operates 4,600 buses over 100,000 miles between some 14,000 locations in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Well over half the ATU members covered by the new contract are bus drivers, many of whom receive part of their pay on a mileage basis.

59.5% of COPE Candidates Win Their Election Contests

Ronald Reagan's overwhelming presidential victory helped carry a host of conservative candidates into office over more liberal candidates who had COPE support. The result was a fall-off in the percentage of victories for AFL-CIO-backed candidates to 59.5 percent in contests for Senate, House and governors' seats.

The 1980 win record compared to 66.0 percent in 1978 and was the lowest since the Nixon victory in 1968, when 56.4 percent of COPE-endorsed candidates were victorious.

Of the 405 candidates endorsed by COPE this year for congressional and statehouse races, 241, or 59.5 percent, won election. The 1980 results compare with 71.3 percent in 1976; 70.5 percent in 1974; 59.8 percent in 1972; 60.9 percent in 1970; 56.4 percent in 1968 and 51.8 percent in 1966.

COPE endorsements, with the exception of the presidential contest, are made at the state and congressional district levels by state AFL-CIO organizations. The endorsements are based on the records or espoused program of candidates on key economic, welfare and labor issues.

This year, six of 12 endorsed gubernatorial candidates won, 11 of 32 Senate candidates and 224 of 361 House candidates.

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Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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Labor Scores Denial of Auto Import Relief

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland voiced labor's deep concern at the International Trade Commission's rejection of import relief for the depressed automobile industry and urged Congress and the President to act directly to repair the damage to the nation's economy.

A 3-2 majority of the Trade Commission took the position that Japanese imports were only secondary factors in the auto industry's plight. It said the slump in auto production and in supplier industries was caused primarily by the general economic recession and a shift in consumer preference to smaller cars.

KIRKLAND MAINTAINED that while there were other contributing factors, including gasoline prices and high interest rates, "the telling blow has been the tide of imports that has cost the jobs of thousands of American workers."

The petition for trade relief was initially filed jointly by the UAW and Ford Motor Co. and was joined by a coalition of 30 unions put together by the Industrial Union Dept.

Kirkland noted that "two out of every three jobs in the automobile industry are held by workers who make the machinery, steel, electronics, glass, rubber and other products assembled into automobiles."

UAW President Douglas A. Fraser said his union was "bitterly disappointed" at the Trade Commission's decision.

"We will take up the battle with Congress," he said, and the UAW will step up its advertising campaign on behalf of American-made vehicles.

THE IUD COALITION of Automotive Component & Supply Workers had also joined in a companion petition for limitation of imports on light trucks, which the Trade Commission rejected by a 5-0 vote.

On the passenger car decision, ITC Chairman Bill Alberger, Vice Chairman Michael Calhoun and Commissioner Paula Stern voted to deny relief. Supporting the union-industry petition were Commissioners Catherine May Bedell and George M. Moore.

The commission's decision "assures continued misery for nearly a million jobless workers in the auto and auto-related industries," IUD President Howard D. Samuel said.

At ITC hearings last month, AFL-CIO unions testified that as auto imports increased during the past two years, American workers lost nearly one million jobs —more than 240,000 on auto assembly lines and another 750,000 in auto-related industries.

THE PETITIONERS were seeking a five-year quota on passenger vehicles that would roll back Japanese imports to 1975-76 levels of about 1.7 million units per year along with an increase in import duties from 2.9 percent to 20 percent.

Japanese autos now account for one of

(Continued on Page 7)

GOP Legislature Gains Scattered in Key States



ANDREI SAKHAROV'S STEP-DAUGHTER, Tatyana Yankelovich, in a trans-Atlantic telephone hookup with Madrid, urges the U.S. delegation to the Helsinki review conference to persist in its efforts to place human rights at the top of the meeting's agenda. With her, left to right, are AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), and Penn Kemble, coordinator of a labor-supported citizens' committee seeking to set a standard by which the West may judge the work of the Madrid meeting. **(Story, Page 8.)**

Shifts Affect Districting For House

By David L. Perlman

Republicans whittled away at Democratic majorities in the state legislatures, shifting party control in a few key states but not matching the GOP's gains in Congress and in the presidential election.

The most significant GOP victories in the states appeared to be tied to a $3 million political campaign fund that the Republican National Committee raised and distributed.

MOST OF THE special fund was targeted to states where a small Republican gain could shift party control of legislatures that will redraw congressional districts to reflect population shifts revealed by the 1980 Census.

Pennsylvania was one such target. Republicans held on to a 103-100 majority in the lower house and won three state Senate seats to achieve a 25-25 tie. A Republican lieutenant governor has the tie-breaking vote, so redistricting to accommodate an anticipated loss of two congressional seats will be done by a Republican legislature in a state with a Republican governor.

Ohio and Illinois each will have to redistrict to accommodate expected two-seat losses in Congress and both states had Democratic legislatures going into the election. But Republicans took over the Ohio Senate and the Illinois House to gain a split.

DEMOCRATS STILL are very much the majority party at the state level, however, controlling both houses of 28 legislatures to 13 for Republicans. Eight states have divided control, and Nebraska's single-house legislature is officially nonpartisan.

(Continued on Page 2)

Kirkland on Election

Labor's Role Reaffirmed As Workers' Advocate

The labor movement has no intention of "tucking in its tail and hiding out" during the next four years as a result of the Nov. 4 elections, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said. Nor will labor hold tight and wait for the next election in the hope that it will bring in more sympathetic federal officials, he declared.

Speaking at the installation of new officers of the Postal Workers. Kirkland said the labor movement will continue to carry out its traditional role in national affairs as an advocate of workers' rights.

That role includes the functions of informing and educating the new Administration, Congress and federal officials to give them an understanding of "the point of view of workers which we believe is essential to their ability to govern in a democracy," he said.

KIRKLAND NOTED that the AFL-CIO offered its cooperation in a message of congratulations to President-elect Ronald Reagan.

"And we have also made it clear," he said, "that the American labor movement intends to vigorously pursue its responsibility to serve as the aggressive advocate of workers and their interests—and that most emphatically includes the rights of federal workers."

Kirkland pledged the AFL-CIO's active support and cooperation to postal unions in their 1981 negotiations with the Postal Service management, in which they face a more difficult bargaining situation as a result of the elections.

NEW FEDERAL officials, both elected and appointed, are coming to Washington on the basis of campaign promises to restrict government spending and to curb so-called government waste and inefficiency, Kirkland noted.

"Unfortunately," he observed, "some of these people mistakenly believe that the way to cut government spending is to take it out of the workers' hide."

While the labor movement is prepared to cooperate in efforts to solve the nation's

(Continued on Page 2)

'Lame-Duck' Congress Bars 1st Installment Tax Cut Bill

Congress returned to Washington for a post-election session but tax cut legislation will not be one of its priorities.

Republicans had proposed to pass a business-oriented tax cut which had been approved by the Senate Finance Committee before the election, as the "first installment" of President-elect Ronald Reagan's campaign proposal. But the Senate Democratic caucus voted overwhelmingly not to consider a tax bill in the "lame-duck" session and House leaders took the same position.

ALONG WITH most other controversial measures that have not cleared Congress, it will be left to the Reagan Administration and to the 97th Congress that will take office in January.

A bipartisan consensus, however, cleared a compromise Alaska lands bill for President Carter's signature.

The House last year had passed a bill strongly tilted to environmental concerns, which the Senate this year amended to allow a limited degree of development of wilderness land. House Interior Committee Chairman Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.), the author of the House bill, urged approval of the Senate measure as the alternative to compelling the incoming Congress to start anew on a complex and controversial issue.

The House then approved the Senate bill with only two dissenting votes.

That was the only clear area of bipartisan accord at the start of the lame duck session—so named because many of

(Continued on Page 7)

Jobless Rate Rise To 7.6% Reflects Weak Recovery

The weakness of recovery from the 1980 recession, hampered in large part by high interest rates, was reflected in October's jobless rate of 7.6 percent, up slightly from the previous month's level.

Rudy Oswald, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Economic Research, added that if the incoming Administration follows through with campaign promises of tight fiscal and monetary policies "unemployment will get worse, and stay that way for a long time."

Rising long-term interest rates, coupled with a reduction in workers' spendable income, have retarded significant economic growth which would generate the jobs

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TOP APPRENTICES from 38 states and five Canadian provinces participated in the Carpenters' international contest in Cleveland. The 77 finalists in the three major categories of the trade—carpenter, mill-cabinet and millwright—competed for $9,500 in cash prizes and a variety of awards. Accepting the top carpenter prize is George Zeeman of Victoria, B.C., who is joined by his wife Cathy and daughter Sadie. The Zeemans are flanked by Richard Hutchinson, left, secretary of the contest committee, and James Tinkcom, director of apprenticeship training for the Carpenters. The two other top prizes went to Adam Dickman, mill-cabinet, of Philadelphia and Jerry Hodges, millwright, of Detroit.

GOP Gains in Key State Legislatures Affect Redistricting for House Seats

(Continued from Page 1)

Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Maryland, New Jersey and Virginia did not elect members of the legislature this year. In all these states, Democrats control both houses.

In terms of labor's programs, the state legislatures are divided much more closely than party breakdowns would indicate, and Republican gains sometimes hand over power to conservative coalitions even when party control does not change.

WHILE THE South regularly elects Republicans to Congress and to governorships, state legislatures have remained largely one-party bodies. Thus, a Republican gain of about 200 legislature seats in this year's election still left the Democrats nationwide with some 4,500 of close to 7,500 seats.

To the extent that there was a national political pattern in elections to legislatures, it most closely parallels the pattern for the U.S. House of Representatives. In both cases, Democrats made big gains in 1974 elections and retained them almost unchanged in 1976. But the unusually heavy Democratic majorities in the House and in the legislatures were pared down in the 1978 elections and further reduced in this year's voting.

These are the states where reports from AFL-CIO central bodies indicate that legislative changes will have an impact on labor's program:

ALASKA—Democrats retained control of the House and switched the Senate from an 11-9 Republican majority to a 10-10 tie. But a Republican lieutenant governor will break the tie to allow the GOP to keep organizational control.

ARIZONA—Republicans kept control of both the House and Senate, and the State AFL-CIO "continues on the defensive" in the legislature and looks to a Democratic governor to "veto regressive legislation."

ARKANSAS—A big Democratic majority doesn't mean a liberal legislature, but labor was pleased with its successful campaign for rejection of a constitution that would have imposed a regressive local tax structure and a proposition to lift all curbs on interest rates.

CALIFORNIA — The legislature remains Democratic and will redistrict the state, which will gain two seats in Congress.

COLORADO—Republicans kept control of both the House and Senate, but despite unprecedented spending failed to achieve the GOP goal of a "veto-proof" legislature that could override the state's Democratic governor.

CONNECTICUT—Democrats retained control of the legislature, although with reduced majorities. "Results remarkable in view of Reagan landslide," the State AFL-CIO comments.

DELAWARE—Republicans stretched a 21-20 lead in the House to a 25-16 majority, narrowed the Democratic Senate majority and elected a Republican lieutenant governor to replace a Democrat.

FLORIDA — Democrats continue to dominate the Florida legislature, which is expected to have three new congressional seats to redistrict. But many of the Democrats are "closet Republicans," the State AFL-CIO stressed, and supporters of labor's program remain the minority.

ILLINOIS—Republicans switched a key seat to change an 89-88 Democratic majority in the House to Republican control by the same slim margin. With 20 Senate seats up this year a two-seat GOP pickup left the Democrats with a reduced 30-29 majority. Congressional redistricting will have to adjust for the expected loss of two seats.

IOWA—A Republican legislature that in the last session cut back unemployment benefits is virtually unchanged, and labor fears a similar attack on workers' compensation.

MAINE — Democrats gained four House seats to stretch their majority to 83-68 and two Senate seats to cut Republican control to a slim 17-16. The changes mean that the attorney general, secretary of state and treasurer will all be Democrats since these state officers are elected by a joint session of the legislature. A "right-to-work" measure was beaten in the last legislature and its chances for enactment are even more remote now, the State AFL-CIO reports.

MICHIGAN—Despite a five-seat loss, Democrats hold a 65-45 edge in the House and continue to control the Senate, which was not up for re-election.

MINNESOTA — The Democratic Farmer-Labor Party stretched its 68-66 House lead to 70-64 and kept 45-22 control of Senate.

MONTANA—A 55-44 Democratic lead in the House was turned into 57-43 Republican control, and the GOP strengthened its majority in the Senate, although a Democrat won the governorship.

NEVADA—No changes in Democratic majorities, but new faces may improve the legislative outlook.

NORTH DAKOTA—The already heavily Republican legislature became even more so, and the GOP took over the governorship.

NEW YORK—With four congressional seats to be eliminated, both parties fought hard for control of the legislature. But the party lineup was virtually unchanged with a Democratic House and a Republican Senate.

OHIO—Only half the Senate seats were up, but the 18-15 Democratic majority was turned around to 18-15 Republican control. The House stayed Democratic, so a divided legislature will redistrict to deal with the expected loss of two seats in Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA—The 28-22 Democratic majority in the Senate changed to a 25-25 tie, but a Republican lieutenant governor will tip the balance to give the GOP control. The 103-100 Republican majority in the House was unchanged, so the GOP will control redistricting.

UTAH—Republicans stretched their lead and now have "veto-proof" majorities.

WASHINGTON—Going into the election, the House was split 49-49, and Democrats held a 30-19 lead in the Senate. The new House will have a 56-42 Republican majority and the Democratic Senate lead was trimmed to 25-24 even though only half the seats were up. The governorship switched to the Republican side. The state is slated to have one additional seat in Congress.

Labor Fights Bid to Share Backpay Cost

An employer who has illegally paid women workers less than men doing the same job can't compel a union that was neither the cause of the discrimination nor the target of a successful lawsuit against the company to split the cost of the back-pay award, the AFL-CIO and a group of unions argued in briefs to the Supreme Court.

The case that reached the Supreme Court for review stems from an earlier case in which Northwest Airlines was found to have violated the Equal Pay Act and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act by paying its stewardesses less than its male flight attendants, who had the job title of pursers.

AFTER IT HAD lost the equal pay case, Northwest sought a court order to compel the Air Line Pilots and the Transport Workers, both of which had held bargaining rights for the flight attendants of both sexes, to share the cost of the back pay.

The male purser position had been unilaterally established by Northwest Airlines in 1947, more than 15 years before the passage of federal laws banning sex discrimination in pay and employment. In defending the original suit brought under these laws, the airline sought to use as one of its defenses a claim that the pay differential wouldn't have persisted if the union had not accepted it. An appellate court in that case rejected that line of defense.

IN THE subsequent legal suit brought by Northwest against the unions seeking shared liability for the back pay remedy, the AFL-CIO and the UAW have filed a joint brief with the Supreme Court supporting the position of the unions involved.

The brief challenges the airline claim on a number of legal grounds, including the fact that the laws on which the successful claim against Northwest Airlines was based were intended to provide relief to victimized workers, not the employer.

Congress could have, but did not, provide for a "right of contribution," the legal doctrine that allows for sharing of liability in certain circumstances, the AFL-CIO brief stresses.

A companion brief by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers notes that the labor movement has taken a leading role in trying to enforce equal pay rights. The IUE argues that if employers are allowed to compel unions to share the cost of judgments against the company, the financial risks would have a chilling effect on union support for equal pay claims.

Kirkland Vows To Push Strong Role for Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

social and economic problems, "we will not be part of any solution to those problems which includes making scapegoats of federal workers, or asking them and their families to sacrifice justly deserved wages and benefits in the dubious name of cutting waste," Kirkland stressed.

"WE ARE all facing partly uncharted seas in the prospect of a conservative Administration, a Republican-controlled Senate and a conservative-tinged House. We think we know what is out there, but we cannot be sure until we get a better map.

"This is a time for the labor movement to exercise the strength and confidence that comes from our unity, and from our conviction that the course we set for ourselves is true, right and just," he said.

At the installation ceremonies, Moe Biller of New York took over as the new president of the Postal Workers. Other top officers are Executive Vice President William Burrus and Sec.-Treas. Charles W. Parrish.

Autos Lead Surge

Wholesale Prices Rise After Two-Month Pause

Wholesale prices resumed their upward spiral last month, after falling the previous month, indicating that more inflation lies ahead for American consumers.

Approximately half the rise of eight-tenths of 1 percent in the October producer price index of finished goods resulted from higher prices for automobiles and trucks, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics report. Higher food prices accounted for most of the rest of the advance.

OF PARTICULAR concern last month was the continued acceleration of prices for both semifinished goods and crude materials. Prices for semifinished goods—items such as flour, machine parts, lumber, and fibers—rose nine-tenths of 1 percent, following an increase of six-tenths of 1 percent in September. Prices of crude materials—e.g., metals, animal feedstuffs, crushed stone—went up 1.9 percent after rising 1.3 percent the month before.

If those increases pass through the economy, which they are likely to do, their impact will be felt soon at the retail level. BLS Commissioner Janet L. Norwood told reporters following an appearance before the congressional Joint Economic Committee that the situation "bears watching."

Last month's overall wholesale price rise compared with a decline of two-tenths of 1 percent in September. The October finished goods index was 12.5 percent higher than the year-earlier level.

THE SEPTEMBER decline—the first in over four years—was caused by a new calculation that included end-of-model-year rebates on 1980 cars and trucks. If the one-time-only calculation had not been included, prices would have risen four-tenths of 1 percent instead of falling by two-tenths of 1 percent.

In October, passenger car prices rose 3.4 percent, reflecting the introduction of 1981 models. Truck prices were up 4.4 percent over the month. BLS said that federal requirements for reduced emission standards and improved fuel economy were largely responsibility for boosting the average price of new cars $438.39 at the manufacturing level.

The October rise in food prices also represented a reversal of the previous month's situation in this category. The increase of five-tenths of 1 percent was prompted largely by a 23-percent surge in the price of refined sugar packaged for consumers, BLS said.

BEEF AND VEAL prices rose seven-tenths of 1 percent and pork increased 1.1 percent. On the other hand, poultry prices fell 4.7 percent. A mixed pattern of increases and declines occurred for other food prices as well. There were large drops in prices for fresh fruits, down 14.3 percent, and for fresh and dried vegetables, down 10.9 percent.

Energy prices fell four-tenths of 1 percent, the same as in September. Capital goods prices rose 1.4 percent, largely due to the reversal in auto and truck prices.

Carter Support Registered 58% Among Unionists

Union members in key industrial states voted for President Carter in substantially higher percentages than television "exit polls" indicated, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said.

Based on surveys by state and local central bodies of wards and precincts with heavy labor populations, Kirkland said that "at least 58 percent of our AFL-CIO members who voted cast their ballots for Carter—roughly 17 percent higher than his vote among the electorate at large."

He noted that on election night, ABC and CBS-New York Times announced their so-called exit polls showed 49 percent of union families voted for Carter.

Kirkland said labor's surveys also found that 65 percent of union members voted in the presidential election, compared with only 52 percent of the public at large.

"We do not pretend, nor have we ever pretended to 'deliver' a vote," Kirkland said. "We are satisfied, however, that our programs among our members of registration, education on issues and candidates, and get out the vote, successfully involve union members in the political process and help create among them substantial support for candidates we endorse."



FIRST NATIONAL shipbuilding conference of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. hears an address from Kenneth Young, executive assistant to Federation President Lane Kirkland. MTD President Paul Burnsky, seated, chaired the two-day conference in Washington which drew more than 150 delegates.

Metal Trades Press Action To Revive U.S. Shipbuilding

A coordinated campaign to revive the American shipbuilding industry and creation of a stronger trade union structure to unify collective bargaining were the basic goals established by the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.'s first national shipbuilding conference.

More than 150 delegates from MTD councils on both coasts, as well as in Gulf and Great Lakes ports, attended the two-day meeting. The councils hold bargaining rights at both private and federal shipyards.

Although seven guest experts from labor, industry, government and the Navy addressed the sessions, the basic work of the conference, as MTD President Paul J. Burnsky predicted in his keynote address, was done in four simultaneous workshops, which met the first afternoon and reported the following morning.

The four workshops, and their proposals, were:

Legislative. Formation of an MTD legislative committee made up of one member from each of the 23 affiliated international unions, to coordinate labor and public support for congressional action on build-American and other measures to strengthen the shipbuilding industry.

Collective bargaining. Creation or activation of regional conferences in each of the four coastal areas; a meeting of their leadership with the MTD president to establish better communications, coordinated bargaining, a common contract expiration date and, ultimately, uniform contract terms. The West Coast councils already bargain with an employer association for a standard agreement covering the area.

Organizing. A comprehensive program in each council, not only to sign up workers in "right-to-work" states and federal installations where union shops are banned, but to educate members who are dues-payers without being committed. The committee prepared a detailed outline for such a program, designed for distribution to the councils.

Federal sector. Separate resolutions denounced "continued anti-union tactics" by federal agencies, called for full use by councils of the Executive Order extending OSHA rights to federal establishments, and urged active support of legislation restricting contracting-out of federal work.

Kenneth Young, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, led off a list of guest speakers. Others who addressed the conference were John Nachtsheim, assistant administrator for the Maritime Administration; Edwin M. Hood, president of the Shipbuilders Council of America; Vice Adm. Edward P. Travers, vice chief of naval materiel, and Ray A. Meyer, attorney adviser of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Commission on the Law of the Sea.

Adm. Isaac Campbell Kidd, Jr. (ret.), former NATO commander and chief of the Atlantic fleet, spoke of the Navy's strategical and tactical position.

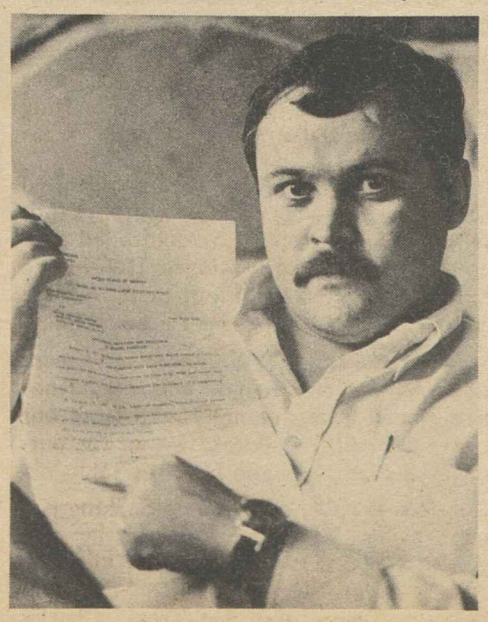
Frank Drozak, president of the Maritime Trades Dept. and the Seafarers, called for wholehearted cooperation among all unions with maritime interests on all aspects of the continuing maritime problem.

A Company Spy Comes in from the Cold

Cleveland — Calvin J. Benjamin was hired by Guardsmark, a Memphis security firm, to work unobtrusively at Donn Corp. in nearby Medina, officially to look for drugs and theft.

But he said he was really hired to spy on the Furniture Workers in the union's efforts to organize workers at Donn into a union.

Benjamin, who said he was misled by Guardsmark and offended by the activity required by him, decided to turn the tables on the corporation and the security firm.



CALVIN J. BENJAMIN

AT A NEWS conference here, he told his story and it received wide circulation in local newspapers and on television news broadcasts.

Benjamin had tape recordings of telephone conversations with Guardsmark officials, copies of reports he sent them and details about how the company told him that what he was doing was illegal. He said he made daily reports to Guardsmark and also talked by telephone with James Bailey, Donn's director of human resources.

Guardsmark and Donn deny the charges.

Benjamin said he has always been pro-union.

"I believe the worker ought to have a voice in his work," he said. Living in the "South for the last 10 years, I have had a lot of anti-union heat."

BENJAMIN SAID he was supposed to watch three men at Donn very closely. One of them, Jerry Wasik, a union organizer and Donn employee, became Benjamin's contact.

Furniture Workers Local 450 said it plans to file a charge of unfair labor practices with the National Labor Relations Board.

Sebastian Lupica, executive secretary of the Cleveland AFL-CIO, cal'ed the spying "a blatant attempt at union-busting."

Charles McDonald, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services, said "spying is clearly illegal and has a chilling effect on organizing. These kinds of activities by companies are not new, but there has been a recent upsurge of them."

McDONALD SAID it is often very difficult to get the kind of concrete evidence provided by Benjamin, whose coverage he praised.

Benjamin took the job after being unemployed for seven months. He had completed a two-year graduate study program in land development at Memphis State University and answered a newspaper ad promising travel. He said he saw an opportunity to look for work in other cities while employed by the security firm.

Wage Accord Settles Silver Strike

Kellogg, Idaho — The Steelworkers ended an eight-month strike against the Sunshine Mining Co. here, after union members employed by the nation's richest silver mine approved a new contract providing substantial wage and benefit improvements.

The settlement, reached with the aid of federal mediators, affects about 550 miners and clerical workers of USWA Local 5089. Members of the local had rejected four previous offers since going on strike Mar. 14. Talks were halted for two months but resumed Nov. 6.

Middle-level underground production workers will receive wage increases boosting their hourly rate to $10.51 over the life of the agreement. The contract expires in 1984. Miners were earning $8.86 an hour when they went on strike.

The agreement also calls for improved, retroactive pension benefits for all workers retiring after Mar. 15.

Sunshine has had a history of labor disputes. In 1966, miners struck the company for a year and a day before settling. The mine also has been the scene of disaster. A fire in a deep shaft on May 2, 1972, killed 91 miners.

Uncharted Seas Ahead

WHILE ALL OF US are proud of our American system of democratic government and the inherent protection of human rights it guarantees all citizens, we must not lose sight of the fact that government is also an employer.

Like other workers, public employees have the right to speak up and play a forceful role in determining the economic conditions of that employment.

This election will bring a great many people to Washington—from the White House to the Congress to many levels of bureaucracy in between—who were elected, or appointed, because their campaigns overflowed with promises to restrict government spending and to curb so-called government waste and inefficiency.

Unfortunately, some of these people mistakenly believe that the way to cut government spending is to take it out of the workers' hide.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT has no intention of tucking in its tail and hiding out for four years, nor even of simply trying to hold on by our fingernails in the hope that the next election will bring in more sympathetic administrators.

In the public sector, we are prepared to cooperate in constructive efforts to solve this country's social and economic problems, and to solve them in the best interests of all the citizens of this country, not just a privileged few.

We will not be part of any solution to those problems which includes making scapegoats of federal workers or asking them and their families to sacrifice justly deserved wages and benefits in the dubious name of cutting waste.

The labor movement will continue to play its traditional role in national affairs as an advocate of workers' rights, an advocate eager to inform and educate Congress, the Administration and federal officials, to provide them with information and an understanding of the point of view of workers which we believe is essential to their ability to govern in a democracy.

The AFL-CIO offered this cooperation to Ronald Reagan in our telegram of congratulations on his election.

AND WE HAVE ALSO made it clear that the American labor movement intends to vigorously pursue its responsibility to serve as the aggressive advocate of workers and their interests—and that most emphatically includes the rights of federal workers.

We are all facing partly uncharted seas in the prospect of a conservative Administration, a Republican-controlled Senate and a conservative-tinged House. We think we know what is out there, but we cannot be sure until we get a better map.

This is a time for the labor movement to exercise the strength and confidence that comes from our unity, and from our conviction that the course we set for ourselves is true, right and just.

—AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland at installation of Postal Workers' officers, Nov. 8, 1980, Washington, D.C.

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THOMAS R. DONAHUE, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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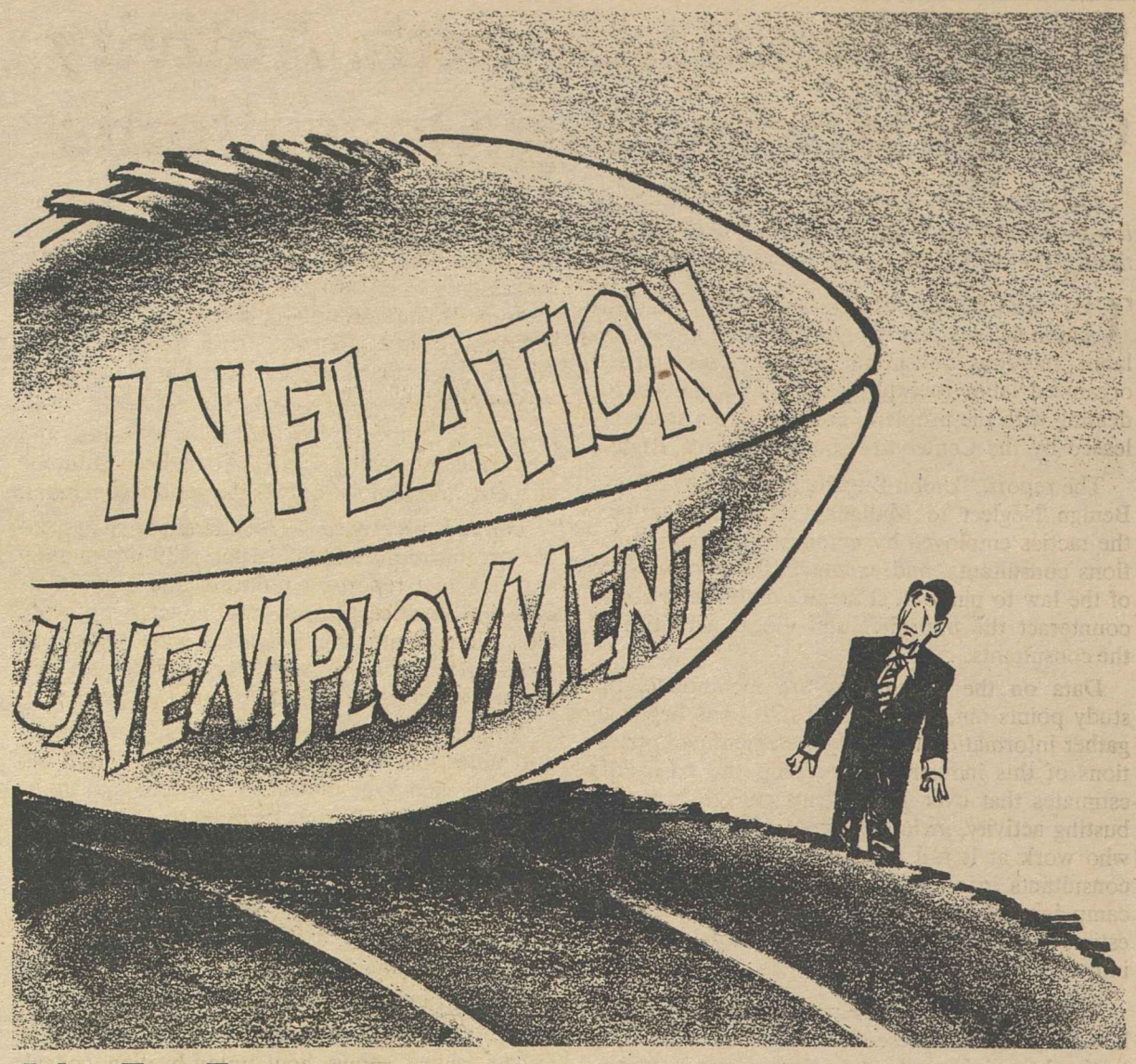
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Your Ball...



Jobs, Fair Earnings

Common Needs Spur Coalition Of Women Workers, Minorities

By Gus Tyler

LEADERS OF BLACK and women's movements are increasingly drawn together by a common cause beyond their mutual concern for the rights of human beings: they both find themselves speaking for communities that are occupationally ghettoized, very often in exactly the same confines.

This discovery has not come easily, largely because both the civil rights and women's movements started out with an upper middle-class, educated constituency that did not instinctively relate to the conditions of ordinary wage earners—whether minority or female. But what has been happening to both these sizable communities in our society in these days of stagflation is moving leaders of blacks and women to discover their common complaint.

IN TIMES of economic hardship, both blacks and women lose income relative to the general standard, usually measured by the earnings of white males. Consider these facts about black families, for instance:

Before the Civil Rights Act, black family income was 54 percent of white. After the passage of the law, black income rose to 61 percent.

But in large part this gain was due to the booming economy of the Johnson years. The occupational ghettos in which most (not all) blacks are employed—service, domestics, and labor-intensive manufacture—offer opportunities for fair earnings in good times; in bad times they slump more deeply than the general slump.

HENCE, WHEN the recession came in 1974-75, black family income fell to 58 percent of white. As the economy began to revive in 1976, black income rose from 58 to 62 percent of white. When, in 1980, the economy sagged again, the black ratio sagged downward from 62 to 58 percent of white income.

The record is irrefutable: the ratio of black to white income varies directly with the rise and fall of the economy.

In part this happens because wages in the weaker sectors of the economy, where blacks are employed, drop more precipitously in bad times than do white wages. But the main reason for the drop in family income is unemployment that, in bad times, hits blacks harder than whites.

When average unemployment is 6 percent, black rates go to 12 percent; when teenage unemployment is at 18, black rates go to 40 percent.

In part this is due to discrimination. But mainly this high unemployment is due to the instability of the sectors where blacks are employed.

It is in these same sectors of the economy that about 85 percent of the female labor force is employed. Hence, they are far more prone to a lower wage and higher unemployment than white males.

Increasingly, leaders of civil rights and women's groups are concluding that they must get beyond legal equality to the basic economic business of promoting overall growth in employment and better earnings in the service trades and in labor-intensive manufacture. Such a coalition could be a potent political factor, especially if it is joined by more favored workers who, in the final analysis, must count for much of their market upon the income of women and minorities.

Madrid Meeting Has 'Special Concerns'

Of special concern at Madrid should be the fate of the Soviet and East European members of the groups formed to monitor compliance with the Helsinki accord. Ironically, it is the members of these groups who are suffering special persecution. More than 40 members of these watch groups are now imprisoned or exiled.

We must demand that Moscow free these heroic human rights leaders, and permit them to exercise their elementary human rights.

Also of special concern at Madrid is the fate of the thousands who are unable to exercise the right to emigrate. The Helsinki accord affirms the basic right "to choose one's country of residence," and not just within the context of family reunification. Yet, recently there has been a drop in emigration rates, deliberately managed by the Kremlin.

It is high time to rally public attention to the rights of Jews, Christians, and others to emigrate freely — and Madrid gives us that chance....

Let them go! That's what we want. Let them go!

—From remarks by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) at a Washington reception in support of the Ad Hoc Citizens Committee for the Madrid-Helsinki Review Meeting, Nov. 12, 1980.

Exposure Essential

Study Traces Growth, Activity Of Union-Busting Consultants

The following is from a review by Susan Dunlop in the current issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine.

THE RECENT SURGE in sophisticated anti-union activity and the growth of the anti-union labor relations consultant industry has spurred organized labor to explore its legal recourses for dealing with the problem, according to a study released by the Center to Protect Workers' Rights.

The report, "Union Busting and the Law: From Benign Neglect to Malignant Growth," outlines the tactics employed by union-busting labor relations consultants, and examines the current state of the law to pinpoint strategies unions can use to counteract the improper and illegal activities of the consultants.

Data on the consultants are incomplete, the study points out, but the AFL-CIO has begun to gather information to clarify the extent and operations of this industry. At present, the AFL-CIO estimates that over 1,000 firms engage in union-busting activity, including about 1,500 individuals who work at it full time. Employers use outside consultants in about two-thirds of all organizing campaigns, and expenditures for these services are estimated to exceed $500 million a year, the study indicates.

THE CONSULTANTS counsel their clients on how to handle representation elections and collective bargaining, and the private firms in particular often offer their services to employers to provide "preventive" measures designed to help a company "maintain non-union status."

"If such firms did their work openly and respected ethical and legal standards," the report notes, "labor might well be left only to devise its own responsive strategies."

The report observes that such firms often thrive precisely because they do not conform to such standards; "rather, their counsel and conduct are rife with hidden persuasion, deceit and outright violations of the law."

The study explains that labor relations consultants are already regulated directly on the federal level by the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act (LMRDA). The parts of the act that apply to consultants are unclear, the report notes, and not enough case law has come out of these employer and consultant reporting provisions to resolve the many important issues.

In addition, the report suggests that the Labor Dept. has in the past adopted a very narrow interpretation of the law in applying it to employers and consultants and has not enforced the statute vigorously in spite of existing evidence of abuse of the law by employers and consultants uncovered by several congressional committees.

IN DRAFTING LMRDA, Congress had intended reporting procedures for employers and consultants to act as a deterrent to improper and illegal activities by requiring exposure: Employers must report their own expenditures where the object "directly or indirectly is to interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees," and both employers and consultants must report agreements or arrangements where the consultant undertakes persuasive or information-gathering activities. Insufficient enforcement of these provisions has crippled their effectiveness, the report contends.

Although the law reflects the intent of Congress that it be applied mutually to labor and employer, in practice LMRDA has been enforced virtually "for unions only," the report concludes.

Through fiscal year 1979, the study shows, labor organizations had filed 1,291,039 information and financial reports; employers and consultants only 5,018 since the law was enacted in 1959. Since these figures contradict the widely observed proliferation of consultants, the study points out, the law is being extensively ignored or evaded.

Although noncompliance is widespread, the report notes, the law is far from toothless, and unions can encourage the Labor Dept. to step up its existing enforcement mechanisms to apply to employers and consultants.

UNIONS ALSO have recourse to information about the union-busting consultants through the National Labor Relations Board, the study points out, although the NLRB is as much in need of stepped-up investigation, enforcement and the application of remedies as is the Labor Dept.

The report shows how union-busting consultants assist their clients in the commission of unfair labor practices. Thus far, legal action has been taken only in the most overt and crudely conducted union-busting campaigns rather than to the more subtle but equally destructive forms of coercion.

One possible avenue of recourse for unions is the application of "agency" theory to reach the consultants directly, the report suggests. Federal labor law defines "employer" to include any person acting as the agent of an employer, which could make the agent legally responsible for activities under the scope of the law. This opens the way for charges against consultants who advise employers to commit unfair labor practices.

In suggesting that the NLRB more aggressively pursue this policy, the report also points out that the board could extend more control over consultants' improper or illegal activities by using its own existing, although slow-moving, remedial authority to name consultants as parties to unfair labor practices charges.

THE REPORT CONCLUDES that the response to the onslaught of union-busting consultants demands creative responses, and solutions will take time to perfect and put into action.

One essential, the study notes, is that labor, the government and responsible employers expose the illegal activities of consultants and show the public that their actions threaten a labor relations system that has functioned successfully for over 45 years.

In Pro Football

Players Union Sets Priorities On Job Security, Racial Equity

JOB SECURITY and elimination of racial discrimination in the National Football League are top goals of the Federation of Professional Athletes, the union's president, Ed Garvey, said in a network radio interview. Negotiation of individual contracts—a tradition in the NFL—has left most of the 1,500 players with little bargaining power and the threat of dismissal, Garvey said.

He pointed out that most players come to the league "just out of college with a dream of making it in the NFL" and have to "negotiate with a general manager, who is often a lawyer who has negotiated several hundred contracts." He said the typical result is "a contract that can be terminated by the club at any time, but the player is bound for the length of the contract."

Garvey said the union's aim is "to make every contract guaranteed, once the player has made the team," with both the player and the club bound for the term of the agreement. Garvey, who is also executive director of the NFL Players Association, appeared on Labor News Conference.

He said that a year-long study conducted for the union by Dr. Jomills Braddock of Johns Hopkins University makes it clear that a pattern of racial discrimination in the NFL has blocked blacks from upper-level management posts.

ONLY A HANDFUL, he said, have been named to second-level assistant coach positions, and there are no black owners or general managers, no blacks in policy-making or collective bargaining roles, "and there has never been a black head coach" in the NFL.

Garvey noted that a panel of prominent labor officials and other citizens headed by AFL-CIO Civil Rights Director William E. Pollard has been formed to review the Braddock study and shape an effort to end discrimination in the NFL.



By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN RONALD REAGAN won his impressive victory on Nov. 4, he pledged to "seize the historic opportunity to change things." Just what the 40th President of the United States and his advisers have in mind will unfold in coming weeks and months.

As an apparent top priority, he told his supporters on election night that "we're going to put America back to work again." If Reagan and a cooperative Congress can accomplish that, no one will complain.

But the first riddle that Reagan and his advisers will have to provide an answer to was a major feature of his campaign: the promise to slash taxes, boost defense spending and balance the federal budget, all at the same time.

A TAX CUT may come quickly, since a consensus already had developed in Congress, although not over exactly what kind. Reagan favored the first step of Kemp-Roth, a 10 percent across-the-board cut, which critics point out would favor the rich.

However, business did not pour all those millions of dollars into congressional campaigns for nothing. It would be realistic to expect to see the new conservative members of Congress supporting generous tax credits and investment "incentives" for business.

Some economists fear the Kemp-Roth approach would pour billions into the consumption side of the economy and fuel inflation while failing to improve productive capacity or aid hard-hit areas and industries.

With 8 million workers futilely seeking work in October, it will be a stern test of "trickle-down" economics to see if they can wait until "incentives" for business create enough jobs.

On the inflation front, even the business-oriented Chase Econometrics believes Reagan's policies will have little effect for several years. Double-digit inflation is expected to continue at least through next year because of soaring energy prices and rising food prices.

President-elect Reagan faces a number of other formidable national problems, among them:

● Health care. Health care and hospital bills have been among the major generators of inflation. But reducing government intervention and leaving solutions to the marketplace have no relevance to the health field because the problem is one of an abuse of private power.

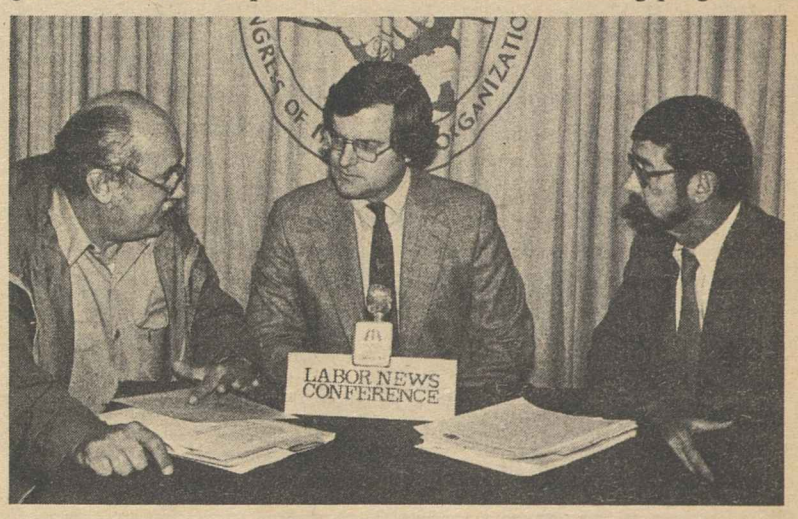
AMERICA IS the only western industrial nation without a system of universal national health insurance. Recently, the government reported that more than 26 million Americans have no health insurance at all.

The nation's approach to health care is chaotic and wasteful, despite the fact that America has highly trained medical personnel and modern equipment and facilities. The problems, rather, are in maldistribution, overspecialization and lack of cost controls.

The challenge confronting Reagan, if he wants to face it, is to stand up to the American Medical Association and the American Hospital Association and at least push a hospital cost containment bill through Congress.

● The cities. Candidate Reagan stood in the wasteland of the South Bronx and vowed to act to rebuild the area and provide jobs and opportunities for the people of the area. He scored points because he noted that President Carter had stood in the same place four years earlier and nothing had changed. But a veteran reporter recalled that she had visited the same neighborhood with President Nixon seven years earlier and had returned with both Carter and Reagan.

● The poor. The poverty population, while ever changing to some extent, endures at about 25 million. These people are for the most part the unskilled, semi-literate, minorities and so-called unemployables. It would seem they are the victims of the marketplace and gain opportunities only in periods of sustained economic growth. And that implies federal stimulus and training programs.



PROFESSIONAL ATHLETES are joining unions for the same kind of justice-on-the-job reasons as production and other blue collar workers, President Ed Garvey, center, of the Federation of Professional Athletes declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Jack Mann, left, of the Washington Star and Robert Cooney of Press Associates Inc. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

The New House of Representatives

The new House will have 243 Democrats and 192 Republicans. Twenty-two of the Democrats and 52 of the Republicans did not serve in the 96th Congress.

Numerals show congressional districts; AL—at large.

** Newly elected.*

ALABAMA
1. Jack Edwards (R)
2. William L. Dickinson (R)
3. Bill Nichols (D)
4. Tom Bevill (D)
5. Ronnie G. Flippo (D)
6. Albert Lee Smith Jr. (R)*
7. Richard C. Shelby (D)

ALASKA
AL Don Young (R)

ARIZONA
1. John J. Rhodes (R)
2. Morris K. Udall (D)
3. Bob Stump (D)
4. Eldon Rudd (R)

ARKANSAS
1. Bill Alexander (D)
2. Ed Bethune (R)
3. John P. Hammerschmidt (R)
4. Beryl Anthony Jr. (D)

CALIFORNIA
1. Eugene A. Chappie (R)*
2. Don H. Clausen (R)
3. Robert T. Matsui (D)
4. Vic Fazio (D)
5. John L. Burton (D)
6. Phillip Burton (D)
7. George Miller (D)
8. Ronald V. Dellums (D)
9. Fortney H. Stark (D)
10. Don Edwards (D)
11. Tom Lantos (D)*
12. Paul N. McCloskey Jr. (R)
13. Norman Y. Mineta (D)
14. Norman D. Shumway (R)
15. Tom Coelho (D)
16. Leon E. Panetta (D)
17. Charles Pashayan Jr. (R)
18. William M. Thomas (R)
19. Robert J. Lagomarsino (R)
20. Barry M. Goldwater Jr. (R)
21. Bobbi Fiedler (R)*
22. Carlos J. Moorhead (R)
23. Anthony C. Beilenson (D)
24. Henry A. Waxman (D)
25. Edward R. Roybal (D)
26. John H. Rousselot (R)
27. Robert K. Dornan (R)
28. Julian C. Dixon (D)
29. Augustus F. Hawkins (D)
30. George E. Danielson (D)
31. Mervyn M. Dymally (D)*
32. Glenn M. Anderson (D)
33. Wayne Grisham (R)
34. Dan Lungren (R)
35. David Dreier (R)*
36. George E. Brown Jr. (D)
37. Jerry Lewis (R)
38. Jerry M. Patterson (D)
39. William Dannemeyer (R)
40. Robert E. Badham (R)
41. Bill Lowery (R)*
42. Duncan L. Hunter (R)*
43. Clair W. Burgener (R)

COLORADO
1. Patricia Schroeder (D)
2. Timothy E. Wirth (D)
3. Ray Kogovsek (D)
4. Hank Brown (R)*
5. Ken Kramer (R)

CONNECTICUT
1. William R. Cotter (D)
2. Samuel Gejdenson (D)*
3. Lawrence J. DeNardis (R)*
4. Stewart B. McKinney (R)
5. William R. Ratchford (D)
6. Toby Moffet (D)

DELAWARE
AL Thomas B. Evans Jr. (R)

FLORIDA
1. Earl Hutto (D)
2. Don Fuqua (D)
3. Charles E. Bennett (D)
4. Bill Chappell Jr. (D)
5. Bill McCollum (R)*
6. C. W. Bill Young (R)
7. Sam Gibbons (D)
8. Andy Ireland (D)
9. Bill Nelson (D)
10. L. A. Bafalis (R)
11. Dan Mica (D)
12. Clay Shaw (R)*
13. William Lehman (D)
14. Claude Pepper (D)
15. Dante B. Fascell (D)

GEORGIA
1. Bo Ginn (D)
2. Charles F. Hatcher (D)*
3. Jack Brinkley (D)
4. Elliott H. Levitas (D)
5. Wyche Fowler Jr. (D)
6. Newt Gingrich (R)
7. Larry P. McDonald (D)
8. Billy Lee Evans (D)
9. Ed Jenkins (D)
10. Doug Barnard (D)

HAWAII
1. Cecil Heftel (D)
2. Daniel K. Akaka (D)

IDAHO
1. Larry Craig (R)*
2. George Hansen (R)

ILLINOIS
1. Harold Washington (D)*
2. Gus Savage (D)*
3. Marty Russo (D)
4. Edward J. Derwinski (R)
5. John G. Fary (D)
6. Henry J. Hyde (R)
7. Cardiss Collins (D)
8. Dan Rostenkowski (D)
9. Sidney R. Yates (D)
10. John E. Porter (R)
11. Frank Annunzio (D)
12. Philip M. Crane (R)
13. Robert McClory (R)
14. John N. Erlenborn (R)
15. Tom Corcoran (R)
16. Lynn M. Martin (R)*
17. George M. O'Brien (R)
18. Robert H. Michel (R)
19. Tom Railsback (R)
20. Paul Findley (R)
21. Edward R. Madigan (R)
22. Daniel B. Crane (R)
23. Melvin Price (D)
24. Paul Simon (D)

INDIANA
1. Adam Benjamin Jr. (D)
2. Floyd Fithian (D)
3. John P. Hiler (R)*
4. Daniel R. Coats (R)*
5. Elwood Hillis (R)
6. David W. Evans (D)
7. John T. Myers (R)
8. H. Joel Deckard (R)
9. Lee H. Hamilton (D)
10. Phil Sharp (D)
11. Andy Jacobs Jr. (D)

IOWA
1. Jim Leach (R)
2. Tom Tauke (R)
3. Cooper Evans (R)*
4. Neal Smith (D)
5. Tom Harkin (D)
6. Berkley Bedell (D)

KANSAS
1. Pat Roberts (R)*
2. Jim Jeffries (R)
3. Larry Winn Jr. (R)
4. Dan Glickman (D)
5. Bob Whittaker (R)

KENTUCKY
1. Carroll Hubbard Jr. (D)
2. William H. Natcher (D)
3. Romano L. Mazzoli (D)
4. Gene Snyder (R)
5. Harold Rogers (R)*
6. Larry J. Hopkins (R)
7. Carl D. Perkins (D)

LOUISIANA
1. Robert L. Livingston (R)
2. Lindy Boggs (D)
3. W. J. Tauzin (D)
4. Buddy Roemer (D)*
5. Jerry Huckaby (D)
6. W. Henson Moore (R)
7. John B. Breaux (D)
8. Gillis W. Long (D)

MAINE
1. David F. Emery (R)
2. Olympia J. Snowe (R)

MARYLAND
1. Roy Dyson (D)*
2. Clarence D. Long (D)
3. Barbara A. Mikulski (D)
4. Marjorie S. Holt (R)
5. Gladys Noon Spellman (D)
6. Beverly Byron (D)
7. Parren J. Mitchell (D)
8. Michael D. Barnes (D)

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Silvio O. Conte (R)
2. Edward P. Boland (D)
3. Joseph D. Early (D)
4. Barney Frank (D)*
5. James M. Shannon (D)
6. Nicholas Mavroules (D)
7. Edward J. Markey (D)
8. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)
9. Joe Moakley (D)
10. Margaret M. Heckler (R)
11. Brian J. Donnelly (D)
12. Gerry E. Studds (D)

MICHIGAN
1. John Conyers Jr. (D)
2. Carl D. Pursell (R)
3. Howard Wolpe (D)
4. Dave Stockman (R)
5. Harold S. Sawyer (R)
6. Jim Dunn (R)*
7. Dale E. Kildee (D)
8. Bob Traxler (D)
9. Guy Vander Jagt (R)
10. Don Albosta (D)
11. Robert W. Davis (R)
12. David E. Bonior (D)
13. George W. Crockett Jr. (D)*
14. Dennis M. Hertel (D)*
15. William D. Ford (D)
16. John D. Dingell (D)
17. William M. Brodhead (D)
18. James J. Blanchard (D)
19. William S. Broomfield (R)

MINNESOTA
1. Arlen Erdahl (R)
2. Tom Hagedorn (R)
3. Bill Frenzel (R)
4. Bruce F. Vento (D)
5. Martin Olav Sabo (D)
6. Vin Weber (R)*
7. Arlan Stangeland (R)
8. James L. Oberstar (D)

MISSISSIPPI
1. Jamie L. Whitten (D)
2. David R. Bowen (D)
3. G. V. Montgomery (D)
4. Jon C. Hinson (R)
5. Trent Lott (R)

MISSOURI
1. William Clay (D)
2. Robert A. Young (D)
3. Richard A. Gephardt (D)
4. Ike Skelton (D)
5. Richard Bolling (D)
6. E. Thomas Coleman (R)
7. Gene Taylor (R)
8. Wendell Bailey (R)*
9. Harold L. Volkmer (D)
10. Bill Emerson (R)*

MONTANA
1. Pat Williams (D)
2. Ron Marlenee (R)

NEBRASKA
1. Douglas K. Bereuter (R)
2. Hal Daub (R)*
3. Virginia Smith (R)

NEVADA
AL Jim Santini (D)

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Norman E. D'Amours (D)
2. Judd Gregg (R)*

NEW JERSEY
1. James J. Florio (D)
2. William J. Hughes (D)
3. James J. Howard (D)
4. Christopher H. Smith (R)*
5. Millicent Fenwick (R)
6. Edwin B. Forsythe (R)
7. Marge Roukema (R)*
8. Robert A. Roe (D)
9. Harold C. Hollenbeck (R)
10. Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)
11. Joseph G. Minish (D)
12. Matthew J. Rinaldo (R)
13. Jim Courter (R)
14. Frank J. Guarini (D)
15. Bernard J. Dwyer (D)*

NEW MEXICO
1. Manuel Lujan Jr. (R)
2. Joe Skeen (R)*

NEW YORK
1. William Carney (R)
2. Thomas J. Downey (D)
3. Gregory W. Carman (R)*
4. Norman F. Lent (R)
5. Raymond J. McGrath (R)*
6. John LeBoutillier (R)*
7. Joseph P. Addabbo (D)
8. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D)
9. Geraldine A. Ferraro (D)
10. Mario Biaggi (D)
11. James H. Scheuer (D)
12. Shirley Chisholm (D)
13. Stephen J. Solarz (D)
14. Fred Richmond (D)
15. Leo C. Zeferetti (D)
16. Charles E. Schumer (D)*
17. Guy V. Molinari (R)*
18. S. William Green (R)
19. Charles B. Rangel (D)
20. Ted Weiss (D)
21. Robert Garcia (D)
22. Jonathan B. Bingham (D)
23. Peter A. Peyser (D)
24. Richard L. Ottinger (D)
25. Hamilton Fish Jr. (R)
26. Benjamin A. Gilman (R)
27. Matthew F. McHugh (D)
28. Samuel S. Stratton (D)
29. Gerald B. Solomon (R)
30. David Martin (R)*
31. Donald J. Mitchell (R)
32. George Wortley (R)*
33. Gary A. Lee (R)
34. Frank Horton (R)
35. Barber B. Conable Jr. (R)
36. John J. LaFalce (D)
37. Henry J. Nowak (D)
38. Jack F. Kemp (R)
39. Stanley N. Lundine (D)

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Walter B. Jones (D)
2. L. H. Fountain (D)
3. Charles Whitley (D)
4. Ike F. Andrews (D)
5. Stephen L. Neal (D)
6. Eugene Johnston (R)*
7. Charlie Rose (D)
8. W. G. Hefner (D)
9. James G. Martin (R)
10. James T. Broyhill (R)
11. William M. Hendon (R)*

NORTH DAKOTA
AL Byron L. Dorgan (D)*

OHIO
1. Bill Gradison (R)
2. Thomas A. Luken (D)
3. Tony P. Hall (D)
4. Tennyson Guyer (R)
5. Delbert L. Latta (R)
6. Bob McEwen (R)*
7. Clarence J. Brown (R)
8. Thomas N. Kindness (R)
9. Ed Weber (R)*
10. Clarence E. Miller (R)
11. J. William Stanton (R)
12. Robert N. Shamansky (D)*
13. Don J. Pease (D)
14. John F. Seiberling (D)
15. Chalmers P. Wylie (R)
16. Ralph S. Regula (R)
17. John M. Ashbrook (R)
18. Douglas Applegate (D)
19. Lyle Williams (R)
20. Mary Rose Oakar (D)
21. Louis Stokes (D)
22. Dennis E. Eckart (D)*
23. Ronald M. Mottl (D)

OKLAHOMA
1. James R. Jones (D)
2. Mike Synar (D)
3. Wes Watkins (D)
4. Dave McCurdy (D)*
5. Mickey Edwards (R)
6. Glenn English (D)

OREGON
1. Les AuCoin (D)
2. Denny Smith (R)*
3. Ron Wyden (D)*
4. James Weaver (D)

PENNSYLVANIA
1. Thomas M. Foglietta (D)*
2. William H. Gray III (D)
3. Raymond F. Lederer (D)
4. Charles F. Dougherty (R)
5. Richard T. Schulze (R)
6. Gus Yatron (D)
7. Robert W. Edgar (D)
8. James K. Coyne (R)*
9. Bud Shuster (R)
10. Joseph M. McDade (R)
11. James L. Nelligan (R)*
12. John P. Murtha (D)
13. Lawrence Coughlin (R)
14. William J. Coyne (D)*
15. Don Ritter (R)
16. Robert S. Walker (R)
17. Allen E. Ertel (D)
18. Doug Walgren (D)
19. Bill Goodling (R)
20. Joseph M. Gaydos (D)
21. Don Bailey (D)
22. Austin J. Murphy (D)
23. William F. Clinger Jr. (R)
24. Marc L. Marks (R)
25. Eugene V. Atkinson (D)

RHODE ISLAND
1. Fernand J. St Germain (D)
2. Claudine Schneider (R)*

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Thomas F. Hartnett (R)*
2. Floyd Spence (R)
3. Butler Derrick (D)
4. Carroll A. Campbell Jr. (R)
5. Ken Holland (D)
6. John L. Napier (R)*

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Thomas A. Daschle (D)
2. Clint Roberts (R)*

TENNESSEE
1. James H. Quillen (R)
2. John J. Duncan (R)
3. Marilyn Lloyd Bouquard (D)
4. Albert Gore Jr. (D)
5. Bill Boner (D)
6. Robin L. Beard Jr. (R)
7. Ed Jones (D)
8. Harold E. Ford (D)

TEXAS
1. Sam B. Hall Jr. (D)
2. Charles Wilson (D)
3. James M. Collins (R)
4. Ralph M. Hall (D)*
5. Jim Mattox (D)
6. Phil Gramm (D)
7. Bill Archer (R)
8. Jack Fields (R)*
9. Jack Brooks (D)
10. J. J. Pickle (D)
11. Marvin Leath (D)
12. Jim Wright (D)
13. Jack Hightower (D)
14. William N. Patman (D)*
15. E. de la Garza (D)
16. Richard C. White (D)
17. Charles W. Stenholm (D)
18. Mickey Leland (D)
19. Kent Hance (D)
20. Henry B. Gonzalez (D)
21. Tom Loeffler (R)
22. Ron Paul (R)
23. Abraham Kazen Jr. (D)
24. Martin Frost (D)

UTAH
1. James V. Hansen (R)*
2. Dan Marriott (R)

VERMONT
AL James M. Jeffords (R)

VIRGINIA
1. Paul S. Trible Jr. (R)
2. G. William Whitehurst (R)
3. Thomas J. Bliley Jr. (R)*
4. Robert W. Daniel Jr. (R)
5. Dan Daniel (D)
6. M. Caldwell Butler (R)
7. J. Kenneth Robinson (R)
8. Stanford E. Parris (R)*
9. William C. Wampler (R)
10. Frank R. Wolf (R)*

WASHINGTON
1. Joel Pritchard (R)
2. Al Swift (D)
3. Don Bonker (D)
4. Sid Morrison (R)*
5. Thomas S. Foley (D)
6. Norman D. Dicks (D)
7. Mike Lowry (D)

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Robert H. Mollohan (D)
2. Cleve Benedict (R)*
3. Mick Staton (R)*
4. Nick J. Rahall (D)

WISCONSIN
1. Les Aspin (D)
2. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)
3. Steven Gunderson (R)*
4. Clement J. Zablocki (D)
5. Henry S. Reuss (D)
6. Thomas E. Petri (R)
7. David R. Obey (D)
8. Toby Roth (R)
9. F. J. Sensenbrenner Jr. (R)

WYOMING
AL Richard B. Cheney (R)

Labor Scores Denial of Auto Import Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

every four new cars sold in the United States. Through October of this year, Japanese imports were up substantially over 1979 and are more than double the 1976 levels.

Samuel said the ITC decision still leaves open the question of whether President Carter will call on the Japanese government to limit exports to the United States.

"THE PRESIDENT has the inherent constitutional authority to negotiate with Japan to achieve such limits," Samuel said. He noted that "both President Carter and President-elect Ronald Reagan have pledged to take such measures assuring the future vitality of our auto industry."

Samuel said that Japanese automakers, who had been producing small, fuel-efficient cars for their home market, were able to capitalize on the U.S. market when the country was hit by gasoline shortages and soaring fuel prices.

With the ITC's "short-sighted vote, we can only expect the Japanese to increase their sales in the United States still further," he warned. "If the President is unwilling to negotiate seriously with the Japanese, congressional action cannot be ruled out."

SEN. DONALD W. Riegle, Jr. (D-Mich.), whose state has been hard-hit by auto industry layoffs, introduced a resolution in the Senate with 33 bipartisan cosponsors that he said would give the President direct legal authority to deal with the import problem.

Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio), whose district is also highly dependent on auto industry jobs, announced that hearings by a House Ways & Means subcommittee will open next week to address the surge in Japanese imports.

Samuel predicts that, with the Japanese taking a larger share of the U.S. market, American automakers will have trouble financing new plants and equipment to produce a full line of smaller, fuel-efficient cars.

The same difficulties will face U.S. auto component and supply firms, whose sales will be inadequate to finance their own retooling efforts, Samuel said.

Clouded Issues



High Court Upholds Ruling On Use of AFL-CIO Funds

An appellate court ruling that the AFL-CIO should not be penalized for a clearly unintentional violation of federal election law became final as the Supreme Court declined to review the decision.

The facts were never in dispute in the three-year-old case that was initiated by the Federal Election Commission after a complaint by the National Right to Work Committee.

At issue was the temporary loan of funds contributed for COPE's voluntary political fund to the dues-supported political education fund until the money was needed for election campaigns. The fund transfers were fully reported, and the practice had been sanctioned by the General Accounting Office.

Although the AFL-CIO agreed to discontinue the practice after it was disapproved by the FEC, the agency sued to block repayment of $312,000 owed by the education fund to the political contributions fund.

A FEDERAL district court allowed the transfer, but imposed a $10,000 fine for the technical violation of the election law although no intentional wrongdoing was alleged.

A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit last June unanimously voided the fine after concluding that the violation was "understandable" in view of the fact that the General Accounting Office had repeatedly sanctioned the procedure.

The fact that the AFL-CIO routinely reported the interfund transfers to the election commission was "persuasive evidence" that it did not intend to violate the law, the court held.

Tax Cut Issue Put Off Until New Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

its members were not re-elected Nov. 4.

Ironically, one area in which Democrats moved to carry out a Reagan proposal drew GOP protests.

Democrats on the House Budget Committee voted to send to the floor updated spending ceilings that include a 2 percent reduction in federal spending for the fiscal year that began Oct. 1, 1980. That's the amount Reagan had said could be eliminated by cutting "waste, extravagance . . . and outright fraud." Republicans sought to postpone action on the spending ceilings until the new Congress and accused Democrats of "playing political games."

On some other matters before the outgoing Congress:

- The House prepared to vote on whether to continue revenue-sharing to states to limit the program to municipalities. The issue has split party lines.
- A number of appropriations bills have not yet been acted on, but there is a strong possibility that Congress will simply authorize continued spending at present levels until the 97th Congress convenes.
- The civil rights coalition was pressing for Senate action on an Administration and labor-supported bill to strengthen enforcement of the Federal Fair Housing Act. But the outlook remained uncertain. There was only a dwindling hope of breaking the House-Senate deadlock over an additional 10 weeks of extended unemployment compensation, or of Senate action on the youth employment and training bill that the House has already approved.

REPUBLICANS WILL take control of all Senate committees in the 97th Congress, and the Democratic majority in the House has been slashed.

With many members of both bodies not returning in the new Congress, the mood of the lame-duck session appeared to be for rapid disposal of relatively non-controversial matters, completion of necessary housekeeping chores to keep the government running, and adjournment not later than early December.

The New Party Lineup in the Senate

Republicans won 22 of the 34 Senate seats at stake this year and will go into the 97th Congress with a 53-47 majority. The members of the new Senate, including holdovers, are shown below.

*Symbols: † New Senator. * Re-elected.*

ALABAMA
Howell Heflin (D)
Jeremiah Denton (R)†

ALASKA
Ted Stevens (R)
Frank H. Murkowski (R) †

ARIZONA
Dennis DeConcini (D)
Barry Goldwater (R)*

ARKANSAS
Dale Bumpers (D)*
David Pryor (D)

CALIFORNIA
Alan Cranston (D)*
S. I. Hayakawa (R)

COLORADO
Gary Hart (D)*
William L. Armstrong (R)

CONNECTICUT
Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R)
Christopher J. Dodd (D)†

DELAWARE
Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D)
William V. Roth Jr. (R)

FLORIDA
Lawton Chiles (D)
Paula Hawkins (R)†

GEORGIA
Sam Nunn (D)
Mack Mattingly (R)†

HAWAII
Daniel K. Inouye (D)*
Spark M. Matsunaga (D)

IDAHO
James A. McClure (R)
Steven D. Symms (R)†

ILLINOIS
Charles H. Percy (R)
Alan J. Dixon (D)†

INDIANA
Richard G. Lugar (R)
Dan Quayle(R)†

IOWA
Roger Jepsen (R)
Charles E. Grassley (R)†

KANSAS
Robert Dole (R)*
Nancy Kassebaum (R)

KENTUCKY
Wendell H. Ford (D)*
Walter Huddleston (D)

LOUISIANA
J. Bennett Johnston (D)
Russell B. Long (D)*

MAINE
William Cohen (R)
George Mitchell (D)

MARYLAND
Paul S. Sarbanes (D)
Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R)*

MASSACHUSETTS
Edward M. Kennedy (D)
Paul Tsongas (D)

MICHIGAN
Donald W. Riegle Jr. (D)
Carl Levin (D)

MINNESOTA
Rudy Boschwitz (R)
David Durenberger (R)

MISSISSIPPI
Thad Cochran (R)
John C. Stennis (D)

MISSOURI
Thomas F. Eagleton (D)*
John C. Danforth (R)

MONTANA
John Melcher (D)
Max Baucus (D)

NEBRASKA
J. J. Exon (D)
Edward Zorinsky (D)

NEVADA
Howard W. Cannon (D)
Paul Laxalt (R)*

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Gordon Humphrey (R)
Warren Rudman (R)†

NEW JERSEY
Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D)
Bill Bradley (D)

NEW MEXICO
Harrison H. Schmitt (R)
Pete V. Domenici (R)

NEW YORK
Daniel P. Moynihan (D)
Alfonse M. D'Amato (R)†

NORTH CAROLINA
Jesse A. Helms (R)
John P. East (R)†

NORTH DAKOTA
Quentin N. Burdick (D)
Mark Andrews (R)†

OHIO
John H. Glenn (D)*
Howard M. Metzenbaum (D)

OKLAHOMA
David Boren (D)
Don Nickles (R)†

OREGON
Mark O. Hatfield (R)
Bob Packwood (R)*

PENNSYLVANIA
H. John Heinz III (R)
Arlen Specter (R)†

RHODE ISLAND
John H. Chafee (R)
Claiborne Pell (D)

SOUTH CAROLINA
Ernest F. Hollings (D)*
Strom Thurmond (R)

SOUTH DAKOTA
Larry Pressler (R)
James Abdnor (R)†

TENNESSEE
Howard H. Baker Jr. (R)
James R. Sasser (D)

TEXAS
Lloyd Bentsen (D)
John G. Tower (R)

UTAH
Jake Garn (R)*
Orrin G. Hatch (R)

VERMONT
Patrick J. Leahy (D) *
Robert T. Stafford (R)

VIRGINIA
Harry F. Byrd Jr. (D)
John Warner (R)

WASHINGTON
Henry M. Jackson (D)
Slade Gorton (R)†

WEST VIRGINIA
Robert C. Byrd (D)
Jennings Randolph (D)

WISCONSIN
William Proxmire (D)
Robert W. Kasten Jr. (R)†

WYOMING
Malcolm Wallop (R)
Alan Simpson (R)

Review of Helsinki Accord

Human Rights Termed Central Issue at Madrid

By James M. Shevis

A broadly based citizens' committee of leading American and European supporters of human rights called on delegates to the Madrid review conference on the Helsinki agreement to make the question of human rights the central part of their meeting.

At a reception at AFL-CIO headquarters timed to coincide with the opening of talks in the Spanish capital, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), a long-time defender of international freedom, warned:

"THE SOVIETS are trying to shift the Madrid spotlight *away* from their record on human rights. It is our job to help keep the Madrid spotlight *on* human rights.

"For the Soviets to sign up as champions of human rights and then violate them—and then try to 'cover up' their offenses—calls into question the seriousness of the entire Helsinki process, undercuts the integrity of all future East-West agreements, and invites Soviet non-compliance with other treaty obligations."

Jackson joined AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue and Tatyana Yankelovich, the daughter of Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov, in a trans-Atlantic telephone hookup with the co-chairman of the official U.S. delegation to the Madrid conference, Washington attorney Max Kampelman, who gave a status report on the meeting. The 35-nation conference, which opened Tuesday night, was stalled over setting an overall agenda.

"WE'RE FUNCTIONING on a day-to-day basis," said Kampelman. His remarks were amplified for the benefit of the 300 guests who gathered in support of the work of the Ad Hoc Citizens Committee for the Madrid-Helsinki Review Meeting, the reception's sponsor. Federation President Lane Kirkland and Vice President Martin J. Ward are members of the committee, a coalition of individuals from human rights organizations, business, labor, universities, and U.S. and European cultural organizations which seeks to insure public scrutiny of the Helsinki review process, especially as it affects human rights violations and other breaches of the agreement.

The Madrid meeting is the second such conference since leaders of 33 European governments, the United States, and Canada met in Helsinki five years ago to sign what is called the Final Act of the Conference on Security & Cooperation in Europe. Signatory representatives convened two years ago in Belgrade for the first meeting to measure how well individual nations had lived up to the accord.

AT BOTH review meetings, the Soviets have tried to play down the agreement's so-called "Basket Three" provisions, which bind all 35 nations to the free flow of people, ideas, and information beyond their borders. They insist on a limited time to review compliance with these human rights provisions and decline to agree firmly to another follow-up review meeting several years from now.

Western governments want to focus sharply on the Soviet Union's dismal record in allowing its citizens, particularly Jews, to emigrate and on the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan last December—topics that the Russians would prefer not to discuss.

In welcoming remarks at the AFL-CIO reception, Donahue observed that it was only one of a series of activities sponsored by the citizens' group to mark the opening of the Madrid conference and to call attention to widespread Eastern bloc violations of the Helsinki accord. Even as the Washington event took place, he noted, Jews in Moscow and six other cities were on a three-day hunger strike to protest official restrictions on Jewish emigration.

YANKELOVICH, WHO now resides in Boston with her husband, urged the West to press the Russians for an accounting on the human rights provisos even though she despaired that this would ever come about.

"No one who is at least partially familiar with the reality of the Soviet way of life could expect that Soviet authorities will be able to fulfill their obligations in the human rights field," she said.

"However, minimal progress—that is, fewer political arrests, a little more respect for their own laws—this is what could have been counted on and fought for."

AMONG OTHER activities in connection with the opening sessions of the review conference were a silent march and vigil in Madrid in Sakharov's behalf. Soviet authorities earlier this year placed the outspoken Sakharov under house arrest, and exiled him to the remote city of Gorky.

The demonstration, coordinated jointly by the citizens' committee and the New York-based Andrei Sakharov Defense Campaign, called for the release of Sakharov and other leading dissidents, including Yuri Orlov, founder of the Moscow group set up to monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki agreement, and Anatoly Shcharansky, a leading activist in the Jewish movement for emigration to Israel.

"All of these men and women were imprisoned for defending civil, religious, and national rights," the Sakharov defense campaign group said in its release petition. "On the eve of the Madrid review conference, we can think of no more appropriate demand to make than the immediate and unconditional release of all prisoners of conscience in the USSR."

THE PETITION'S signers included 200 distinguished writers, artists, scientists, trade unionists, and civic and political leaders from the United States and Western Europe, including Kirkland, Teachers President Albert Shanker, Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride, and Machinists President William Winpisinger. The Sakharov defense effort was organized with the support of U.S. trade unions and private foundations shortly after the dissident's forced exile.

The tragic death of Sakharov's compatriot, Andrei Amalrik, cast a pall over the Washington proceedings. The 42-year-old Amalrik, one of the first human rights activists in post-World War II Russia, died in an auto accident near Madrid enroute to a press conference on workers' rights being held by the citizens' group.

Father Robert Drinan, a Massachusetts congressman, offered a prayer for Amalrik's "heroic soul" as the gathering paused to honor his memory.

ACTWU Leader Elected To Trade Secretariat Post

Sec.-Treas. Jacob Sheinkman of the Clothing & Textile Workers was elected one of seven vice presidents of the International Textile, Garment & Leatherworkers Federation at its convention in Washington, D.C. ITGLWF is an international trade secretariat representing over eight million free world workers.

Sheinkman warned the group that wherever economic development occurs, organized labor must work to assure that it is not exploitative.

11/15/80

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.



SOLAR TRAINING INSTITUTE is inaugurated in Columbus, Ohio, as a project jointly sponsored by the Sheet Metal Workers and management. The facility is one of six being partly funded by a $1.5 million grant from the Dept. of Energy. On hand for the dedication were President Edward J. Carlough, left, of the Sheet Metal Workers and President David B. Wagner and Buddy L. Mawyer, solar programs director, of the Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Industry.

Jobless Rate Rise to 7.6% Reflects Weak Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

needed to put the nation's unemployed millions back to work.

The October jobless rate, up one-tenth of a percentage point from September, was the same as August's and mirrored a still sluggish economy unable to provide work for more than 8 million unemployed Americans. Women workers accounted for much of the increase in the overall jobless rate, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said in making its monthly job-market report.

The size of the civilian labor force grew by 146,000 to 105,180,000 last month while the number of employed workers fell by 31,000 to 97,176,000, the first employment drop since June. Thus, the number of unemployed workers edged up by 178,000 to 8,005,000, an increase of 1.7 million from a year earlier. Adult men accounted for about 1 million of the total, the report said.

WHILE ESSENTIALLY unchanged from the previous month, the October jobless rate reflected substantial movement among the various labor force categories. The unemployment rate for adult men dropped to 6.4 percent, the first time since April that it has been outside the narrow range of 6.6-6.7 percent.

But the rate for adult women rose to 6.8 percent—up seven-tenths of 1 percent from September—after two months of decline.

TEENAGE unemployment also continued to increase, rising nearly a full percentage point to 18.4 percent from 17.5 percent in September. The rate for blacks and other minorities between the ages of 16 and 19 declined four-tenths of 1 percent but, at 37.8 percent, was still outrageously high.

The jobless rate for workers of Hispanic origin fell four-tenths of 1 percent to 10.9 percent over the month. For white workers, the rate was 6.7 percent, up two-tenths of 1 percent. The rate for full-time workers remained unchanged at 7.3 percent.

BLS Commissioner Janet L. Norwood told a congressional hearing on the latest monthly jobs report that, "consistent with the improvement in the unemployment rate for adult men, jobless rate reductions occurred in construction and durable manufacturing industries, which have a large portion of male workers and which were hard hit by the recent recession."

Joblessness in the construction industry fell to 14.3 percent in October, the second consecutive month of improvement in the industry. There was also improvement in the rate for workers in durable-goods industries.

Unemployment among auto workers dropped from 21.6 to 17.8 percent over the month. The improvement in durable-goods industries was more than offset by rising unemployment among workers in non-durable industries however.

Access to Medical Records Upheld for Job Health Studies

Philadelphia — An employer cannot withhold workers' medical records that the National Institute of Occupational Safety & Health has subpoenaed to conduct studies of job health hazards, the U.S. 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals ruled.

In upholding a lower court decision, the appellate court directed Westinghouse Electric Corp. to make available to NIOSH health data the company maintained on workers at its Trafford, Pa., plant outside Pittsburgh.

WESTINGHOUSE HAD refused to comply with the NIOSH request, claiming that release of the medical information would violate the workers' right to privacy.

The case stems from a 1978 request by Local 601 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers for NIOSH to investigate conditions in the Westinghouse plant because a number of its members were suffering allergic reactions. The union suspected that exposure to methyl ethyl ketone was the cause.

After an inspection of the facility, NIOSH determined that methyl ethyl ketone was not a health hazard. However, NIOSH inspectors found that workers were also being exposed to significant quantities of hexahydrophtalic anhydride (HHPA), which might be causing their allergic reactions.

When NIOSH notified Westinghouse it wanted to expand the investigation of worker exposure to HHPA, the company provided the agency with the names of workers involved, but refused access to their medical records. A NIOSH subpoena for the data was upheld by a federal district court.

THE APPELLATE court agreed. Judge Dolores K. Sloviter said in the decision that "the strong public interest in facilitiating research and investigations of NIOSH justifies this minimal intrusion into the privacy which surrounds the employees' medical records."

Judge Sloviter said the company had failed to produce any evidence that the information contained in the records was so overly sensitive as to invade workers' privacy.

Industrial Base Endangered by Auto Imports

The trade union movement urged Congress to clear the way for U.S. negotiations with Japan to establish a ceiling on imports of automobiles and light trucks.

America's industrial base will be undermined if the flood of auto imports is not contained, union witnesses warned at a special one-day hearing by a House Ways & Means subcommittee.

SUBCOMMITTEE Chairman Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio) called the session after a 3-2 vote by the International Trade Commission rejecting a union-industry petition for import relief. The subcommittee has had before it a resolution that would empower the President to seek a marketing agreement with Japan, and labor witnesses pressed for its enactment.

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At the House hearing, the AFL-CIO and a coalition of 30 affiliated unions whose members are directly affected joined with the UAW in linking the plight of the U.S. auto industry and its supplier industries to the rising share of the U.S. market captured by Japanese vehicles.

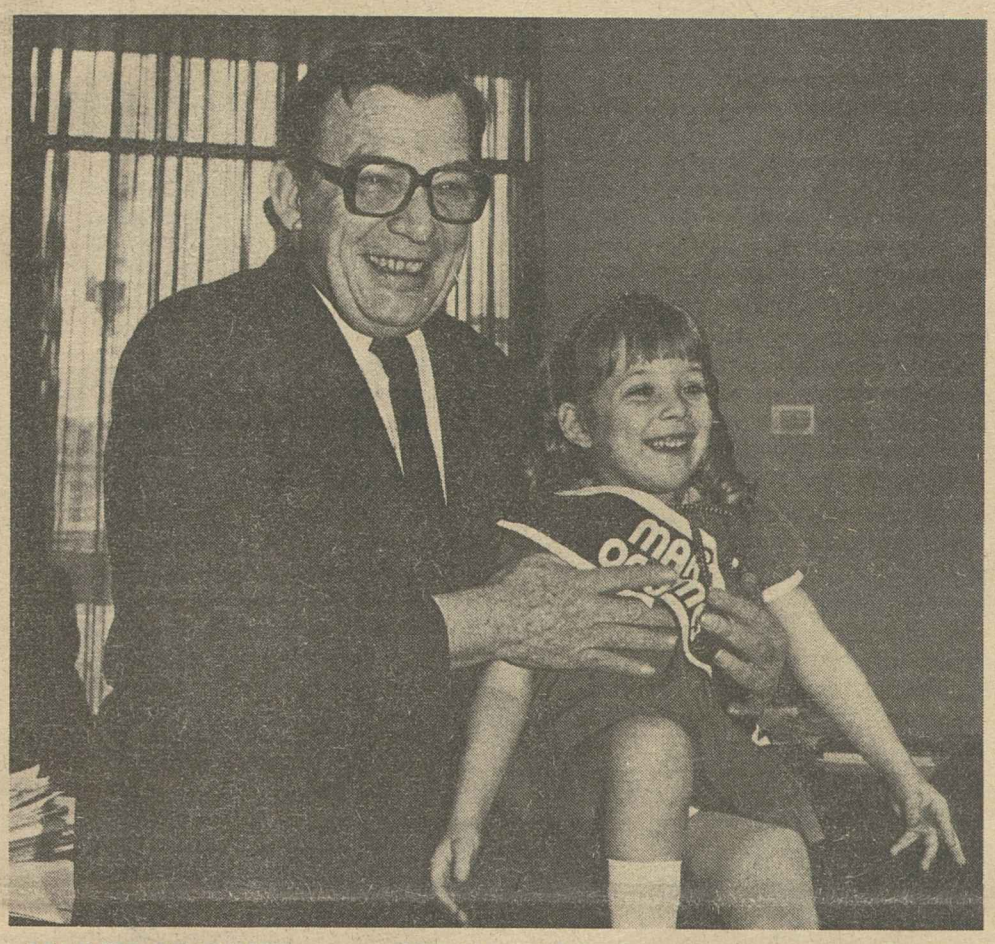
AFL-CIO Economist Elizabeth Jager stressed the ripple impact of a cut in auto production on related segments of the economy, especially supplier industries.

Two out of three jobs lost, she testified, "have been held by workers who make machinery, steel, aluminum, glass, electronics, rubber, plastics and other products which are assembled into automobiles.'"

AUTO-RELATED jobs have been wiped out in every section of the nation, she testified. "This is not just a problem for Detroit, but a problem for America."

UAW President Douglas A. Fraser told the House panel that passage of a resolution authorizing negotiations "would send a clear signal to the President and the President-elect that Congress feels im-

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MARCH OF DIMES poster child Missy Jablonski pays a visit to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland to help promote the national fund-raising campaign in the fight against birth defects through research and treatment of afflicted children.

Interest Rate Rise Poses New Threat To U.S. Recovery

By James M. Shevis

A threat to the nation's weak economic recovery from recession emerged in the form of a sharp increase of three-quarters of a percent to 16.25 percent in the prime lending rate charged big corporate borrowers by major banks.

A still higher prime rate is foreseen by analysts, who worry that its upward effect on home mortgage interest rates could jeopardize the struggling housing industry. In most areas of the country mortgage rates are running at 15 percent (16 percent in California), cutting severely into people's ability to purchase homes.

RUDY OSWALD, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Economic Research, said the latest increase in the prime rate means that "fewer new investments will be made, a smaller number of Americans will be able to afford homes, and the prices of goods and services bought by consumers will be pushed up another notch by the ravenous thirst of bankers for higher interest rates."

He decried the ratcheting up of the prime rate, charging that the most recent increase "demonstrates the continued failure of tight-money, high-interest rates as a tool for economic stability. America's inflation and unemployment problems will not be solved by high interest rates but rather by policies and programs that lead to economic growth."

THE LATEST government report on housing construction showed that starts of new homes rose only modestly last month while building permits—a harbinger of future activity—plunged precipitously. The Commerce Dept. said that starts increased 1.6 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.569 million in October, while building permits issued for new home construction declined 14.8 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.333 million units.

Interest rates are rapidly approaching last spring's extraordinarily high levels, which almost caused a financial crisis in the country. The prime rate—the interest banks charge their best corporate customers for short-term loans—soared to 20 percent in April, then fell to 11 percent in July.

SINCE THEN, however, the prime has climbed steadily as the Federal Reserve Board has persisted in its credit-tightening policies. Bankers attribute the rise in the prime rate to a steep increase in the rates they have to pay for their own funds as well as to heavy loan demand from corporations and the damper on lending imposed by the Fed.

As it has so often in the past, Chase Manhattan, New York's third largest bank, led the way in boosting the prime rate this week. Within an hour, other major New York banks followed suit and by the end of the day all of the nation's large banks, including Bank of America, the country's largest, had joined in the Chase action.

THE NEW SURGE in the prime rate came only one business day after the Fed announced an increase in its key discount rate, from 11 to 12 percent. The discount rate is the interest charged by the Federal Reserve on loans to member banks. The central bank also imposed a penalty of two percentage points on large and frequent borrowers.

High interest rates have a braking effect on the economy, curtailing directly auto sales and other consumer buying as well as housing starts. In California,

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Reaffirms Stand Against Youth Minimum

A wage cut won't cure teenage unemployment and the AFL-CIO remains firmly opposed to a subminimum youth wage, Legislative Director Ray Denison told Congress.

Denison urged the newly elected 97th Congress to work toward improving job opportunities for all Americans rather than "singling out our youth for discriminatory treatment in the workplace."

HIS LETTER, sent to both holdover and newly elected senators and representatives, expressed concern at the "misconceptions" that underpin the proposals for a substandard youth wage.

Repeated studies, under Republican and Democratic administrations alike, have concluded that general business conditions are the chief influence on youth employment, Denison noted. And to the extent that a dual wage structure would reduce teenage unemployment, "it would do so by substituting teenagers for older workers."

A YOUTH subminimum has been regularly sought by employer groups, and especially by the fast-food chains that employ large numbers of teenagers. It was proposed during the Nixon Administration but Congress decisively rejected it then.

Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah), who will head the Senate Labor Committee in the 97th Congress, has told reporters he will push for a separate youth wage, and President-elect Reagan advocated the concept during his campaign.

Denison urged members of the new Congress to take a close look at the issues "before tinkering with the wage floor." He posed three questions:

- "Should minimum wages be set on the basis of age or sex or color?
- "Should the Fair Labor Standards Act continue as "an effective floor under the wages of all workers . . . or should it be an elevator going up or down, stopping at different floors, depending on the age, sex, race or employability of workers?
- "Does Congress wish to get into the business of manipulating the hiring process by telling employers that teenagers are cheaper today—or that black teenagers

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New Budget Anticipates Tax Cut

By David L. Perlman

Post-election politics sparked House and Senate battles over budget ceilings for the fiscal year that started on Oct. 1. The end result was a compromise that will require multi-billion dollar cuts in non-defense spending and keeps open the option of a 1981 tax cut.

House Republicans started off trying to prevent action on an already overdue resolution setting firm spending ceilings for the current fiscal year. Their argument was that all budget decisions should be left to the Reagan Administration and the new Congress.

DEMOCRATS WON the procedural battle, decided largely on party lines. But the budget adopted by the Democratic majority in the House clearly reflected the election's impact. It held non-defense spending some $17 billion below current levels after allowances for inflation and increases required by law. The "savings" are supposed to represent what President-elect Reagan had said could be achieved by eliminating "waste, extravagence, abuse and outright fraud" in government programs.

In the Senate, the partisan battle was over Republican attempts to leave room in the budget for a 1981 tax cut. This required amending the Senate budget resolution to reflect lower revenue estimates and a higher deficit. Democratic ranks broke on the issue and the tax cut amendment was adopted on a 55-40 vote.

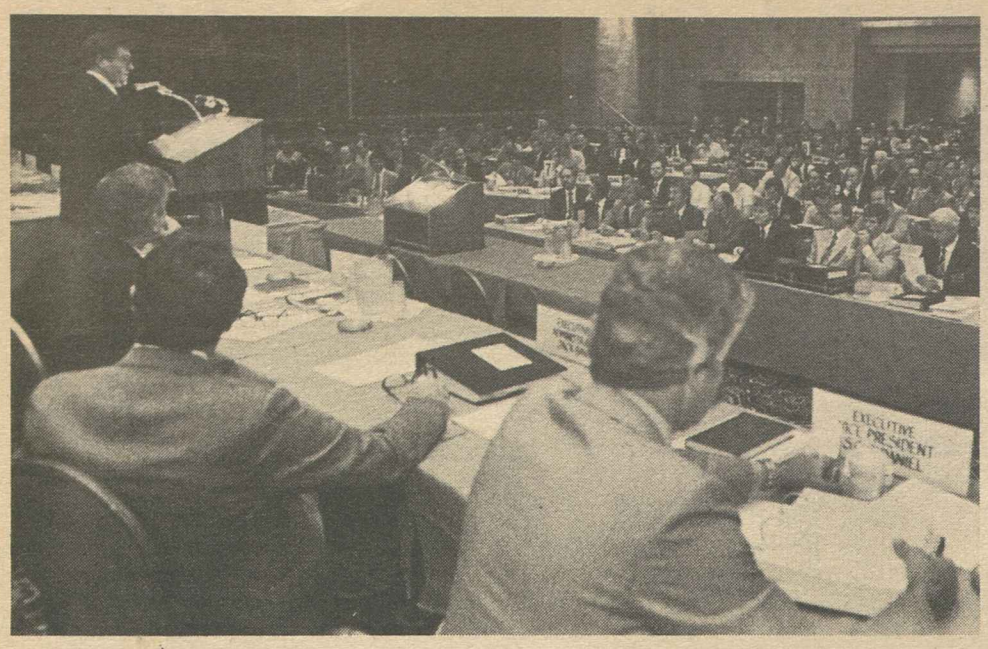
Spending ceilings were similar in the House and Senate budgets, and a conference committee merely split the differences between the two bills. The tax cut allowed for in the budget could be substantially larger during calendar 1981 than the $12.5 billion estimated for the balance of the fiscal year.

The conference agreement, given final approval by both the House and Senate on Nov. 20, would set a $632.4 billion spending ceiling, up from the $613.8 billion set last June.

If its revenue estimates and economic assumptions hold up—which is seldom the case—the deficit for this fiscal year would total $27.4 billion. By comparison, in the previous fiscal year the final budget resolution adopted by Congress projected a $47 billion deficit. But that grew to $60 billion as a result of the continued recession and inflation.

THE CONSERVATIVE turn of the election was reflected also in a Senate battle in which the divisions were ideological rather than partisan. In fact, it was a moderate Republican who led the losing effort to keep the Senate from backtracking from its historic position on a civil rights issue.

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SERIES OF STEPS needed to spur improved aviation safety was spelled out by the Air Line Pilots convention in Los Angeles. Addressing the union's board of directors is ALPA President John J. O'Donnell, who expressed concern over the government's failures and laxity in the area of correcting flight hazards.

Flight Engineers Press Case For Full Crew Complement

Honolulu—Delegates to the Flight Engineers' 32nd annual convention resolved to "take all action necessary" to focus government, industry and public attention on the issue of aircraft cockpit crew size and air passenger safety.

The resolution authorized the union's officers to call for demonstrations, work-to-rule action or, if necessary, a strike to force settlement of the safety issue. The union strongly favors retention of the requirement for a three-person cockpit crew complement over the two-person crew, eliminating the flight engineer, proposed for new, high technology jet aircraft.

THE RESOLUTION also cal'ed for the use of "all available legal means" to force public examination of the aircraft certification procedures of the Federal Aviation Administration, including impartial studies to resolve the crew complement dispute.

The Flight Engineers and the Air Line Pilots have been critical of the FAA's recent action certificating the McDonnell Douglas Super 80, approved for flight with only a two-member cockpit crew. Both unions charge that the certificate was granted without sufficient resolution of several safety questions including crew complement. The AFL-CIO has joined the unions in calling for a complete investigation by Congress or the Administration.

Citing evidence that a three-person crew complement affords substantial safety advantages, FEIA President William A. Gill told the delegates: "High technology is no substitute for safety. As flight engineers, we know our worth and our contribution to safety."

WITH THE FAA now in the process of certificating several more "new generation" jets, "the FEIA is compelled to do all in its power to seek the safest possible crew complement on all future commercial aircraft," Gill said.

In other action, the delegates re-elected Karl F. Anderson to a second term as executive vice president and secretary-treasurer and elected Roger Bricknell of Britain as first vice president of the FEIA.

The union, which represents 5,000 members in 17 countries, voted to raise the per capita tax paid by its chapters to the international to $1 per member per month.

Among action taken by the union's committees, the cockpit design committee presented results of its studies and its proposals for improved cockpit layout in future aircraft. The committee strongly recommended the retention of the three-person cockpit, including the side-facing control panel monitored and operated by the flight engineer.

THE FLIGHT and duty time limits committee prepared recommendations in response to the FAA's current proposals in that area, and the union's security committee presented recommendations that will be made to the FAA and the International Civil Aviation Organization on aircraft and airport security.

Reacting to a separate FAA action, the delegates sharply attacked the agency's proposed rule which would give it the right to study, on demand, all tapes made on cockpit voice and flight data recorders, now used only for accident evaluation.

The proposal, Gill charged, is "only a public relations effort to criticize crew member unions for their stand on the crew complement issue."

Rio de Janeiro was selected as the site for the union's 33rd convention in 1981.

Air Line Employees Re-Elect Leadership

Chicago—President Victor J. Herbert of the Air Line Employees Association was re-elected to a fourth five-year term at the union's convention here. ALEA is an affiliate of the Air Line Pilots.

Herbert helped found the union in 1952. It represents 9,700 passenger service agents and office personnel employed by seven major air carriers.

Also re-elected were Treas. William A. Schneider and Vice President Robert Haskin. Carolyn Boller was elected secretary.

Speakers at the three-day convention included ALPA Treas. Jack Magee, President Linda Puchala of the Flight Attendants, and President Glenn Hyland of Frontier Airlines.

'Double-Breasted' Airlines

Pilots to Move Against Non-Union Subsidiaries

Los Angeles—The Air Line Pilots assigned "highest priority" to organizing new airlines that have sprung up in the wake of industry deregulation, and asked the labor movement's support in battling the tactics of some established airlines that have spawned non-union subsidiaries to undercut pay scales and benefits.

That was one of the two major issues at the biennial board of directors meeting of the ALPA—the equivalent of a convention. The other was a long-simmering dispute with the Federal Aviation Administration, which the union warned could erupt into a nationwide suspension of airline service.

DELEGATES VOTED to authorize such a stoppage if necessary, and ALPA President John J. O'Donnell said the grievances against the government agency are "many and serious."

O'Donnell wired President-elect Ronald Reagan to seek an early meeting to discuss "critical safety issues facing the nation's transportation system."

The union said the emergence of non-union airlines since the 1978 deregulation of the industry threatens working conditions and pay achieved by the ALPA through years of collective bargaining.

IT ADOPTED a resolution asking AFL-CIO sanctions against airlines that set up non-union subsidiaries "to circumvent the collective bargaining process and to displace ALPA members."

The tactics are sometimes similar to the so-called "double-breasted contractors" encountered by construction unions. These are previously union firms that set up non-union subsidiaries that pay below-scale wages and benefits.

One of the ALPA's targets is Texas International Airlines (TXI), which set up New York Air and is hiring pilots under wages and working conditions "substantially inferior" to the union's agreement with TXI. The pilots have filed a court suit charging violation of the Railway Labor Act, the federal collective bargaining law that governs the airline industry.

THE UNION'S complaints against the Federal Aviation Administration cover a wide range of safety-related issues.

At a news conference following the ALPA meeting, O'Donnell said the FAA has been guilty of "lethargy and inaction" in dealing with deficiencies in the air traffic control system.

He said pilots are "disturbed by the FAA's willingness to rubber stamp rather than regulate the design and manufacture of new aircraft."

The ALPA has accused the agency of depending on manufacturers to "self-certify" their own aircraft and has urged Congress to seek repeal of the FAA's "often conflicting mandate of promoting both aviation safety and the economic interests of the industry."

An 18-month study by the House Government Operations Committee found the FAA dangerously oriented to the interests of aircraft manufacturers, the ALPA noted.

A MAJOR DISPUTE is over industry and FAA attempts to substitute a two-person flight crew for current three-person crews in newer aircraft—which the union contends will endanger passenger safety.

Other resolutions adopted at the meeting took sharp issue with FAA regulations increasing flight and duty time and other changes the ALPA considers unacceptable.

Last month, ALPA members conducted an unprecedented protest march outside the White House against FAA policies, and the board of directors authorized further protest steps, culminating if necessary in a nationwide suspension of service by March 1.

The 266-member board represents 33,000 pilots employed by 29 air carriers.

Soaring Interest Rates Threaten U.S. Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

where there are no usury laws, the effective interest rate is now about 19 percent on automobile loans and about 22 percent on unsecured personal loans.

Meanwhile, another government report showed that as the economy struggled to emerge from the nation's second-worst recession since World War II, it grew at an annual rate of only nine-tenths of 1 percent in the July-to-September quarter. In revising its original estimate of a 1 percent increase over the quarter, the Commerce Dept. said that real gross national product—the total value of the nation's goods and services after adjustment for inflation—rose to $1.4 trillion. In the second quarter, the low point of this year's recession, real GNP fell a record 9.6 percent.

THIRD-QUARTER after-tax profits of major corporations posted a 7.9 percent gain, according to the report. U.S. corporate profits rose $10.1 billion to $137.2 billion during the July-September period after falling 19.6 percent in the second quarter, the Commerce Dept. said.

Also, the Agriculture Dept. advised consumers they can expect higher food prices in 1981. The department forecast a 12.2 percent jump in food prices next year, much of it due to increases in the prices of meat, poultry, eggs, sugar, and sweets.

Hunter Wharton Dies at 80, Operating Engineers Leader

Hunter P. Wharton, president-emeritus of the Operating Engineers and a retired vice president of the AFL-CIO, died Nov. 14 after a lengthy illness. He was 80 years old.

Wharton also had been a vice president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the Metal Trades Dept., and for a number of years served as chairman of the National Safety Council's labor division.

IN A MESSAGE to his wife, Lydia Mary (Betty), AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said that Wharton's death "brings sorrow to many thousands of workers whose lives he touched, and especially to those of us who worked closely with him on national and international issues.

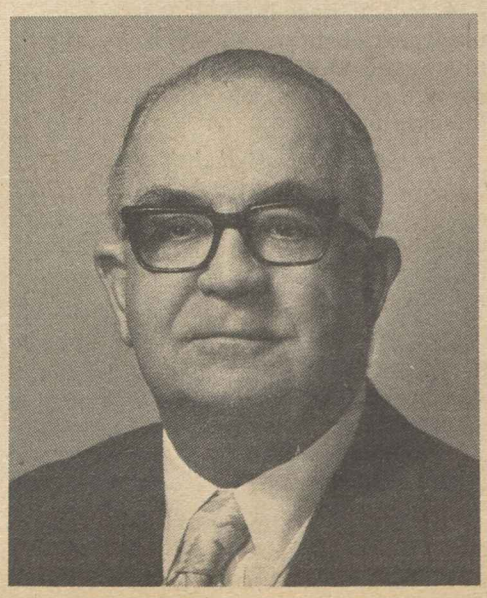
"He was a leader of the highest order and a credit to the union that he led for so many years," Kirkland said. "I think that everyone who had the honor to serve with him on the AFL-CIO Executive Council respected his judgment and prized his friendship."

Wharton was a member of the Operating Engineers for 54 years. He joined IUOE Local 66 in Pittsburgh in 1926 after he was graduated from Carnegie Institute of Technology. From 1930 to 1950, he served as business agent and business manager of Local 66. During much of this period he also served as secretary of the Pittsburgh Building & Construction Trades Council and as an international representative of the union.

HE CAME TO the IUOE headquarters in 1950 as assistant to the union president. Wharton was elected a trustee in 1955, a vice president in 1957 and secretary-treasurer in 1958. He also headed the union's and the BCTD's accident prevention program for a period.

In 1962, he was elected president of the IUOE and served in that post until his retirement at the end of 1975 when he became president-emeritus. He was elected to the AFL-CIO Executive Council in 1965 and was chairman of the federation's Standing Committee on Education for a number of years. He also served on the international affairs, civil rights, and occupational safety and health committees before retiring in 1977.

His wife is the only immediate survivor. Services were held Nov. 17 and burial was in Rockville, Md.



HUNTER P. WHARTON

Unions Press For Review of Soviet Abuses

Madrid—AFL-CIO Vice President Albert Shanker told a press conference on workers' rights in Eastern Europe that the United States is committed to pressing for a thorough review of the Soviet Union's violations of the humanitarian provisions of the 1975 Helsinki agreement.

Shanker, a member of the official U.S. delegation to the current Madrid review conference on the Helsinki accord, also noted that the West has a great responsibility to support the newly formed, free and independent Polish labor movement, Solidarity.

SHANKER POINTED to the AFL-CIO's drive to give material and financial support to Solidarity and cautioned that, while the course of events in Poland has thus far been favorable, there is always the danger of Soviet intervention.

Otto Kersten, general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, also expressed concern for the fate of workers in Poland as well as those in other Eastern bloc countries. The press conference was sponsored by the ICFTU and the Spanish labor federation, Union General de Trabajadores (UGT), as the Madrid review meeting got under way.

"There is little evidence that the countries of Eastern Europe are keen to encourage the growth of . . . information and contacts" between East and West, Kersten said. He spoke of repressive activity by the Soviet authorities against independent trade unionists in the USSR, and indicated that Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union all have been the subject of ICFTU complaints for trade union and human rights violations.

KERSTEN DESCRIBED the establishment of independent trade unions in Poland as "a major victory" for workers. Other participants in the press conference were President Dennis McDermott of the Canadian Labor Congress and UGT President Nicolas Redondo.

At a related "citizens" meeting, sponsored by leading American and European human rights supporters, the American labor movement was represented by Irving Brown, the AFL-CIO's European representative and U.S. worker delegate to the International Labor Organization, and Tom Kahn, assistant to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland.

The League for Industrial Democracy took this opportunity to announce publication of its new book, Workers' Rights: East and West. The book is a study of workers' rights in Western Europe, the United States, and Eastern Europe, and it includes important documents that have been issued by dissident Eastern bloc trade union groups.

CIVIL RIGHTS leader Bayard Rustin called the study "particularly relevant in the context of the Polish events. It stresses something that those who are active in the labor movement have always known—that workers' rights are an important element in all democratic societies."



LABOR ADVISORY COUNCIL of the National Urban League reviews progress in bringing minorities and women into the skilled trades. During a quarterly meeting at the AFL-CIO headquarters, service awards were presented to Federation Civil Rights Director William E. Pollard, Vice President Robert Powell of the Laborers, Vice President Louis Simon of the Clothing & Textile Workers and Reese Hammond, education director of the Operating Engineers. AFL-CIO Vice Presidents J. C. Turner and Frederick O'Neal serve as co-chairmen of the advisory council.

CLUW Conference on Organizing Looks to 'New Frontier' for Labor

Arlington, Tex.—Working women "are on the march" and are a "new frontier of the labor movement." That message formed the theme for a major conference on organizing sponsored by the coalition of Labor Union Women.

CLUW President Joyce D. Miller, a vice president of the Clothing & Textile Workers and a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, reminded the 400 participants that "of the 43 million women in the workforce today, only 6.5 million belong to trade unions. We are here to increase that number," she pledged.

NOTING THAT the conference had drawn representatives from 29 national and international unions across the country, Miller praised the unity of CLUW's wide-ranging membership which includes women and men from AFL-CIO affiliated unions, the UAW, the Teamsters, the Mine Workers and others.

"We are committed," she said, "to helping organize women workers to give them the chance to escape from the low-paid, dead-end jobs that perpetuate the wage gap between unionized workers and those who are unorganized. . . . Only through trade unions can that wage inequity be erased."

The conference opened with a reception honoring Crystal Lee Sutton, the J. P. Stevens textile worker and in-plant organizer whose story is told in the movie, "Norma Rae."

SUTTON TRACED the 17-year fight of Stevens workers to win economic justice and dignity and said:

"Without the support of people like you, we could never have won the contract we did," a reference to the recent settlement reached by ACTWU with the textile chain.

Addressing a luncheon during the conference, Elmer Chatak, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., called the session "historic" and said the expansion of industrial democracy "will only happen with the kind of education, motivation and encouragement that I see in this room." Women workers, he said, constitute a "new frontier of the labor movement."

Steelworkers Vice President Leon Lynch stressed in another address that CLUW and other elements of the trade union movement are seeking "economic, political and social justice for those who have little. . . . There's a lot to be done and it's up to us to do it."

Lynch also conducted one of a series of "nuts-and-bolts" workshops that focused on issues involved in organizing campaigns. Topics included the law and organizing, union-busting consultants, as well as organizing in various sectors—professional, white collar, retail, health care, industrial and public employees.

ALAN KISTLER, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & field services, outlined the growing threat posed by union-busting labor-management consultants who are committed not only to defeating organizing drives but also to eliminating unions where they now represent workers.

After describing the legislative, political and judicial arenas in which union-busters attack the collective bargaining process, Kistler said their methods "can be counter-attacked by knowledge leading to anticipation of their tactics, by sophisticated and creative organizing skills and by a network of support among workers."

Among other workshop leaders were UAW Organizing Director Martin Gerber, Vicky Saporta of the Teamsters and Maureen Peters of the American Federation of Teachers.

Several workshop leaders emphasized that union members and retirees are often the best organizers in a campaign "because they can help wipe out the myths that surround unions in the eyes of the unorganized."

Keenan Hailed on Retirement As Head of Energy Group

Joseph D. Keenan was honored by leaders of a broad-based energy coalition he helped put together, but illness kept him from attending a retirement dinner that drew top officials from labor, industry and public life.

Keenan has stepped down as president of Americans for Energy Independence, to be succeeded by J. C. Turner, president of the Operating Engineers and an AFL-CIO vice president.

TURNER PRESIDED at the dinner honoring Keenan, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue spoke of labor's high regard for Keenan as "a giant in this movement of ours." Labor Sec. Ray Marshall, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) and Thomas Ayers, chairman of the executive committee of Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago, were other speakers.

Keenan served for more than 20 years on the AFL-CIO Executive Council, later headed the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., and has remained active into his eighties.

Donahue cited his early leadership in the revival of free trade unions in West Germany after World War II and as head of Labor's League for Political Education in the former AFL. But Keenan's work toward self-sufficiency in energy may be "the most important in a long and distinguished career," Donahue suggested. "Back before most Americans knew we had an energy crisis, Joe Keenan was working to solve it."

While there are still obstacles to be overcome, Donahue said, "the machinery is finally in place" and "there is now reason for optimism" as the nation moves ahead "in the use of coal and nuclear power and in the development of synthetic fuels.'"

Wage Chiseling Uncovered in Miami Area

A federal wage-hour strike force team uncovered employer violations amounting to a record $1.8 million in wage chiseling during a month-long investigation in southern Florida.

The wage underpayments are owed to 5,022 workers employed by 132 firms in a variety of industries, including tourism, construction, garment and service firms, the Labor Dept.'s Employment Standards Administration (ESA) reported.

ASSISTANT LABOR Sec. Donald Elisburg said employers have agreed to pay $1.2 million of the amount due and that the department is reviewing further steps it may take to recover the rest of the unpaid wages.

The crackdown in the Miami area was conducted by a special 21-member team during October. It covered such jobs as dishwashers, security guards, sewing machine operators, construction workers and office employees, Elisburg said.

The wage chiseling, a violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act, occurred at all economic levels and affected workers on salaries as well as those paid by the hour or on a piecework basis, the ESA said. Some had been paid substandard wages for as long as three years.

ELISBURG SAID the Florida strike is part of ESA's nationwide effort to help assure that workers are paid fair wages and to encourage employers to comply with FLSA provisions voluntarily. Special strike force teams uncovered $4.7 million in wage underpayments during the fiscal year that ended Sept. 30.

ESA has not yet issued its full report on FLSA violations for the fiscal year 1980. In the previous fiscal year, ESA compliance officers uncovered $162.5 million in wage chiseling by employers who had shortchanged 700,000 workers on either minimum wage, overtime, or prevailing wage standards.

Earlier this year, another strike force team operating in southern Florida found wage underpayments of $1.2 million at firms employing large numbers of illegal aliens, or so-called undocumented workers.

THE ESA'S STRIKE FORCE concept was initiated in 1978 after Congress allocated additional funds to focus investigations in geographical areas and industries where there are large concentrations of undocumented workers. Illegal aliens are easy targets of unscrupulous employers because of their fear of being deported.

During fiscal year 1980, $15.5 million in wage underpayments was restored to 114,000 workers as a result of investigations of firms that employ illegal aliens.

800-Member NEA Unit Joins Rhode Island AFT

Cranston, R.I. — The 800-member Cranston Teachers Association voted overwhelmingly to disaffiliate from the Rhode Island branch of the National Education Association and join the Rhode Island Federation of Teachers. The vote was by a 3 to 1 margin.

CTA President Dennis Neri said that the move toward RIFT, an affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers, was motivated by a desire for local autonomy, greater political influence in the state, and for financial reasons.

The Bargaining Framework

WORKERS IN BOTH the private and public sector are a virtually untapped natural resource of ingenuity and enthusiasm. That ingenuity can be put to work in a directly observable way when they are able to participate in decisions made on the shop floor, in the office, or on the base, or in the hospital, or wherever.

That participation includes more than just ideas for increased production—all you need for ideas is a suggestion box. That participation has to extend to the ways to improve the just and the humane treatment of working people as well.

Too many private sector employers seem more interested in enterprises that will sell 101 ways to make cosmetic changes in a plant that try to fool the workers into thinking it's a great place to work in spite of the lousy pay and conditions, and in spite of the absence of recognition of their dignity.

WORKERS PRODUCE more when they have a sense of creative involvement in their work; when they feel that what they do is relevant, that it serves a useful purpose, and that their work is appreciated. And, perhaps, most important of all, workers respond positively to the sense of dignity and respect gained from the work they do.

This is a side of enterprise that needs to be more fully explored in the business schools and in the federal executive seminars and much more fully understood by that cadre of management that still believes the old notion that efficiency derives somehow from "systems designed by geniuses and operated by morons."

American workers are not those morons, and they resent being treated with less simple respect than the machines they operate.

Where worker participation and decision-making involving their work has been high, studies have shown a corresponding drop in absenteeism, turnover, filing of grievances, and even the trips to the employee health center.

Labor shares with management a profound interest in increasing American productivity, because we see it as the direct route to increasing the standard of living and the enjoyment of life of every American worker. We see it as economically essential in the private sector, and we see it as politically essential in the public sector.

UNIONS CAN BE the focal point for constructive participation in the effort to improve productivity and the quality of working life, if they participate as equal partners.

And partnership as equals is the only way joint labor-management solutions to those problems are ever going to be achieved. Both sides must give, and both sides must get.

I believe that collective bargaining must provide the framework for structuring labor-management committees and for defining their scope and function. I do not think they can exist as honest institutions outside a collective bargaining framework or without an initial structuring in a collective bargaining framework.

—From remarks by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue at American Arbitration Association conference, Washington, D.C., Nov. 13, 1980.

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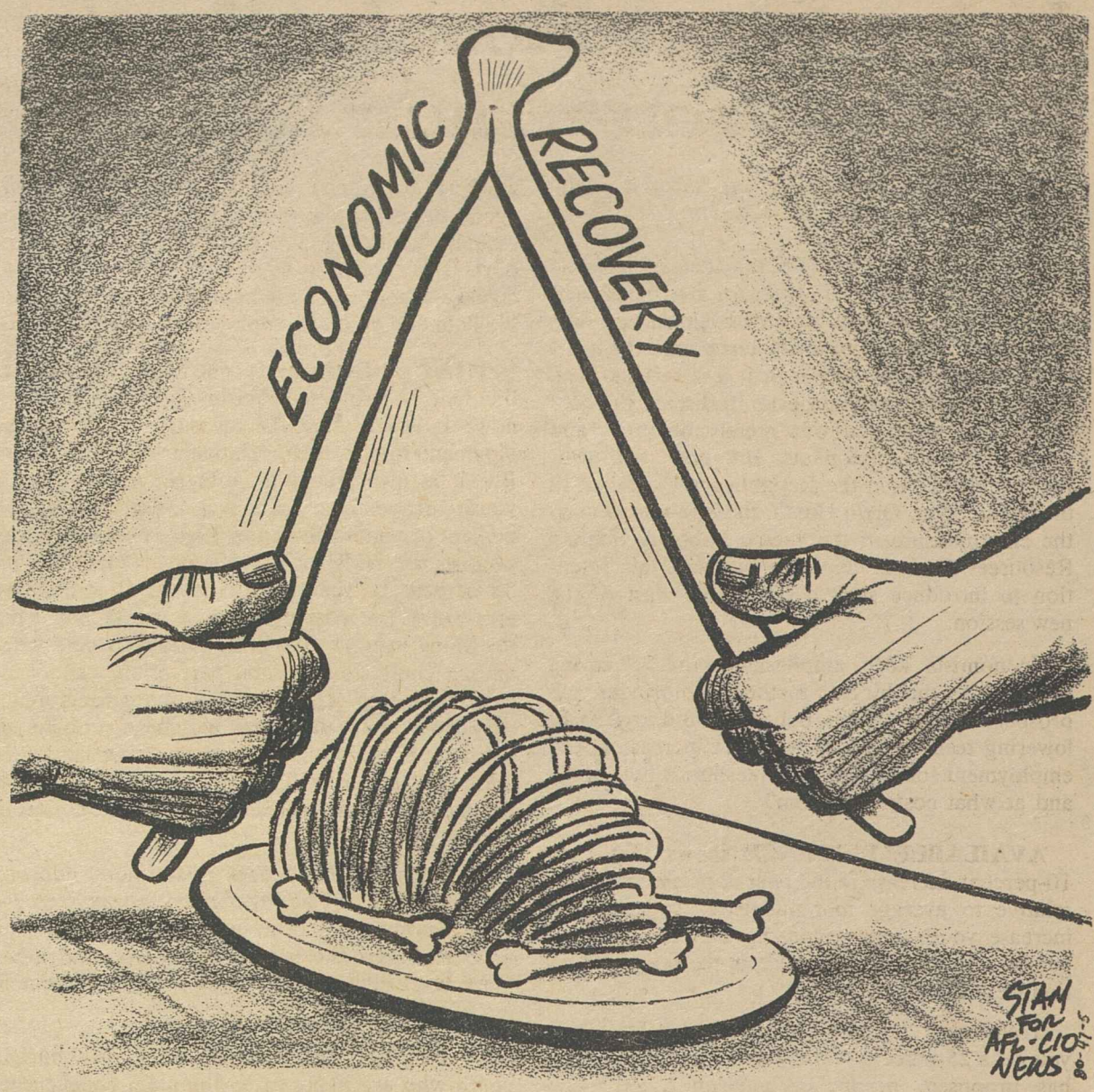
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Thanksgiving Wishbone



Competition Declining

Shift Toward Monopoly Power Undermines 'Free Enterprise'

By Gus Tyler

IF THE OPEN MARKET and vigorous competition are the distinguishing features of a free enterprise economy, then the United States is only about one-third free, according to the recent figures of Alfred Dougherty, director of the Bureau of Competition of the Federal Trade Commission.

The reason that competition is on the decline is not that government is intervening too much. The open market is being closed by monopolies, a handful of corporations that are gobbling up an ever-bigger piece of the economy. Here are some of the facts from Dougherty:

IN 1947, some 200 companies owned 46 percent of the assets in American manufacture. Today, the top 200 have increased their holdings so that they own 62 percent of the assets. In plain talk, two-thirds of our total manufacturing facilities are in the hands of companies that are a fraction of a fraction of 1 percent of all the firms in this country.

Another way to measure the might of these monopolistic monarchs is to note how much of the sales (rather than facilities) they control. In 1947, the top 200 enjoyed 36 percent of the market. Now they control more than half the market—52 percent.

Dougherty's conclusion is simple: "Thus, when we look over the economy as a whole, we see that fewer and fewer firms account for proportionately larger and larger amounts of assets and sales."

THIS MOVEMENT toward monopoly is making the hard life of small business ever harder. Every year thousands go bankrupt, but their number does not diminish, as new hopefuls spring into being. So, millions of little entrepreneurs—literally, millions—struggle along trying to eke out a living in the ever-smaller piece of the market that is left to them.

But the small businessman is only one of the victims of the concentration of ownership; the other victim is the consumer. Monopolies can manipulate prices, especially in those industries where less than one handful control most of the market.

And that is precisely the case in 142 industries where four firms in each control more than half the market. The facts cited by Dougherty come from a recent study of the Bureau of the Census.

OTHER INDUSTRIES are controlled by five or ten firms in such ways as to put regional sectors of the market in the hands of one or two companies as they agree to respect one another's jurisdiction.

The threat of mounting monopoly is a menace not only to a "free enterprise" system, but also to a free society. The accumulation of wealth in a few hands provides the financial wherewithal to buy elections, to corrupt government, to manipulate the media, to monopolize the market place of political power.

The great irony is that the loudest voices in the land proclaiming "free enterprise" are precisely those who have been doing the most to destroy "free enterprise."

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Job Cut for Adults, Pay Cut for Teens

The AFL-CIO has consistently opposed a lower minimum wage for teenagers.

There is a popular misconception that most minimum wage workers are young. Actually, teenagers account for about one-third of the workers paid the minimum wage.

A subminimum wage for teenagers would create higher unemployment among older workers. Employers would replace older workers with "cheaper" teenagers. The only beneficiary of a subminimum wage is the employer.

The problem of teenage unemployment is one facet of the general problem of high unemployment.

The AFL-CIO urges Congress to give close attention to the claims made for singling out our youth for discriminatory treatment in the workplace. A far better goal is to improve general business conditions and reduce unemployment overall—for blacks, for teenagers, and for all Americans.

—From letter by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison to members of Congress.

'Side Effects' Stressed

Lower Wage Floor for Youth A 'Cure Worse Than Ailment'

The following appeared as an editorial in the Washington Post, Nov. 14, 1980.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS the idea of legislating a lower minimum wage for youth has been simmering on the congressional back burner, flaring up now and then to throw terror into the heart of organized labor. Although it is a serious idea, Ronald Reagan's attempt even to discuss the subject in the campaign was greatly distorted and attacked by his opponents. But now, with Mr. Reagan elected and the Republicans ascendant in the Senate, Sen. Orrin Hatch, the heir-apparent to the chairmanship of the Senate Labor & Human Resources Committee, has announced his intention to introduce such a bill at the start of the new session.

Economists keep emphasizing that a strong economy is the biggest factor in improving job prospects for the young, but few would argue that lowering teen-age wages wouldn't increase youth employment somewhat. The question is how much and at what cost—to whom?

AVAILABLE EVIDENCE shows that each 10-percent decrease in the overall minimum wage, relative to average manufacturing wages, might increase youth employment by between 1 and 3 percent, and somewhat more if the wage reduction were limited to youth.

Translating this into expected levels for 1981, you get a 25-percent reduction, such as Sen. Hatch has proposed, producing between 85,000 and 255,000 jobs for youths. If all the new jobs were taken by youth currently in the labor force, this would lower the youth unemployment rate (now at 18.4 percent) by less than 3 percentage points at the outside.

Some and perhaps many of the additional jobs for youth would come at the expense of either school work or . . . work formerly done by low-wage adults. Neither prospect is appealing, and in the latter case there are immediate budget and social costs as well. About 70 percent of low-wage workers are adults and, unlike low-wage teenagers, the great majority of them are from lower income families. Many have dependents to support. Displaced from their jobs by relatively cheap teenage labor, these adults and their families are likely to end up on unemployment or welfare rolls.

THAT BRINGS us to one more question. Is this really a problem requiring government action now? It is true that the measured youth unemployment rate is high, relative to the adult rate. But it is also true that a higher proportion of youth are working than ever before. About 46 percent of youth aged 16 to 19 are now employed, even in the midst of a recession, compared with 38 percent 10 years ago. And very few of these teen-agers are working because they really need to. Many experts view high unemployment rates among youth as a normal part of the school-to-work transition. They also say that demographics may solve the youth unemployment problem as the number of youths entering the labor market in the next 10 years will decrease by over 4 million compared with an increase of almost 3 million in the last decade.

An urgent problem does exist among minority youth, particularly in inner cities. Black teen-age unemployment has been between 30 percent and 40 percent for the last several years, and many more black than white youths are both poor and out of school.

BUT IT IS the better equipped white suburban youth who are likely to be the main beneficiaries of youth wage differentials. In fact, minority youth might be made worse off as their low-wage parents got displaced by youthful job-takers.

Putting all this together, you can conclude two things: One is that if there is a long-run youth employment problem (and we're not so sure there is), it isn't clear that a youth subminimum wage is the proper remedy for it. The other is that it still isn't clear that the side effects of the cure wouldn't be worse than the original ailment. This one looks to us like a prime candidate for inaction.

Stiff Challenge to Goals

White House, Congress Shifts Pose Test for Women's Gains

WOMEN WORKERS face a stiff challenge in holding the gains they have made in recent years as a new President and a more conservative Congress assume national leadership, President Joyce Miller of the Coalition of Labor Union Women said on Labor News Conference.

One of the earliest battles, Miller said, probably will be over the minimum wage law and the attempt to establish a minimum wage for teenagers. That issue, she stressed, is very important to women workers, 80 percent of whom are "in the female job ghettos—at the lowest economic level."

Miller, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and of the Clothing & Textile Workers, said that federally funded child care and ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment will continue as high-priority goals for CLUW and the coalition of women's, union and civil rights groups.

Women are entering the workforce in record numbers, she said, and the need for quality day care facilities is greater than ever. She pointed out that more than a million children "walk around with keys around their necks because there is no one at home to take care of them" and that "children are being killed in fires because of inadequate federal standards" on day care facilities.

UPPER MIDDLE-class people "who can afford full-time help" are doing pretty well, she said, but most working women are forced into "make-shift arrangements with neighbors" or to leave their children alone. She predicted that as the number of families with both parents working increases, a movement in behalf of child care will develop.

Miller noted that a recent CLUW study on the status of women in the workforce showed that over the past decade more women than men have joined the ranks of unions and women now make up about 30 percent of total union membership. She attributed that growth to the rising number of working women—a continuing trend that is expected to bring 10 million more women into the workforce by 1990.

Noting that 80 percent of women workers are in "underpaid jobs," Miller stressed that the labor movement is the surest route to improving that status. "Union women earn 30 percent more than non-union women," she said, adding that "as women begin to realize that their own self-interest lies in the labor movement," they will be joining unions in greater numbers. She said CLUW is shaping a stronger effort to bring more women workers into unions, centered on such issues as equal pay for work of equal worth.

"THE STATUS of women in the workforce, in general, is going to improve," she declared.

Miller acknowledged that the battle for ERA ratification will be much harder with the "election of a President who says he is opposed to it." But she rejected the contention that the outcome of the 1980 election was "a mandate against ERA."

There was "dissatisfaction with the administration that was in power" and the continuing problems of inflation and an unsettled international situation, she said. But, she stressed, "it was not a mandate against the Equal Rights Amendment or against any women's issues."

Reporters questioning Miller on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Ann McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper and Patrick Gilbert of the Baltimore Evening Sun.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE VICTORY OF the fledgling Solidarity labor movement in its first major confrontation with Polish authorities produced a sense of relief and jubilation around the world.

Faced with the prospect of a nationwide strike if the Polish workers' insistence on independent unions were not recognized by law, the Polish supreme court overruled a lower court which had insisted that the "leading role" of the Communist Party be included in the charter of the new, rank-and-file-controlled organization. Also overturned was lower court language limiting the right to strike.

By way of compromise, Solidarity—"Solidarnosc" in Polish—agreed to acknowledge the supremacy of the party in the Polish state, but not in its unions.

The historic Nov. 10 agreement, which makes Solidarity the only independent trade union center ever to receive official sanction in a Communist-bloc nation, was especially gratifying since it occurred against a backdrop of strong warnings by Polish officials and the ever-present threat of Soviet intervention.

DESPITE MISGIVINGS among many in Solidarity, its leaders insisted on the independence which Polish authorities had promised following the unprecedented 18-day strike last summer. That threat of force, which the authorities had employed with a vengeance against Gdansk strikers in 1970, this time proved no match for the workers—now far better organized than in previous tilts with the government.

The avoidance of a showdown gives the workers some breathing space in which to further organize and consolidate their gains in preparation for likely disputes over such issues as access to the media, wage scales and national labor legislation.

The dramatic events in Poland, beginning with the summer strikes, have been closely watched by the American labor movement, which responded quickly with expressions of support including financial aid to the new unions. The AFL-CIO has established a Polish Workers Aid Fund through which union members are being urged to make their contributions.

The International Labor Organization played an important role in the development and initial success of Solidarity. Since Poland (in addition to the other Eastern-bloc nations) is a member of the ILO, the savvy strike committee realized that ILO standards concerning the right of workers to form independent unions gave them leverage with the authorities.

IN FACT, the first of the 21 demands issued by the strike committee in late August was: "Acceptance of free trade unions independent of the Communist Party and of enterprises, in accordance wih convention No. 87 of the International Labor Organization concerning the right to form free trade unions, which was ratified by the Communist government of Poland."

Polish officials already were quite familiar with convention No. 87, which provides for freedom of association and the right to "organize in full freedom." Poland ratified that convention in 1957 (following worker unrest which toppled the government and brought Wladyslaw Gomulka to power) and the ILO had been pressing the authorities since the early 1970s to bring Polish labor laws into conformity with it.

In its ruling in favor of Solidarity's position on an independent charter, the Polish supreme court noted that Poland had ratified international labor conventions which specify that workers have the right to formulate their own charters.

Other strike committee demands were made more defensible by virtue of the ILO, including a call for the release of all political prisoners, in particular those arrested during the strike.



JUST HOLDING the gains women workers have made in recent years will be a stiff challenge as a new President and a more conservative Congress assume national leadership, President Joyce Miller of the Coalition of Labor Union Women, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning Miller were Ann McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Patrick Gilbert of the Baltimore Evening Sun. The public affairs program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

How to Buy

Gasohol Converts Cite Gains In Auto Performance, Savings

By Esther Margolius

IN A LETTER to the editor of the Newark Star-Ledger, William R. DuChemin of Bloomfield, N.J., said he is a firm supporter of gasohol in his car. "I am saving one gallon of gas out of every ten, and my car runs fine and has more pep and needed no adjustment." He believes the 10 percent ethanol and 90 percent gasoline combination should be on everyone's "buy" list.

Richard Waybright of Adams County, Pa., near Gettysburg, already has a manure digester fueling a diesel engine. The diesel generates nearly half the dairy's electricity needs at a cost of nearly three cents per kilowatt-hour under the local power company rate.

THE WAYBRIGHTS estimate their manure digester produces over a million cubic feet of biogas monthly. This is equivalent to 600 million BTUs of energy, a saving of about 4,300 gallons of No. 2 heating oil.

May Dodds of Port Washington, N.Y., a recent convert to gasohol, found that her Dodge Dart is peppier, starts up faster, and she gets 10 percent more mileage out of gasohol than out of unleaded gas.

In Hawaii, sugar makers for years have burned bagasse—the crushed fibrous remains of sugar cane stalks after juice extraction—to generate electricity for their own plantations. More recently, they began selling surplus power to Hawaiian Electric. With this new incentive, plantations have become more efficient, drying and pelletizing the bagasse to obtain more energy. Biomass contributes about 14 percent of the state's electricity, an amount that experts say can double in 10 years.

Recently, the government granted the largest single award of $25 million jointly to Publicker Industries, Inc. and Ashland Oil Company to build an ethanol plant in South Point, Ohio. Production projections are that 24 million bushels of corn and between 100 and 150 thousand tons of coal will produce 60 million gallons of ethanol annually.

THE COAL will be used as the energy source to convert corn to alcohol and the plant can be built in one year, at comparatively moderate cost, and start operating in one year. By contrast, refinery expansion costs can be multi-billion dollar investments.

Irwin Margiloff, vice president of Publicker of Connecticut, stated that the heating value of the coal in the plant to be used to make steam will cost less than the alcohol will be worth as fuel. Or, in other words, the new ethanol plant to be built in Ohio will yield more than 100 percent return or more energy use to produce energy.

Margiloff further pointed out that all energy production requires that fuel be expended during the process of creating new energy. However, fermentation-based fuels which take advantage of natural photosynthesis offer the best means of getting out more energy.

Coal liquefaction plants, the most effective, currently have projected yields between 65-70 percent "energy out."

TESTS CONDUCTED by the National Gasohol Commission in Nebraska and by the state of New Jersey have shown gasohol will boost mileage on most cars, particularly older cars.

However, sometimes in changing to gasohol, car owners may have to replace their fuel filter after the first tankful of gasohol, as it loosens the film accumulation in the fuel tank which can then clog the filter. A fuel filter costs around $5, but some car owners claim that they did not need their filter changed. May Dodds did not have to get a new fuel filter and neither did William DuChemin.

The U.S. version of gasohol is a blend of 10 percent agriculturally derived 200 proof anhydrous ethyl alcohol (ethanol) and 90 percent unleaded gasoline. According to the Solar Energy Research Institute, one bushel of corn can produce 2.6 gallons of ethanol, plus 17 pounds of distiller's dried grain. This grain, in turn, because of its digestible protein content, can be used as feed for livestock.

Texaco and Standard Oil of Indiana (Amoco) are among the major gasoline producers that have begun gasohol consumer testing programs.

Texaco offers gasohol in 19 states. A company spokesman said that "as far as Texaco is concerned, gasohol is here to stay." He pointed out that some 1,500 Texaco service stations are now offering Texaco blended gasohol.

GASOHOL OFFERS other pluses. It can be used in any internal combustion engine without modifying the carburetor. It has a higher octane rating than no-lead gasoline, thereby offering benefits of a premium fuel which counters pinging, knocking and dieseling.

Gasohol burns cleaner than straight gasoline, hence emits less pollution. And, because its alcohol content burns at a lower temperature than gasoline, its use reduces wear and tear on engines.



WEST GERMAN trade unionists, on a month-long visit to the United States to observe the federal elections, confer with AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue. From left: August Zimmermann of the Metal Workers, Gerda Schon of the Railway Workers, Helmut Uder of the Commerce, Banking & Insurance Union, and Donahue. The delegation was sponsored by the John J. McCloy Labor Fellows program, a reciprocal arrangement which sent AFL-CIO economist John Zalusky and Service Employees Research Director June McMahon to observe the West German elections earlier this year.

Labor Dept. Unit

Agency Safeguards Veterans' Job Rights

SOME 30 MILLION veterans and nearly 1 million reservists are entitled to various kinds of job and pension rights under federal law, and the Labor Dept.'s Office of Veterans Re-employment Rights has been helping to assure that these benefits are not denied.

If necessary, the agency will provide free legal assistance to enforce veteran rights, as in these cases:

- Airline mechanic Benjamin R. Kidder thought he was entitled to holiday pay for Memorial Day, even though he was on leave that day training with his National Guard Unit. When the company refused to pay him, he took his case to court.
- Raymond E. Davis, a retired power company employee, believed his 30 months of military service during World War II should have been included in figuring the amount of his pension benefits. He also went to court.
- Jerry W. Earls thought his seniority as a journeyman boilermaker should be assigned from the date he would have completed his apprenticeship had he not taken time out for military service, rather than from the date several years later when he actually completed the apprenticeship. He asked the court to decide the issue.

EACH MAN won his case. The courts ruled that Kidder should receive his holiday pay, that Davis should get a larger pension, and that Earls should be assigned the earlier seniority date. In each case, the decision was based on provisions of the federal veterans' re-employment rights law—an employee protection law administered by the Dept. of Labor.

The purpose of the re-employment rights law is to ensure that men and women who serve in their country's military forces do not lose their jobs or other employment benefits because of such service. The law basically entitles veterans to reinstatement by their pre-service employers with the seniority, status and rate of pay they would have attained with reasonable certainty if they had not gone into the military.

The law also protects reservists and National Guard members from being discharged or denied any usual advantages of their employment because of their Guard or reserve activities. The courts have also held that they must be treated "as though they were still at work" and equally with other employees in regard to such things as the opportunity for overtime or the right to work a full 40-hour week.

TO BE ENTITLED to re-employment rights, a veteran must: (1) leave a position, other than a temporary position, to enter military training or service; (2) serve satisfactorily for periods not exceeding the time limits specified by the law; and (3) make a timely application to the former employer for re-employment. It makes no difference whether the employee entered military service voluntarily or was drafted.

The Office of Veterans' Re-employment Rights investigates complaints and works with the veteran or reservist and the employer to resolve the matter.

The vast majority of complaints are settled in this manner. But if a case cannot be resolved, it may be referred to the Justice Dept. for possible legal action. If legal action is taken, the worker will be represented by the government free of charge. (PAI)

Soup to Nonsense

Application of Negative Action Can Turn Hope into Reality

By Jane Goodsell

SOME PEOPLE attempt to achieve their hearts' desires by wishing on wishbones. Others rely on good luck charms, or prayers, or falling stars. My friend Louisa has her own system which she calls the Power of Negative Action, and she swears that it works a lot more often than it doesn't.

Louisa evolved her theory in much the same way that Newton formulated the law of gravity —by accident. An apple fell on Newton's head. Louisa's inspiration came from a box of stationery.

It came about many years ago when Louisa was what was then called a "bachelor girl" and she wished she weren't. Louisa longed to get married. More than anything in the world she wanted to fall in love with, and be loved back by, a nice young man who would deliver her out of the typing pool and her girlish bedroom in her parents' house, and transport her into a vine-covered cottage, or anyway a walk-up apartment.

BUT LOUISA'S prospects weren't encouraging. All the best men seemed to be already married. She didn't even know a man she liked to go the movies with more than once.

It was symbolic of Louisa's hopelessness that she ordered a big box of stationery imprinted with her name and address. Since she didn't write all that many letters, it was going to take her years to use up 200 sheets and 100 envelopes. In effect, she had made a long-term commitment to keeping her maiden name and her parents' address.

And guess what? Barely a month after the stationery arrived, Louisa met Stuart. And four months after that, she was wearing an engagement ring and choosing a silver pattern.

Louisa was starry-eyed. A miracle had happened. But there was no doubt in her mind about it. "If I hadn't bought that stationery," she says, "I'd still be in the typing pool."

EVER SINCE THEN Negative Action has been the guiding principle of Louisa's life. She goes to elaborate lengths to prove that she does not expect to get what she wants.

When she decides to go on a diet, for instance, she has all her clothes let out on the theory that a closetful of size 12s practically ensures her transformation into a size 8.

Not only that but she's convinced that she, personally, can affect the weather. She believes that by wearing a raincoat and carrying an umbrella she can change the odds in favor of a sunny day. And that by planning a picnic, or hanging the laundry outside to dry, she can bring an end to a drought. This can't be true. Can it?



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

15 Million New Jobs Needed over Next Decade

The American economy will have to provide up to 15 million new jobs during the 1980s to keep pace with growth in the workforce, a new study by the staff of the congressional Joint Economic Committee says.

The study, titled "Human Resources and Demographics: Characteristics of People and Policy," adds that of those seeking jobs about 10 million will be women. Fewer young people will be seeking work.

SEN. LLOYD Bentsen (D-Tex.), the committee's chairman, said that "the bottom line is a net increase of as many as 15 million workers competing for jobs during the decade, and we have to adopt policies that will boost productivity, and get this economy moving if we expect to accommodate them."

Other highlights of the study:

- Worker participation by men over 55 likely will continue to decline because of early retirement.
- Over 17 million additional workers in the prime-age category—25-44—are expected.
- The number of young people seeking jobs is expected to fall by about 2 million.
- A reduced fertility rate of about 1.9 births per woman is likely to lead to a stable population.
- The median age of Americans is expected to rise from 30 years in 1979 to 33 years in 1990 and to 36 years in 2000.

"Millions of Americans will enter their prime working years in the '80s, forming households at a rate of nearly 1.8 million a year," Bentsen observed. "This is 300,000 more each year than during the '70s, a decade in which the price of a new home rose by 117 percent while family income rose by only 87 percent.

"We clearly are going to have to take a close look at this country's housing policies if we expect to keep alive the dream of home ownership throughout the coming decade."

THE REPORT says that the civilian labor force in the 1980s could expand at as little as half the rate attained during the 1970s, leading to an older, more experienced workforce that could provide the groundwork for strong economic growth. In the last decade, the labor force expanded about 2.5 percent a year to stand at 104 million at the end of 1979. In the coming decade, labor force growth is expected to average about 1.25 to 1.5 percent a year with the total workforce expanding to 120 million.

"The abundance of prime-age workers during the 1980s could form the basis for substantial improvements in the nation's rate of economic growth although this will not diminish America's need to modernize its capital equipment," the report observes.

"The large numbers of working-age persons, at least through the turn of the century, will strengthen the country's ability to provide for its nonworking population as well."

The proportion of women in the labor force is expected to rise from the current 52 percent to 57-60 percent by 1990.

"The notable factor in the coming decades will be the maturing of the society," as baby-boom children age and "create a bulge in the middle-age layers" of the work force, the report suggests.

THE STAFF STUDY emphasizes that although an older, more productive work force provides the opportunity for strong economic growth, achieving that growth is far from certain.

"Economic improvements—reduced inflation, increased productivity, increased real earnings, and improved competition—will be especially vital to this huge segment of the population." The report warns that unless economic opportunities improve, "this age group will not be so tolerant of government policy which erodes the standard of living."

The JEC study notes that projections on labor force growth are precarious, as witnessed by predictions in the late 1960s that failed to forecast the magnitude of the increase in women and teenage workers. A number of factors could influence the current projections, the report adds, but the fundamental fact is that the labor force growth of the 1970s will spill over into the first half of this decade, followed by a substantial slowdown in the latter half.

Safety Council's Top Awards Cite Turner, 4 Others

Chicago—President J. C. Turner of the Operating Engineers was among five winners of the top labor safety awards presented by the Labor Division of the National Safety Council at the 68th annual National Safety Congress here.

Turner's citation for distinguished service to the cause of occupational safety cited his sponsorship of an annual three-day safety, accident prevention and health conference for IUOE local unions, his work for safety and health legislation and other union safety programs.

OTHER INDIVIDUALS receiving top safety awards were Charles H. Tupper, safety department director of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; E. F. Norman, safety chairman of Rubber Workers Local 186, Memphis, Tenn.; Robert D. Langtry, New York State Linemen's Safety Training Fund, and Murray L. Naquin, safety director of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 4-447, Baton Rouge, La.

Unions winning awards for their safety programs and activities were Food & Commercial Workers Local 328A, Providence, R.I.; UFCW Local 342, Jamaica, N.Y.; New York State Linemen's Safety Training Fund, East Syracuse; OCWA Local 4-447, Marrero, La.; Laborers Local 172-472 Safety, Training & Education Trust Fund, South Amboy, N.J.; and Steelworkers Local 6500, Sudbury, Ont.

NEW LABOR DIVISION officers, elected earlier, were installed at meetings on the eve of the safety congress.

They are Chairman Robert B. Ross, business manager of Operating Engineers Local 547, Detroit; Vice Chairman Herb Johnson, safety and health coordinator of Machinists Local 1650, Kansas City; and International Rep. George E. Smith of the IBEW, who is outgoing Labor Division chairman.

Joe M. Short, education and training director for the Laborers, is National Safety Council vice president for labor.



DISTINGUISHED SERVICE citation of the National Safety Council is presented to Operating Engineers President J. C. Turner, left, at the NSC's annual congress in Chicago. The presentation was made by Bernard Puchalski, NSC Labor Division awards chairman and president of Iron Workers' Chicago council.

IBEW Wins Election At Louisville Utility

Louisville, Ky. — The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been certified bargaining agent for some 2,800 employees of the Louisville Gas & Electric Co.

The victory over an unaffiliated company union culminated a long organizing drive by the electrical workers union.

Newly chartered IBEW Local 2100 has drawn up proposals for a first contract, and negotiations have started.

LG&E is a combination electric and gas company serving the Louisville area and the Fort Knox military reservation.

OSHA Proposes New Rule Covering 'Walk-Around' Pay

The Occupational Safety & Health Administration has proposed a revised "walk-around" rule that would require employers to fully compensate workers who participate in OSHA inspections.

The revised measure would replace a 1977 walk-around pay regulation that a federal appellate court ruled invalid four months ago on the ground that OSHA did not provide for a public comment period when the agency issued the rule.

AFTER REVIEWING the decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, OSHA vacated the old rule Oct. 31.

OSHA said the new regulation will be open for public comment until Dec. 29. It provides for employers to compensate one employee representative for each team of OSHA inspectors during the walk-around inspection and at the opening and closing conferences of the inspection.

On multiemployer worksites, such as those involving construction projects, a worker representative from each of the employers would be entitled to the walk-around benefits, the proposal states.

Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham observed that workers are often in the best position to know the hazards of their workplace.

"We need their input, as well as that of their employer," she said. "Without compensation, most employees cannot afford to accompany an OSHA inspector or even take time out to talk with our personnel during the walk-around tour of the workplace."

AFL-CIO Safety & Health Director George H. R. Taylor said the revised regulation will benefit both union and nonunion workers. Taylor commended Bingham for the action, pointing out that the court ruling, based on a technicality, did not deter the OSHA director from issuing an effective proposal.

IN PUBLISHING the new rule, OSHA said it did not agree with a Chamber of Commerce contention that walk-around compensation should not be required of employers. The Chamber argues that the time workers spend on inspections does not constitute "hours worked" within the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

OSHA also added a new section to the federal job safety regulations to enforce the laws prohibiting an employer from firing or otherwise discriminating against workers for exercising their rights by participating in walk-around inspections and filing complaints about job hazards.

Pay Committee Calls for End to Wage Guidelines

The Administration's pay advisory committee, which includes leaders of both labor and business, has recommended that the present program of voluntary wage guidelines "be allowed to lapse."

The 18-member panel said in a unanimous report that the two-year-old wage program "has lost its capacity to command effective support." It added:

"Inflation has been too high and enduring, and the regulations too complex and artificial. The guidelines do not deal with many of the factors which have been responsible for the current inflation, including food, housing, interest rates, energy, medical, and other costs."

THE GUIDELINES call for annual wage increases to be kept within a range of 7.5 to 9.5 percent. The pay standard is scheduled to expire on Dec. 31. President-elect Ronald Reagan said during the campaign that he did not favor any kind of voluntary or mandatory wage-price guidelines.

The committee, headed by former Labor Sec. John Dunlop, said the voluntary program of the Carter Administration "has done little to focus the imagination and creativity of business and labor on genuine problems of individual sectors. These sectoral and selective problems include: competitiveness, living standards, fringe benefits, productivity, training, and more creative approaches to bargaining."

Labor members of the panel include AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, Iron Workers President John Lyons, Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride, Food & Commercial Workers President William Wynn, UAW President Douglas Fraser, and Teamsters President Frank Fitzsimmons.

Representatives of business and the general public are also on the panel.

Rail Shopcraft Group Ceases Operations

The AFL-CIO Railway Employees' Dept., representing unions with members employed as rail shopcraft workers, has ceased operations.

Chartered in 1908, the department had lost three of its affiliates in recent years, and was down to three—the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Boilermakers & Blacksmiths, and Firemen & Oilers—at the time of its dissolution by the organization's executive board.

"The department simply cannot function with only three affiliates," said RED President Andrew Ripp, who also is an IBEW vice president.

Ripp said all employees of the department were returning to work in their own unions.

Labor Pushes For Curbs on Auto Imports

(Continued from Page 1)

mediate action is required to curb imports."

The resolution is intended to assure that an agreement restricting auto imports would not be considered a violation of antitrust laws, and U.S. Trade Representative Reubin Askew told the panel that the Carter Administration has no objections to Congress "clarifying" that point. But Askew said a decision as to whether to enter into negotiations would be left up to the Reagan Administration.

FRASER CITED statistics for the first 10 months of 1980 showing that Japanese vehicles accounted for 27 percent of U.S. sales, compared with 22 percent in the same period last year and 18 percent for 1978. He said imports of light trucks rose even more sharply, accounting for 20 percent of the sales this year, up from 13 percent in 1979 and only 8 percent in 1978.

Industrial Union Dept. President Howard D. Samuel, in a statement on behalf of the 30-union coalition, blamed the rise in auto imports for the loss of close to one million jobs—amounting to 29 percent of all auto and auto-related employment.

In the auto parts industry, he testified, total hours worked dropped more than 40 percent.

The House hearing also touched on other facets of auto industry problems, and the AFL-CIO testimony noted continuing union cooperation in efforts to improve productivity and quality goals. But productivity gains also require maintenance of high levels of production, Jager noted.

AS FOR trade adjustment, she said it has been helpful to workers employed directly in automobile production who have lost their jobs because of imports. But it cannot be considered a tradeoff for lost jobs, Jager insisted.

Further, she noted, adjustment aid does not extend to workers in supplier industries who are just as much the victims of imports. While the House has passed a bill by Subcommittee Chairman Vanik to extend the adjustment assistance program to industries indirectly affected, the legislation has been sidetracked by the Senate.

Lower Pay Floor Plan Denounced

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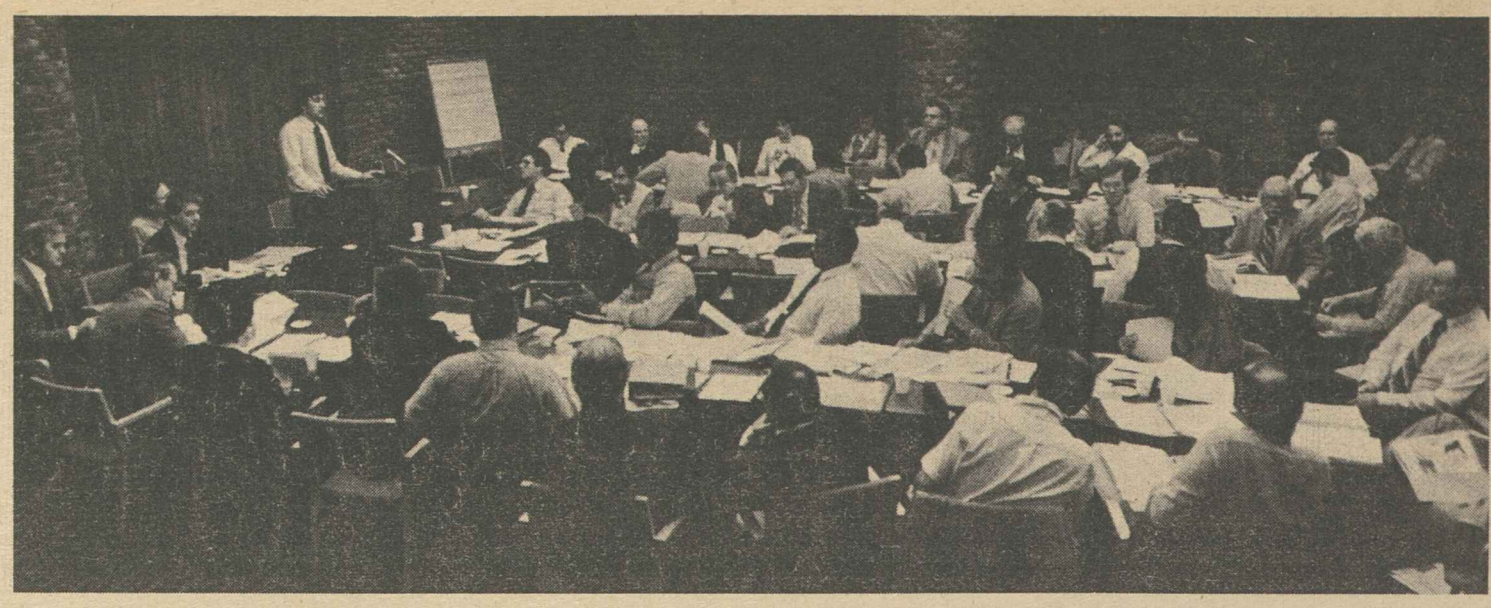
will be even cheaper tomorrow — or women?"

AS FOR the claim that teenagers have been priced out of the job market, Denison noted that inflation has so eroded the wage floor that this January, when the minimum rises to $3.35 an hour, its purchasing value will be about $1.29 in terms of 1967 dollars. Thus, "a subminimum wage of 75 percent" of the adult wage "would have an actual purchasing power of 97 cents."

In 1967, also, the minimum wage was actually higher than now in terms of buying power. It was $1.40 an hour.

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NATIONAL ORGANIZING conference brings together key staff from AFL-CIO affiliates to discuss labor's counter-attack against anti-union firms using tactics developed by "consultants" in union-busting. The conference was set up by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services and held at the Communications Workers headquarters.

Donahue Stresses Bargaining Role In Productivity, Job Quality Issues

The collective bargaining process provides a proven method for both increasing productivity and improving job satisfaction, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue told a conference on joint labor-management approaches to productivity and the quality of working life.

"Collective bargaining, while sometimes difficult and untidy, has proven itself to be workable and fair on the subjects of wages and working conditions, and consequently provides a logical mechanism for increasing involvement in other areas of decision-making," Donahue told the conference sponsored by the American Arbitration Association.

HE SUGGESTED that while management acknowledges the usefulness of collective bargaining in the determination of wages and conditions, workers are too often brushed aside when they seek to take part in decision-making that involves production, productivity or other areas of industrial life.

Such a traditional, inflexible approach to the issue of productivity overlooks the usefulness of workers in solving productivity problems, Donahue observed. "Human capital is the catalyst in increased productivity, but workers bring little enthusiasm to a job where they perceive they are lumped in with, or behind, the machinery in the eyes of management," he said.

Calling for a "full and frank appraisal" of the question of productivity, Donahue said it must be approached in more complex and creative ways than mere attempts to "get more out of the workers. . . . Little progress can be expected in increasing productivity if management's sole solution to the problem consists of lecturing the workers on the decline of the work ethic."

HE CALLED for development of a new definition of productivity and examination of the ways in which productivity and efficiency are measured so that they accurately reflect the worker and the workplace, not simply whatever is easiest to calculate.

The qualitative and the human elements in productivity must also be understood, Donahue told the conference, including consideration of such factors as the impact of technology, the effect of plant closings, the management of energy resources, international trade developments and the ideological biases of management.

National economic and financial policy must also be scrutinized, he said, particularly policies that attempt to fight inflation with unemployment or seek to debase skill levels.

Also, he insisted, "there ought to be a more honest examination of how the allocations of tax incentives, or the removal of so-called disincentives would be used by industry. There is a need to increase the total number of jobs in this country, but not to transfer them from Massachusetts to North Carolina, or indeed, to Hong Kong."

"Improving productivity and the quality of working life, requires the avoidance of ideological traps," Donahue said. He observed that the "balanced-budget mania ought to be analyzed carefully in terms of productivity if it leads to the development of a handicap of future productivity by slashing job training programs and reducing skill levels we hope to make more productive."

Another trap, Donahue suggested, is the "oft-expressed notion that productivity—particularly in government—can be improved by simply reducing the number of people doing the same amount of work. Every election in the last ten years has featured attacks on the bureaucracy with attendant debilitating effects on the morale of those workers who comprise it."

Donahue stressed that workers produce more when they have a sense of participation in decisions involving their work, when they feel what they do is relevant and that their work is appreciated.

He noted that unions can be the focal point for constructive participation in the effort to improve productivity and the quality of working life, but he said such efforts will fail if they are perceived by workers as a way of circumventing or weakening the legitimate functions of their unions, or keeping unions out altogether.

THE LABOR movement is interested in playing an active part in the effort to increase productivity and the quality of work life, Donahue said, but he stressed that participation must be on terms of equal partnership with management, preferably through collective bargaining.

"Labor shares with management a profound interest in increasing American productivity because we see it as the direct route to increasing the standard of living and the enjoyment of life of every American worker," Donahue concluded.

Congress Approves Budget With Allowance for Tax Cut

(Continued from Page 1)

In dispute was whether the Justice Dept. should or could be prohibited by Congress from filing or participating in a lawsuit requiring children to be bused beyond their nearest school to achieve desegregation.

Last July, the House tacked on to an appropriations bill an amendment barring the Justice Dept. from any such action. Little attention was paid to it because the House had taken the same action on the previous year's Justice Dept. appropriations bill. But the Senate that year refused to accept the rider and the House dropped the matter.

THIS TIME, however, the Senate approved similar language by a 42-38 vote, with 20 senators absent from the post-election session.

Two southern Republicans — Jesse Helms (N.C.) and Strom Thurmond (S.C.) —led the fight for restricting the Justice Dept. And Republican Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., of Connecticut was the floor leader against the rider.

Weicker argued that the Senate's action was an unconstitutional violation of the doctrine of separation of powers and said the Senate's action sent a signal that "in the United States civil rights are on the back burner."

VOTING FOR the restriction were 21 Democrats and 21 Republicans; opposed were 26 Democrats and 12 Republicans.

A veto of the entire bill, which includes appropriations for the State Dept., Justice Dept. and Commerce Dept., has been recommended to President Carter by Atty. Gen. Benjamin R. Civiletti.

During a visit to Capitol Hill, President-elect Reagan was asked by reporters whether he would sign a bill containing such a restriction. Reagan's response was that he would because "busing has been a failure," but he remains "heart-and-soul in favor of the things that have been done in the name of civil rights and desegregation."

In another legislative area, party divisions were muted as the House acted on revenue-sharing legislation.

THE CONTROVERSY here was whether Congress would continue no-strings payments to the states, or whether it would limit the program in the future to local governments as the House Government Operations Committee had proposed. Payments to the states were dropped for the current fiscal year to comply with budget ceilings.

The committee bill would have continued to provide $4.6 billion a year for local governments through fiscal year 1983 as an entitlement, and would have authorized a new program of up to $1 billion a year in standby countercyclical aid to both local and state governments that would be triggered by recession indicators.

Instead, the House dropped the countercyclical program and voted authorization for $2.3 billion in revenue-sharing to state governments in fiscal 1982 and fiscal 1983. But the money for the states would have to be appropriated in those years, while the payments to the localities would continue to be automatic.

THE HOUSE accepted without a record vote an amendment that supporters of state revenue-sharing expect to be rejected by the Senate. It would require a state accepting no-strings revenue-sharing funds to turn back an equivalent amount of federal categorical grants to the federal government.

Steep Price Surge Saps Wages

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Senate Votes Toxic Waste Cleanup Fund

The Senate approved a compromise "superfund" bill to finance a massive clean-up of chemical dumpsites and spills that spew poisons into the surrounding air, land or water.

While the AFL-CIO preferred the larger-scaled measure drawn up by the Senate Environment & Public Works Committee, the compromise is stronger in many respects that the version the House passed last September. And its passage, by a 78-9 vote, revived hopes that Congress can complete action on the legislation before adjournment.

SEN. JESSE HELMS (R-N.C.) had threatened to filibuster the original Senate committee version that had 23 co-sponsors. A compromise put together by Committee Chairman Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.) and Sen. Robert T. Stafford (R-Vt.), who will become chairman in the 97th Congress when the Republicans control the Senate, lessened industry opposition and cleared the way for a Senate vote.

As passed by the Senate, a $1.6 billion cleanup fund would be financed by a $1.38 billion special tax on the chemical industry plus a $220 million federal appropriation.

The fund would be used to go ahead with an immediate cleanup of toxic waste disposal sites and other forms of chemical contamination.

WHEREVER POSSIBLE, costs would be assessed on the company responsible for the contamination. But the cleanup would not be held off until liability was established.

The earlier Senate bill would have set up a $6 billion fund over six years and

(Continued on Page 2)



SONG AND DANCE can be a form of labor education, according to the AFL-CIO Dept. for Professional Employees, which recently staged two Washington, D.C., performances of a one-act musical, "Safety in Numbers," illustrating job health and safety issues. The musical can be booked for local performances. Shown at work are Actors' Equity members Don Marston, Louise Stubbs, Rori Gwynne and Steve Sterner. **(Story, Page 2.)**

Musicians Gain Repeal Of Anti-Labor Lea Act

Congress has repealed the anti-labor Lea Act, a 34-year-old law that was intended to help radio station owners avoid bargaining with union musicians over a wide range of job security and work protection issues.

The House had passed a repeal bill in October, just before the pre-election recess of Congress. The Senate has now approved it intact, thus clearing it for President Carter's signature.

Repeal of the Lea Act was a major legislative victory for the American Federation of Musicians, the union that was the original target of the employer-sought law.

When the Lea Act was adopted in 1946, it was touted as an "anti-racketeering' measure. It set criminal penalties for efforts to "compel" or "coerce" stations into maintaining studio orchestras, paying fees for the use of recorded music, or employing more people than actually "needed" for a job.

Although the criminal penalties have never been invoked, the law has had a chilling effect on negotiations, congressional committees have noted. Further, other laws not singling out unions involved in broadcasting now provide strong prohibitions against coercive practices. But the broad language of the law impairs bargaining for job protections that are fully legal in other industries.

SEN. JENNINGS Randolph (D-W. Va.), floor manager for the bill, told the Senate that repeal was overdue.

"The Lea Act denies musicians the same rights and privileges that other citizens have," he said. "It constrains musicians under criminal penalties from engaging in negotiations and activities in the broadcasting industry when such activities are enjoyed by every other craft as being legal and honorable."

The repeal effort had the AFL-CIO's support and the federation's Dept. for Professional Employees had made it a major legislative goal. But as Randolph noted, the most persistent lobbyist for the bill has been the president of the Charleston, W. Va., local of the Musicians, Ned Guthrie.

GUTHRIE, as chairman of the AFM's National Committee for Repeal of the Lea Act, "made it his daily duty to educate members of Congress as to what the Lea Act really is and what its repeal will mean to musicians," Randolph said.

(Continued on Page 2)

Congress Urged to Drop Unfair Tariff Exemptions

Multinational companies are the chief beneficiaries of a tariff exemption program intended to help developing nations and America's workers are the losers, union witnesses testified at Senate hearings.

AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald urged Congress to end as soon as possible the Generalized System of Preferences that was written into the 1974 Trade Act to give poorer nations an advantage over more developed countries in selling goods to U.S. markets.

OSWALD STRESSED that most of the "zero tariff" imports have come from nations that don't need tariff preferences to compete for business.

Last year, 70 percent of the duty-free imports were from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Korea, Mexico and Brazil, he pointed out.

"Thus, most of the money spent in tariff forgiveness is not spent to help poor countries develop a manufacturing capability. The poor countries continue to get poorer," he said, while the U.S. loses more than $500 million a year in "tariff forgiveness."

Industrial Union Dept. President Howard D. Samuel testified along similar lines in his role as co-chairman of LICIT, the Labor-Industry Coalition for International Trade.

SAMUEL, who was joined by the business co-chairman, Lawrence McQuade, a senior W. R. Grace & Co. executive, said that as a first step the nations that get the lion's share of tariff preferences should be phased out of the program, or "graduated."

Further, he said, the existing procedure for denying the tariff preferences to products competitive with U.S. industry should be improved. The criteria "should provide a stronger foundation for avoiding injury to domestic producers," he urged.

Oswald said the procedure for excluding "import-sensitive" goods is cumbersome and a burden to unions and industries. He noted that auto parts and buses are still eligible for tariff preference "despite the obvious fact that this industry is import sensitive."

(Continued on Page 7)

Real Earnings Continue Skid As CPI Jumps

By James M. Shevis

Inflation continued to rob workers of purchasing power as wages failed to keep up with the 1-percent surge in consumer prices for October.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics report on price changes for the month offers "little hope for a slowdown in the rate of inflation in the months ahead," AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald observed. He noted that housing costs were a major factor in last month's jump in the consumer price index and, while food and energy price increases were relatively moderate, "they will most likely climb more rapidly in the months ahead."

THUS, THE CHIEF culprits in the inflationary spiral continue to be housing, food and energy, Oswald pointed out, and "any anti-inflationary policy to be effective needs to address these problem areas directly."

The decline of six-tenths of 1 percent in real spendable earnings for October was the largest since May, and occurred despite a rise in average hourly earnings.

Real spendable earnings, or after-tax earnings expressed in constant dollars, amounted to $94.11 a week for an average urban worker with a non-working spouse and two children in October. The figure was 50 cents less than a month earlier and $4.99 less than a year ago. Over the year, buying power was down a full 6 percent.

BLS said the drop in real wages from September to October was caused by a decline of three-tenths of 1 percent in average hours worked combined with the rise in prices.

IN CURRENT DOLLARS, a factory worker's average weekly pay last month was $239.03. The $1.08 gain over the previous month was due mostly to a rise of seven-tenths of 1 percent in average hourly earnings.

The October rise in the government's consumer price index matched September's, and lifted the CPI 12.6 percent above its October 1979 level. But the reasons for last month's price surge were substantially different than those that led to the September increase.

About half of the October increase was due to a rise in the housing component of the index, as spiraling interest rates that began accelerating in late summer finally showed up in BLS's monthly price survey. Much of the September rise was caused

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Job Injuries Up 5 Percent; Rate Stays Unchanged

Job-related injuries and illnesses increased 5 percent in 1979 to 6.1 million, paralleling the rise in the number of workers and their hours worked, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

A BLS survey based on reports submitted during 1980 showed that one in every 11 workers in private industry was affected by an on-the-job injury or illness last year. This 1 to 11 ratio has remained unchanged since 1975.

PUT A DIFFERENT way, there were 9.5 injuries and occupational illnesses per 100 full-time workers in 1979, compared with 9.4 in 1978.

The number of job-related deaths in workplaces with 11 or more workers rose 360 last year, climbing from 4,590 in 1978 to 4,950 in 1979. But because of a 2.5 million expansion in the private sector workforce, BLS said the fatality rate of

(Continued on Page 3)



GRADUATION CEREMONIES were held at AFL-CIO headquarters for 20 members of the Coalition of Labor Union Women who participated in the Project Opportunity training program co-sponsored by CLUW and the Center for Women and Work of the National Institute for Work and Learning. The 18-month program trained women from 10 CLUW chapters to evaluate the educational and job skills needs of women workers, develop programs and resources to meet those needs and to train other women to conduct the evaluation programs in their own unions. From left are Kenneth Young, executive assistant to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland; Anna Padia of the Newspaper Guild, Seattle, representing the graduates; CLUW Executive Vice President Addie Wyatt, a vice president of the Food & Commercial Workers; and former Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz, chairman of the board of the national institute.

Musical Comedy Delivers Job Safety, Health Message

"Safety in Numbers," a fast-paced musical comedy designed to entertain and educate labor audiences on the subject of workplace health and safety, was presented at two demonstration performances here Nov. 19 and 20.

Performances of the 45-minute one-act musical were staged at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies and the Smithsonian Institution. They were sponsored by the Labor Institute for Human Enrichment of the AFL-CIO Dept. for Professional Employees with the support of the National Science Foundation.

THE TWO PILOT shows were meant to demonstrate the use of theater to educate workers on technical subjects and to encourage additional discussion and study, DPE Director Jack Golodner said. The project was also designed to increase the awareness by workers of the effects of technological change on job health and safety.

The performance at the studies center was followed by a discussion group led by DPE Assistant Director Dennis Chamot with Margaret Seminario, AFL-CIO industrial hygienist, and Dr. Jerry Chandler of the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.

Actors' Equity members Rori Gwynne, Don Marston, Steve Sterner and Louise Stubbs appeared in the play which was written by Broadway and television writer and producer Donald Driver.

The show is available for touring, Golodner said, and its flexible design makes it adaptable for performance in union halls, offices, plants, cafeterias, schools or other facilities.

ORGANIZATIONS interested in sponsoring a performance of "Safety in Numbers" can contact the Labor Institute for Human Enrichment for more information at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 or call 202-638-0320.

The institute is a non-profit foundation created by the Dept. for Professional Employees to increase communications between workers, artists, and scientists and to assist people seeking careers in the arts.

Senate Approves Fund for Cleanup Of Toxic Waste

(Continued from Page 1)

would have enabled individuals whose health or property has been damaged to seek restitution through the fund. The provision for individual claims was dropped from the bill to make the measure more palatable to chemical companies whose political action committees were among the biggest contributors to congressional candidates.

Sen. George J. Mitchell (D-Me.) protested that the Senate had judged "that property is more significant than human beings."

The bill, however, still includes Davis-Bacon prevailing wage protections on waste disposal operations.

THE HOUSE BILL would set up a $1.2 billion fund, of which 25 percent would come from tax monies, to enable the Environmental Protection Agency to clean up the 100 most dangerous leaking chemical dumps and to seek to recover costs from the companies responsible. But the House also passed at the same time a separate bill establishing industry funds to deal with oil as well as chemical spills in navigable waterways. The Senate bill does not deal with oil spills.

Existing law, backed by tough new regulations adopted last spring by EPA, gives the federal government the tools to monitor the safe disposal of hazardous wastes currently generated by industry. The superfund bill was intended as the follow-through measure to remedy, as far as possible, damage already done.

Election Aftermath

Bargaining a Vital Tool In Safeguarding Gains

San Francisco—Workers will turn to the bargaining table to protect their economic and social gains if conservatives in the new Administration and Congress attempt to undermine these gains, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue told a meeting of the American Arbitration Association here.

The impact the election will have on the collective bargaining process is still unknown, but the President-elect appears to have moderated some of his extreme anti-labor positions of the past, Donahue said at a luncheon marking "Arbitration Day."

DURING THE campaign, Reagan "purposely did not make labor an issue in the election, hence there was no referendum on unions, nor do I believe," Donahue said, "the Reagan Administration is planning any overt action such as punitive incomes policies or major legal moves that will directly affect negotiations."

But the election of any new president does have an indirect effect on collective bargaining, he observed. This includes the climate surrounding negotiations as well as the effects of actions taken by the new Administration and of reactions to legislative or administrative policies that directly affect working conditions.

Collective bargaining requires an atmosphere of mutual trust and respect, Donahue said, and "the lessons of history and practical labor-management relations should provide all the evidence necessary that rhetorical statements of politicians are irrelevant to the bargaining process."

HE SAID company negotiators who believe the election "is a mandate to be hard-nosed and vindictive" would be mistaken, and such a phenomenon would be short-lived.

The bargaining table will be the place workers turn to relieve inflationary pressures on their paychecks such as would be created by a complete deregulation of energy prices, Donahue said. He noted that workers would benefit little from the type of tax cut proposed by the incoming Administraiton, and unions would be likely to seek to improve real wages at the source through negotiations.

Any steps to weaken social security, reduce the cost-of-living formula, roll back Medicare coverage or cut back on supplemental programs for the elderly could also spur unions to take steps to aid their members and their retirees, Donahue observed.

IN THE SAME WAY, Donahue emphasized, any attempts by the new Administration to weaken occupational safety and health laws would spur matching efforts at the bargaining table to make certain the health and safety of union members is not endangered.

Collective bargaining also would be used to counteract any legislative or administrative moves to weaken unemployment insurance or workers' compensation, nullify prevailing wage laws, or undermine the validity of the Consumer Price Index, Donahue said.

"If the legislative protections of all workers are taken away or weakened," he said, "the fact that union members are able to hold on to their gains through organization may become more and more apparent to non-union workers. Instead of closing down the labor movement, a right-wing attack on the social programs we have long supported could create conditions whereby non-union workers need unions even more than they do today."

DONAHUE NOTED that the prospects for labor-management cooperation will be affected by the course the Administration takes, and he warned that a preoccupation by business with seeking a temporary advantage over labor will only hamper long-term stable and productive relations.

The labor movement is "always available for a 'limited partnership' with industry" in cooperative efforts to achieve a sounder economy and ensure more and better jobs for workers, but the choice of cooperation does not rest with the labor movement alone, Donahue said.

"WHETHER WE will be free to cooperate where we can on matters of mutual concern depends on whether we are preoccupied with fighting for our survival and for the economic well-being of our members, and we won't know the answer to that question until we see how, and if, the President-elect handles the extremists in his own party."

"If he gives them free rein and open encouragement for an all-out war, neutrals will be in great demand for the next four years because the atmosphere will be unpleasant and the number of issues to be resolved in bargaining unending," Donahue said.

This is unlikely, however, he observed, because "for a host of reasons, not all of them economic, President-elect Reagan is going to want stable labor-management relations."

The labor movement itself does not intend "to express political disagreement through the collective bargaining process," Donahue emphasized. "Our goal in negotiations," he said, "remains what it has always been: the economic welfare, security and dignity of our members."

Musicians Win Repeal Of Anti-Union Lea Act

(Continued from Page 1)

The late Rep. John M. Slack (D.-W.Va), from Guthrie's home district, was the original sponsor of the bill in the House while Randolph had an important assist from his fellow West Virginia senator, Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd, in getting the bill on the crowded Senate agenda.

Here, as in the House, the union's persistent campaign achieved a bipartisan consensus that the punitive law was unnecessary and undesirable. The result was that both the House and Senate passed the repeal measure by voice vote with no member of Congress speaking against the action.

Enforcement Lag Boon to Pay Chiselers

Federal wage-hour investigators tracked down $124 million in wage chiseling in fiscal year 1980, but this was well below the record $162 million detected the year before and the $129 million in 1978.

Assistant Labor Sec. Donald Elisburg of the Employment Standards Administration said the decline in detected violations can't be attributed to an "increase in virtue on the part of employers."

THE DROP-OFF can better be traced to the shift of investigators to a special six-month compliance study project, removing them from the normal activities of enforcing the Fair Labor Standards Act, Elisburg said.

Had the investigators been out in full force during the fiscal year, Elisburg suggested, the detected violations probably would have exceeded last year's $162 million record.

As it was, ESA got employers to agree to restore $79.6 million in wage underpayments to 471,228 workers for violations of the minimum wage, overtime, equal pay or age discrimination provisions of FLSA. In all, 607,651 workers were found to be shortchanged by the total of $124 million in wages during the fiscal year that ended Sept. 30.

MINIMUM WAGE and overtime pay underpayments accounted for the bulk of the violations, with 347,000 workers being chiseled out of $43.7 million due under the minimum wage provisions of the law and 276,000 workers shortchanged $67.2 million in overtime pay.

Nearly $12 million more was found due workers for employer violations of the Davis-Bacon Act, Service Contract Act, Walsh-Healey Act and related laws that set wage and hour standards for workers employed by federal contractors.

ESA also found $688,000 in wage chiseling under the Equal Pay Act and $370,000 for violations of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act.

THE LABOR Dept. said the main reason for the $44 million gap between the $124 million in discovered violations and $79.6 million that employers agreed to restore is that the government considers certain cases unsuitable for litigation.

Under those conditions, a worker can initiate a private suit against the employer to recover lost wages.

High Death Toll for Fire Fighters Denounced by Union as 'Disgrace'

Fire fighting continues as the nation's most hazardous occupation with a job-related accidental death rate of 68 per 100,000 workers in 1979, the Fire Fighters' union reported.

Data collected by the IAFF from 930 fire departments across the country showed that 70 fire fighters died in the line of duty last year and 77 others died from occupational diseases. The IAFF's annual survey also showed that 686 fire fighters were forced to retire because of job-connected injuries or illnesses and 45,070 suffered on-the-job injuries in 1979.

THE IAFF noted that the death rate of 68 per 100,000 in fire fighting compares with 56 per 100,000 in mining—the most hazardous occupation in the private sector—and 35 per 100,000 in the police service.

Over the past decade, the IAFF said that on an annual basis fire fighters have averaged 80 accidental line-of-duty deaths, 75 deaths due to occupational illness and 49,000 injuries.

IAFF President John A. Gannon said in releasing the study at a Washington press conference—his first since taking office Sept. 20—that the average fire fighter can expect to be injured in the performance of duty once every six months.

"THIS ANNUAL toll of death and injury to fire fighters is a national disgrace," he declared. "Fire fighters know that facing hazards is a part of the job, but they—and the IAFF— also know that much can be done to reduce the tragic toll of deaths, injuries and occupational disease-induced disability."

Gannon pointed out that the fire fighters union has for years been pressing for stepped up research into the causes and prevention of occupational death, injury and disease, as well as for improving the productive gear that fire fighters wear.

"These latest figures can only spur us on to even greater efforts," he said.

THE IAFF FINDINGS showed that fire fighters deaths resulting from occupational diseases increased from 61 in 1978 to 77 in 1979, with heart disease the leading cause. Last year, injuries averaged 44.2 per 100 fire fighters 338 fire fighters were forced to retire or change jobs because of injuries, and 348 others had to retire or leave the fire service because of occupational disease.

Gannon traced part of the problem to inadequate manning by fire departments, which he said increases the threat of death and injury to fire fighters and residents of the community as well.

He noted that many municipalities, because of budgetary cuts, are staffing their fire companies below the levels recommended by the National Fire Prevention Association.

THIS PROBLEM was encountered in the MGM Grand Hotel fire in Las Vegas which claimed more than 80 lives, Gannon said. Rather than having seven crew members per fire company, Clark County, which encompasses Las Vegas, had only three.

Gannon said the death toll in the hotel could have been worse had not the alarm come in during a shift change when there were additional fire fighters at the stations. He said much assistance was also provided by construction workers—largely Iron Workers—from a nearby worksite who helped fire fighters man hoses and aid in rescue efforts.

Even so, Gannon observed, the death toll could have been lower if there had been a full complement of fire fighters regularly assigned to the Las Vegas fire companies.

Richard M. Duffy, IAFF safety and health coordinator, who participated in an investigation of the hotel fire, said undermanning of the fire companies "most definitely added to the death toll."

BECAUSE OF the undermanning, Duffy said, the responding crews were unable to provide enough fire fighters to battle the fire and focus on rescue efforts at the same time.

Gannon reported that about one dozen fire fighters were injured in the Las Vegas fire and several were hospitalized because of smoke inhalation and broken bones.

At the news conference, Gannon also reported on the IAFF's financial situation stating that the union would cut back on non-essential programs in an effort to resolve an estimated $800,000 deficit.

The combination of higher per capita payments approved by the IAFF convention in August and the reduction of some programs should bring the union finances into balance within two years, Gannon said.

'Counter-Organizing' Draws Top Dollar

Union-busting is a growth industry and someone with a proven record of breaking up organizing drives can command top dollar, according to a display advertisement in the Wall Street Journal.

"One of America's most successful labor consulting firms is searching for additional result-oriented professional counter-organizing consultants," the advertisement proclaims.

The job doesn't carry any fringe benefits, but it's not necessary to relocate and the pay isn't bad. The unnamed firm, identified only by a box number, says it will pay from $75,000 to more than $100,000 for the right "independent contractor."

But for that money, it expects an experienced and successful union-buster. The ad lists only one qualification for the job: "high win rate required in 50-100 elections or more."

Job Injuries Up 5 Percent But Rate Holds Unchanged

(Continued from Page 1)

0.86 per 10,000 workers last year was "essentially unchanged" from the 0.82 rate the year before.

There was a significant increase in workdays lost because of injuries during the year 67.7 days per 100 full-time workers against 63.5 in 1978. The increased severity of injuries was reflected in all eight private industry divisions—led by mining with 150.5 lost days per 100 workers.

OTHER JOB sectors with a high rate of lost days were construction, 120.5; transportation and public utilities, 107; manufacturing, 90.2, and agriculture, forestry and fishing, 83.7.

Over all, the number of the lost workday injuries rose from 2.44 million in 1978 to 2.7 million last year, BLS said. Injuries that did not involve lost worktime increased from 3.21 million in 1978 to 3.25 million in 1979.

For work-related fatalities, the largest number of deaths occurred in manufacturing, although the 1,100 reported in 1979 was 70 less than in 1978. Still, manufacturing, which employs 33 percent of the private sector workforce, accounted for 22 percent of the fatality cases.

BUT MINING, construction, and transportation and public utilities remained the most hazardous occupations in the private sector, BLS noted.

The mining industry, which employs about 1 percent of the workforce, accounted for 10 percent of the job-related deaths last year. Construction, with 5 percent of the private sector employees, accounted for 19 percent of the fatalities, as did the transportation and public utilities sector, which has 8 percent of the employees.

Other key findings of the survey:

- Car and truck accidents were involved in 28 percent of the job-related deaths.
- Falls by construction workers accounted for more than half the deaths recorded in that industry, while contact with electrical current accounted for 30 percent.
- More than 60 percent of the deaths caused by fires occurred in manufacturing.

The BLS survey showed that 148,900 new cases of occupational illness were reported during the year, about 4 percent more than in 1978. Skin diseases and disorders accounted for most of the increase.

BLS NOTED that the recording of occupational illnesses continues to pose a problem for statisticians because of the difficulty of tracing illnesses to work-related causes.

Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham said in reviewing the BLS survey that it was an encouraging development that employers are putting a greater emphasis on occupational health without cutting back on safety.

But the head of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration also noted that "the absence of any significant statistical improvements in the BLS injury data is directly related to the fact that employers collectively continue to expend too much effort in opposing regulation as a basic strategy, instead of getting on with the serious business of improving safety and health conditions."

Earnings Show 8.1 Percent Rise From '78 to '79

The average annual pay of workers covered by unemployment insurance programs in 1979 was $13,137, an 8.1 percent increase over 1978, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Average annual pay varied considerably by state, BLS said. The average pay was highest in Alaska, $20,973, and the District of Columbia, $17,055, where pay figures were 59.6 and 29.8 percent, respectively, above the national average.

THE AVERAGE annual pay figures were computed by dividing total annual payrolls of employers by average monthly employment.

Mississippi, at $10,410, and South Dakota, at $10,176, had the lowest average pay among the states. Differences in average annual pay among states are influenced by the industrial and occupational mix of their respective economies, as well as differences in basic pay levels of workers, BLS noted.

Wyoming and Louisiana showed the highest rates of increase over 1978 levels, at 11.5 and 10.1 percent, respectively. The average pay in these states reflected the high wages and rising employment in energy exploration, production, and related industries, BLS said.

The data showed that 20 states were close to the national annual average, while seven were slightly above and 19 slightly below.

Among the 271 metropolitan areas covered by the survey, Anchorage, Alaska, and Flint, Mich., had the highest average annual pay at $20,963 and $17,775, respectively, and were 59.6 and 35.3 percent, respectively, above the national average.

From 1978 to 1979, the largest average annual pay increases were in Atlantic City, N.J. (16.4 percent), and Kenosha, Wis. (13.9 percent).

State Employees In Oregon Vote SEIU Affiliation

Portland, Ore.—The 15,000-member Oregon State Employees Association voted overwhelmingly at its annual convention here to affiliate with the Service Employees.

"Our membership has felt for the past few years that they wanted to be part of the mainstream of the labor movement," OSEA President Deb Bolton said. "Becoming part of the Service Employees and the AFL-CIO is a major step."

The association will be chartered as SEIU Local 503, retroactive to Nov. 1. Its jurisdiction covers over 20,000 state workers as well as some 4,000 city, county, and school workers throughout Oregon.

Welcoming OSEA's members into the union Service Employees' President John J. Sweeney said: "We want to put an end to having public employees called 'public servants'—second-class citizens—whether they be municipal workers, state employees, or federal workers."



FIRE FIGHTERS encounter the highest risk of job-connected deaths, injuries and illnesses of any occupation in the country, IAFF President John A. Gannon, center, said in disclosing the union's annual jobs hazards survey.

The Impact on Bargaining

UNLIKE SOME of the prophets of doom, I believe that we lost an election, not our last appeal for a stay of execution.

Any company negotiator who believes that the election is a mandate for him to be hard-nosed and vindictive would be as wrong as any union negotiator who did likewise in response to the election of Jimmy Carter.

But the economic actions of the new Administration could have a direct effect on bargaining. For example, sudden, complete deregulation of energy prices will create an inflationary pressure on the paychecks of workers—and the collective bargaining table is the only place they have to turn to relieve it.

Pensions are another possible area of serious concern. Any steps to weaken social security, reduce the cost-of-living formula, or roll back Medicare coverage will spur unions to take steps to aid their members and their retirees.

Obviously, any weakening of the administration of OSHA would be matched by efforts at the bargaining table to make certain that workers' health and safety are not endangered.

A HOST OF ISSUES that have been absent from collective bargaining for a number of years—or, at best, played a lesser role in negotiations—could find themselves once again at the forefront as we shift our efforts to protect ourselves from the federal legislative front to the collective bargaining front.

If the legislative protections of all workers are taken away or weakened, the fact that union members are able to hold on to their gains through organization may become more and more apparent to non-union workers. Instead of closing down the labor movement, a right-wing attack on the social programs we have long supported could create conditions whereby non-union workers need unions even more than they do today.

Prospects for that elusive goal of labor-management cooperation will be affected by whatever course the Administration takes.

It is important for business to remember that a preoccupation with seeking a temporary advantage over labor will hamper long-term stable and productive relationships. Nothing is "forever." The collective bargaining process provides the best—and only available—method of achieving honest labor-management cooperation.

WHETHER WE WILL be free to cooperate where we can on matters of mutual concern depends on whether we are preoccupied with fighting for our survival and for the economic well-being of our members.

We won't know the answer to that question until we see how the President-elect handles the extremists in his own party. If he gives them free rein, the atmosphere will be unpleasant and the number of issues to be resolved in bargaining unending.

I don't think that is going to happen. For a host of reasons—not all of them economic—President-elect Reagan is going to want stable labor-management relations. We surely will disagree on how and where the government financing for a program of reindustrialization is going to be found, but I don't think they have figured out how to build and operate plants without workers.

And when there is a need for workers, there is a need for unions.

—AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue at Arbitration Day luncheon, San Francisco, Nov. 18, 1980.

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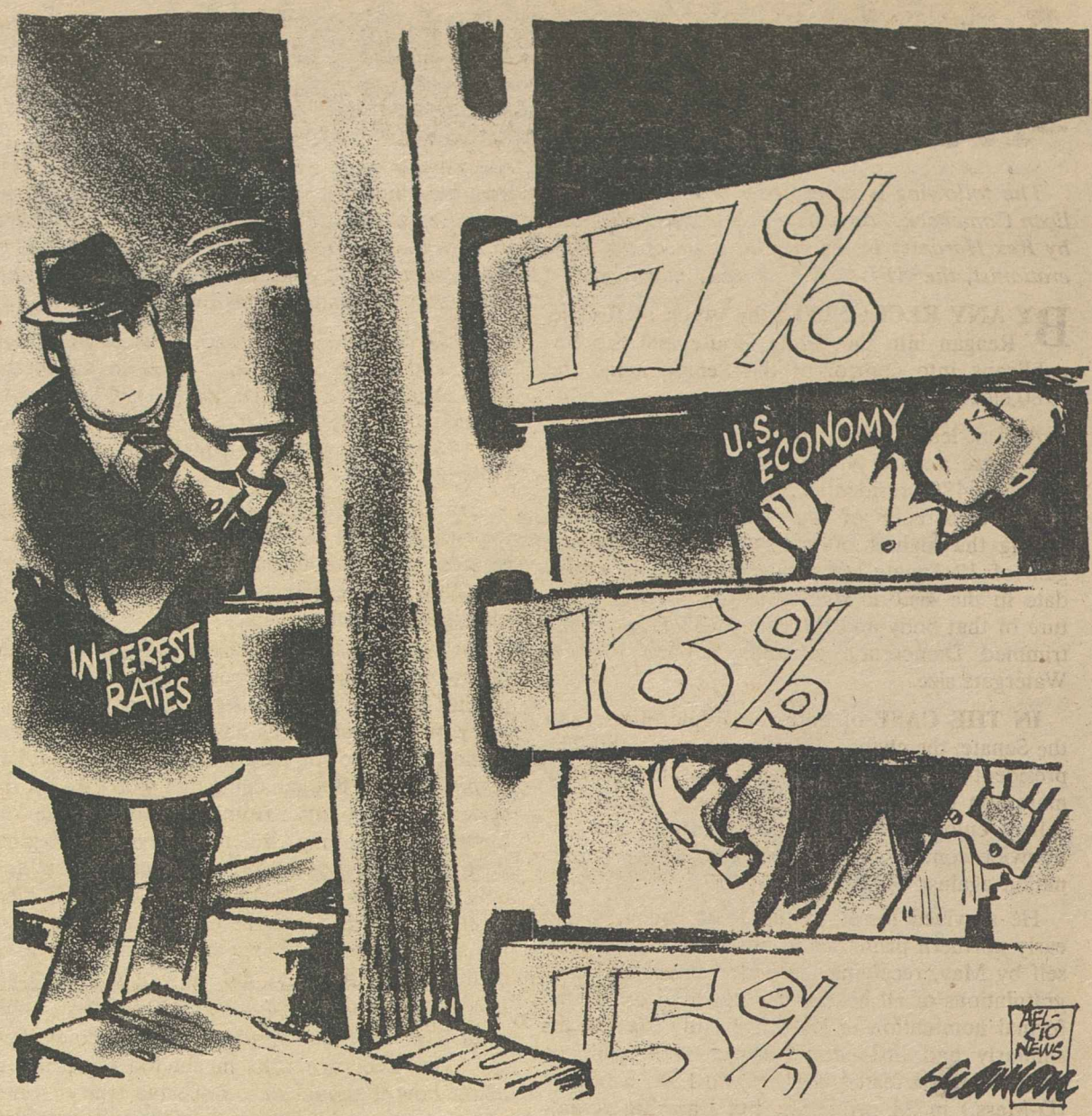
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Closing In



Overlooked in Aid Programs

Needy Asian-Americans Hurt By Distorted Image of Success

By Gus Tyler

THE GREAT SUCCESS story of our times is the tale of high educational and economic attainments by the people of Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino origin living in the United States. The word is out that these "minorities" are not only doing better than other minorities, such as blacks and Hispanics, but that, in many instances, they are doing better than the "white majority."

This impression of Asian-Americans as super-achievers is not without factual support. In 1970, says a recent report of the U.S. Commission of Civil Rights, "13.5 percent of majority males in the United States had at least four years of college, but 19 percent of Japanese-American males, 25 percent of Chinese-American males, and 15 percent of Filipino-American males had a college education."

THE SAME STORY holds for Asian-American females, with 27 percent of Filipino-American females getting college degrees—the highest proportion of any group, male or female, minority or majority.

The high educational attainments of the Asian-Americans are matched by their employment in some of the choice professions, where they are present in greater proportions than the white majority.

"This difference is pronounced in the case of Chinese-American males and Filipino females," says the report, "who are in professional and technical positions at a rate more than double that of the majority population."

From these facts emerges the image of the Asian-Americans as people who have "made it." But, says the Commission on Civil Rights, "the stereotype—like most simple conclusions—is misleading."

WHILE MANY complete college, many never get beyond the fifth grade, leaving them as technical illiterates. Thus, while 4.8 percent of the "majority" end up in this unfortunate category, almost 10 percent of the Chinese males and 16 percent of the Filipino males lack basic education.

The same pattern is repeated in employment. While a high percentage is employed in the professions, a disproportionately high percentage is employed in the worst jobs in the country. In the four lowest-paying occupations in the land, where about 17 percent of "majority" males is employed, 20 percent of Japanese males, 28 percent of Chinese males, and almost 40 percent of Filipino males are employed.

WHAT EMERGES from these findings is an Asian-American community that is polarized, with too many at the top, too many at the bottom and too few in between.

The object of the report is to dispel the illusion of "success" among the Asian-Americans who, it is argued, are overlooked in all kinds of government programs for the disadvantaged and deprived because it is simply assumed that if you are an Asiatic you are an "affluent."

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'In Translation, It's More for the Rich...'

The chief goal of economic policy today seems to be a balanced federal budget, if one were to believe the newspaper headlines and the TV commentators. They are responding to the well-orchestrated campaign of right-wing economists shouting anti-inflation slogans, and they are ignoring the plight of the jobless and the destitute in our society.

They speak of incentives for profits, for savings, and for capital gains. In translation, that means more for the rich, and less for the poor and unemployed. . . .

Federal deficits are the result of today's recession—not the cause of today's inflation. The federal deficit does not explain the 22 percent increase in energy costs, or the 11 percent rise in medical costs, or the 10 percent jump in food costs.

Inflation must be dealt with in terms of specifics that bring about the inflationary push. It is just plain wrong to make federal programs the scapegoat.

—From remarks by AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald at a Cornell University seminar in Ithaca, N.Y., Nov. 18, 1980.

The 1980 'Mandate'

Americans Voted for Change –Not for Ideological Labels

The following is excerpted from "The Republican Comeback," an article on the 1980 elections by Rex Hardesty in the current issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine.

BY ANY RECKONING, the sweep of Ronald Reagan into the White House and the Republicans into control of the Senate made the 1980 elections a clear vote for change.

And at least in races for federal office, the results were a party victory, a clear GOP sweep. Reagan's 489 presidential electoral votes—despite only 51 percent of the popular vote—ranks among the highest of victory margins. The net gain of 12 Senate seats entered 1980 as a new date in the historic studies of the "cyclical" nature of that body and the gain of 33 House seats trimmed Democratic advantages back to pre-Watergate size.

IN THE CASE of both the White House and the Senate, the change didn't come overnight. The presidential selection in America is an expensive marathon of 36 primaries in which Reagan excelled, enjoying high name recognition and nationwide contacts off his near-miss for the nomination against Gerald Ford in 1976.

He survived losses in the Iowa caucuses and early northern primaries to have the field to himself by May, receiving the endorsement and congratulations of all his party rivals long before the formal nomination in Detroit in July. Democrats similarly had little doubt about their nominee after Carter defeated Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) in 24 primaries, but lingering resentment and a floor fight over issues left nowhere near the unity and November determination Reagan enjoyed in Detroit.

Also dating back as far as the nominating process was a marathon advertising program by the Republican Party and a bevy of "independent" political action committees (PACs) that repeated there was something wrong with the economy and spirit of America, at home and abroad, which new leadership could change.

THAT TELEVISION advertising effort dovetailed with an even longer process of "softening up" of American attitudes through corporate ads, most prominently by Mobil Oil, Amway and Union Carbide, which identified that "something wrong" as the federal government. A recession, a lingering 7.5 percent unemployment rate and a 12.6 percent annual inflation rate served to underpin the campaign and help get America's attention. Like most political rhetoric, it had a factual basis, but a thick veneer of distortion, including the image of the federal printing press turning out money to pay budget deficits created by "liberals."

A similar "softening-up" job was necessary on Democratic senators, and it, too, started as much as a year before the election.

In contrast to the GOP sweep of federal offices, other elections show no such clear patterns. Neither the races for state office nor state tax-cut measures so central to conservative plans yielded to a sweep. And it is hard to find proof that Americans went to the polls in 1980 to vote for "this conservative" against "that liberal."

IF GERALD FORD had been re-elected in 1976 and the economy had been in about the same shape, he could have lost in 1980 to a vote for change just as Carter did. And in that scenario, the 1980 results would be widely interpreted as a "liberal" tide.

Exactly what the mandate of 1980 is, of course, depends on what the winners say it is. In addition to those with a claim on the President-elect's ear, the 1980 election results meant different things to many other people:

● For political technicians, the election meant further development of complicated systems of polling data fed to computers not just for tracking voter preferences, which has been done for a generation, but also for shaping issues and candidate responses. The Reagan campaign didn't invent the system; Carter's entire Administration was marked by continual polling. But regardless of who does it, it smacks of a calloused expediency that adds a new dimension to "manipulation" of the electorate. It's hard to imagine Lyndon Johnson trusting a poll-based computer analysis more than his own instincts, but if he did, he would have never tried for passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

● For the Democratic National Committee, the 1980 election results meant too much advice about how it should have done the type of fund-raising, nuts-and-bolts registration and candidate recruiting job which Bill Brock and the Republican National Committee did so effectively. But no national committee of the party holding the White House can avoid being oriented to the presidential election. And as a minority party, the Republicans have the job of stirring up interest among the faithful to assemble a national majority. Democrats don't have to assemble majorities; they have to keep them from disassembling as happened in 1968 and 1972—and most notably in 1980.

● For labor, the 1980 campaign marked high points in the efficiency of its computer-aided registration and get-out-the-vote drives, and Carter-Mondale got at least 58 percent of the union vote, some 17 percent higher than the national average. Thus labor had every indication it should continue to do the job the way it always has, only better, in 1982 and beyond.

● To the Judiciary Branch of government, the elections may mean conservatives at the top for a long time to come. The Supreme Court already has a majority of five appointed by Republican presidents, and five current justices are over age 70. At lower levels, the opposite may be true; for a remarkable record of giving previously unrepresented groups—blacks, women, etc.—a chance at the federal judiciary was among the notable achievements of the Carter years.

Coping with the Economy

Consumer Education Project Geared to Needs of Workers

THE RESEARCH and expertise of the nation's largest consumer-advocacy organization will soon be at the service of local labor organizations for an education effort aimed at the special needs of working families.

AFL-CIO Community Services Director Walter G. Davis said data developed by the Consumer Federation of America and its research and education arm, the Paul H. Douglas Center, will provide a solid foundation for shaping an updated local union effort to help workers cope with the ravages of inflation and the "devastating human catastrophes" of plant closings and layoffs.

While the program will focus on union families, it will expand into the entire community through the local central labor bodies and their affiliated unions, Davis said.

Appearing with Davis on Labor News Conference, the AFL-CIO weekly radio interview, was CFA Executive Director Stephen Brobeck, who said that application of methods and techniques developed for the project could save workers "as much as 20 percent of their income" when they are translated into "smart spending habits."

Brobeck rejected the idea that lower-income families don't buy as wisely as more affluent families. He pointed out that lower-income families are much harder hit by fraud and deception in the marketplace because they have "less discretionary income.

Brobeck said the joint program, the first of its kind, will help workers understand and use ten basic rules that are the product of a decade of intensive consumer education and research.

Davis and Brobeck agreed that the project, which will include workshops and seminars around the country, would be particularly helpful to unemployed workers and said a special effort will be made to bring them into the sessions.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

FOR MORE THAN a decade, the notion of a subminimum wage for teenagers has been a favorite topic of conservatives and Capitol Hill business lobbyists.

Now, this form of "legal pay discrimination," as a Labor Dept. economist calls it, has a chance of becoming the law of the land when the Reagan Administration and the 97th Congress take over in January.

Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), the heir-apparent to the chairmanship of the Senate Labor Committee, is giving top priority to his proposal to permit employers to pay teenage workers 75 percent of the hourly wage floor of adult workers.

IN 1977, a bill to set the youth wage floor at 85 percent of the standard minimum was defeated by only one vote in the House. A similar proposal lost by five votes in the Senate.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other business lobbyists have sought to win wider support for a two-tier wage by offering it as a remedy for the nation's high teenage unemployment, which is especially virulent among black and other minority youths. Calling it a "youth opportunity wage," they argue that employers would be more willing to hire inexperienced teenagers if they didn't have to pay the standard minimum wage.

Hatch made the dire prediction that when the minimum wage goes up from the current $3.10 an hour to $3.35 an hour on Jan. 1, "thousands, no, hundreds of thousands of kids will lose their jobs because businesses just aren't going to pay that much for young people who are only worth $2.50 an hour."

THE CONSERVATIVE rhetoric, however, is contradicted by the facts. Most economists believe that a subminimum wage would have only a marginal impact on youth unemployment, now at 18.4 percent.

Moreover, the bulk of the subminimum jobs would go, analysts say, not to the inner city youths who most need them, but to middle-class, suburban youngsters. Jobs available to teenagers have been shifting steadily to the suburbs.

Further, those teenagers hired because of their cheaper labor would cause displacement of older workers, including heads of households and minority workers.

Clara Schloss, research consultant on the minimum wage for the AFL-CIO, said a subminimum would be the beginning of "the end of the Fair Labor Standards Act" of 1938, which first set minimum wages and a 40-hour workweek for American workers. "As soon as you start punching holes in it, you don't have a floor," Schloss points out. "If you single out teenagers, who is next—black teenagers or women? You're just pitting one group of workers against another."

Population trends also weaken any rationale for a reduced minimum wage for young people. The number of youths entering the labor market during the next decade is expected to decrease by over 4 million in contrast with an increase of nearly 3 million over the past decade.

WHILE EMPLOYERS and their stalwarts in Congress complain about a rising and inflationary minimum wage, the minimum wage in terms of actual buying power has been declining. In 1967, the floor was $1.40. The present $3.10 minimum is worth only $1.31 in real, or 1967, dollars.

Instead of undermining minimum wage legislation, Congress should set a floor that reflects past and future cost of living increases. It also should extend coverage to many of the 3.9 million workers who are employed legally at less than the minimum. In addition, the legislators might concern themselves with the hundreds of thousands of workers being illegally paid less than the minimum.



A UNIQUE PROJECT will link the comprehensive research of the Consumer Federation of America and the local labor community in consumer education aimed at the special needs of working families, AFL-CIO Community Services Director Walter G. Davis, second from right, and CFA Executive Director Stephen Brobeck, second from left, reported on Labor News Conference. They were questioned by Alan Adams, left, of Employment Relations Report and Ben Rathbun of the Daily Labor Report. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

How to Buy

Auto, Appliance Dealers Offer Outlets to Resolve Complaints

By Esther Margolius

AFTER HIS THIRD visit to the dealer, Bert Zipher of New York became incensed that his new $8,000 car was not functioning properly. He demanded that the dealer take the car back and that he be given another in return. The dealer countered that there was nothing mechanically wrong with the car and that such an exchange was impossible. Threats, insults and talk of lawsuits hurtled back and forth as the blood pressure of both men climbed. Where can Bert or any consumer turn in the event of such an impasse?

The National Automobile Dealers Association (NADA) has developed an outlet for this and other consumer complaints. In a program called AutoCAP (Automotive Consumer Action Program), third party mediation is available in an effort to resolve disputes between consumers and auto dealers. The AutoCAP panel is composed of a like number of consumers and dealers who hear both sides of the argument and propose a solution.

THEIR DECISION is not legally binding, but the peer pressure brought to bear on a wayward member of the NADA can be effective. After all, public confidence in a car dealership, and for that matter any business, is good business.

There are 20 such AutoCAPS located throughout the United States. To find the closest one contact the National Automobile Dealers Association, 8400 W. Park Drive, McLean, Va. 22101. The phone number is 703-821-7070. The local Chamber of Commerce or Better Business Bureau may also be able to refer consumers to an automobile dealers association that sponsors AutoCAP.

Automobile complaints outpace all other consumer-related difficulties, but consumers encounter trouble with many businesses. There are a number of options available if trouble is encountered with any product or service.

If the problem involves a local retailer or merchant, the store manager or, in larger stores, the complaint-handling department should be notified.

IF THE RESPONSE received is unsatisfactory, a letter describing the problem should be sent up the chain of command, to the president of the corporation if necessary. If there is still a lack of action, other alternatives should be explored.

Many community papers and TV stations have consumer affairs "hot lines" that aid and advise consumers who feel they have been cheated. Media attention and the threat of public exposure can do wonders when it comes to changing the "attitude" of uncooperative businessmen.

OFFICIALS in many states are taking greater interest in the plight of consumers. Depending on the state, the district attorney or state attorney's office may have jurisdiction over consumer-related cases and handle consumer complaints. Some states have separate departments of consumer affairs. If they cannot offer direct help, they will be able to refer complaints to the proper agency.

The federal level now has agencies that oversee the conduct of specific industries and activities. The old U.S. Office of Consumer Affairs' Consumer Complaint Division is now the Federal Complaint Coordinating Center. The FCCC has been set up to coordinate complaint handling at the local, state, and federal levels. The OCA used to function as a referral service, but consumers are now advised to use the new Consumer's Resource Handbook.

Also, the Federal Information Center in each state can provide advice on the proper federal agency to consult.

THE CONSUMER'S Resource Handbook, published by the White House Office of the Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs, is a valuable aid to consumers wishing to find the proper channels for action. It lists federal agencies and explains their functions and jurisdictions. Included is the address of the agency and the office to contact. Subjects of interest include advertising, car repair, banking, real estate, workers' compensation and many more.

The handbook also lists state offices a consumer may contact to solve a problem. Single copies of the handbook are available by writing to the Consumer Information Center, Dept. 635H, Pueblo, Colo. 81009.

In some cases, legal action may be the only recourse left to consumers. Relatively minor claims may be argued in small claims court, but more expensive consumer suits require legal counsel, which can amount to substantial fees.

Good criteria for selecting a new car are dependability, quality, economy, durability, safety and resale value. Consumers Union compiles a frequency-of-repair record based on members' experience with foreign and domestic cars.



LABOR SONGS sung by Joe Uehlein helped him win first prize at the country music and bluegrass festival held recently in Belmont, Miss. Uehlein, a special representative for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., is assigned to IUD's organizing program in the Tupelo, Miss., area. He has appeared frequently at union conventions and rallies, was invited by President Carter to perform at the White House, and has recorded an album of union and work songs.

Negative Impact Cited

House Study Shows Conglomerate Gains

ECONOMIC CONCENTRATION is increasing in the United States, a House subcommittee on antitrust and trade restraint warns in a recent study.

"Large businesses account for an increasing share of the nation's productive capacity, while the relative position of small business continues to erode," the report says in its findings.

Conglomerate mergers have contributed to the increase in economic concentration, the report adds. Since becoming popular in the 1960s, conglomerate mergers have far outnumbered horizontal and vertical mergers for a number of reasons.

FROM TESTIMONY received during its hearings, the subcommittee found that conglomerate corporations do not operate their subsidiaries more efficiently than the management they replaced. Also, it found that the rates of job creation, productivity, and innovation tend to slow after independent companies are absorbed into large conglomerates.

In addition, Subcommittee Chairman Berkley W. Bedell (D-Iowa) points out that the activities of large conglomerate operations, especially in the areas of acquisition and divestitures, frequently have substantial impact upon smaller businesses and the communities in which they are located.

The subcommittee found, in its case studies and in discussions with sociologists who testified, that when a conglomerate acquires control of a mature local company, there can be adverse impacts on the community.

"THE MANAGEMENT philosophy of conglomerates frequently does not lend itself to the effective management of local subsidiaries," the panel noted. Banks and other financial institutions profit directly and indirectly from merger activity, however, the panel noted. "They profit from the loans that often are necessary for the merger transaction, as well as acquiring added business from the surviving corporation."

One example of how a conglomerate merger can have a negative effect on the relationship between a community and its major local business involved the takeover of Draper Looms, the principal employer in the town of Hopedale, Mass.

THE COMPANY employed 2,400 of the town's 4,000 residents, owned 45 percent of its real estate, and directly contributed 30 percent of its property taxes. After North American Rockwell (now known as Rockwell International) acquired the firm in 1967, the company-town relationship severely eroded, Bernard Stock, Hopedale's town administrator, told the congressional unit.

"Rockwell International made a decision to close Draper's main office, which housed its executives, and take the vice president and staff to Pittsburgh," Stock said. "We no longer had someone in the town of Hopedale that could make a decision on company-town related problems.

"We began dealing with lawyers from Pittsburgh and top executives from Pittsburgh. The company-town relationship was gone."

THE NEW relationship pattern saw the parent company make constant and increasing demands upon the community and offer very little in return.

"The company continued to use the Draper Looms and the town of Hopedale until they were no longer economically useful," the subcommittee observed. "All of Draper's assets that did not directly contribute to the manufacture of looms subsequently were sold off or turned over to the town."

Soup to Nonsense

Weather Forecasting Simplified By the Law of Cause and Effect

By Jane Goodsell

THE WEATHER isn't nearly as difficult to understand as meteorologists pretend it is. They make it seem complicated by fussing around with weather maps and babbling about high-pressure areas and slow-moving cold fronts. No wonder their predictions are so miserably inaccurate! All that scientific hocus-pocus is pure nonsense.

In truth, weather is a very simple subject to understand once you grasp a few fundamental facts, all of which are based solidly on the law of Cause and Effect.

Okay. Let's get down to business.

WHAT IS RAIN? Rain is drops of water discharged by the clouds. Rain is caused by overnight camping expeditions, by golf tournaments, Sunday School picnics, garden weddings, patio suppers and laundry hanging on outdoor clotheslines. Dry days can be assured by wearing your raincoat and galoshes to work, and long rainy spells are directly attributable to two-week vacations.

Snow is frozen particles of vapor in the atmosphere in the form of white, feathery flakes. Another variety of snow is particles of grease, mud and ice in the streets in the form of slush. Snowfalls are caused by householders who decide they can safely postpone putting anti-freeze in the car for another week or so. Several inches of snowfall annually can be expected in northern locales with the exception of the year that the kids get a new sled for Christmas. Snow usually occurs during the winter months but freak spring blizzards are the fault of housewives who store the winter woolens in mothballs before June.

NOW LET'S examine wind. Wind is air motion, caused by ladies wearing flowered hats, by slippery-fingered children carrying helium-filled balloons and by hairdos fresh from the beauty parlor.

Wind is a sometime thing that comes and goes in sudden gusts. It can be depended on to blow up a squall at picnic suppers, upsetting paper plates and wafting away paper napkins. On the other hand, a high wind may quiet down suddenly, leaving a stillness in which not a leaf stirs. Predictably, this will occur at the precise moment that you have panted your way to the top of a windy hill and are now ready to unfurl your kite.

HEAT WAVES are the direct result of air conditioners going on the blink, and cold snaps are caused by flats of petunias that have just been transplanted.

Fog is caused by motorists driving home from parties at which they drank too many martinis and by expeditions to scenic spots to show Aunt Henrietta the lovely view.

That'll do for a first lesson on weather. Now, honestly, doesn't this make more sense than all that silly business about pressure areas and cold fronts? I thought so!

Labor Network Enlisted

Consumer Aid Program Focuses of Counseling

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services and the Consumer Federation of America have launched a cooperative program to provide expanded consumer information, education and other services to union members.

The project is being funded by a $50,000 grant to CFA's Paul H. Douglas research and education foundation from the Office of Consumer Education of the U.S. Dept. of Education.

AFL-CIO COMMUNITY Services Director Walter G. Davis said the program will combine the federation's extensive national network of some 200 community services liaison representatives and thousands of trained union counselors with CFA's expertise and research in consumer affairs and services.

Under the terms of the grant, CFA will revise and update the AFL-CIO's existing consumer counseling information manual for use by CSA representatives and local union counselors. The emphasis will be on teaching union consumers "smart spending" techniques.

Some union counselors already specialize in consumer issues, Davis pointed out, and the new manual will be a tool to aid all counselors in handling questions and problems as well as acting as a stimulus for local education programs. Particular emphasis will be on the problems of unemployed workers, including those affected by major layoffs and sudden plant closings.

A second function of the project will be to stimulate expansion of the Dept. of Community Services consumer action and advocacy programs, which are overseen at the local level by some CSA representatives and counselors. The development of new action programs will also be encouraged through this project, Davis said.

Action programs include helping consumers in matters such as credit disputes, negotiations for mortgage forbearance for unemployed workers, and employment development programs for workers displaced by layoffs. Related programs, Davis explained, include training sessions to teach nutrition and food-buying techniques, and other subjects designed to help consumers stretch the buying power of their family incomes.

THE GRANT WILL also enable the AFL-CIO and CFA to set up a union consumer information center that will be a clearinghouse for research and resource materials for representatives and counselors to use in providing information to members, or for setting up their own local consumer education programs. The target date for putting the information center into operation is April 1981, Davis said.

The Community Services Dept. and CFA are now planning educational sessions to familiarize union counselors and CSA liaison representatives with the updated manual and the suggested consumer education programs.

MANY AMERICAN families, including union families, receive little consumer education or information, Davis pointed out. He said the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services is uniquely qualified to help change this because of its large network of counselors and its liaison representatives in service agencies, such as United Way, as well as in state and local labor councils.

Through its state labor councils and over 700 local labor federations, the AFL-CIO can also expand this service directly into communities, assisting all consumers whether they are union members or not, Davis noted.

Bob Graham Dies at 55, Field Staffer in Carolinas

Columbia, S.C.—AFL-CIO Field Rep. John R. (Bob) Graham, Jr., died of cancer at his home here Nov. 23. He had been seriously ill for several months.

Graham, who was 55, joined the CIO organizing staff in 1952 after serving for three years as president of Communications Workers Local 3603 in Charlotte, N.C. Following the AFL-CIO merger in 1955, Graham served on the AFL-CIO field staff in the Carolinas.

Survivors include his wife, Carol, and two sons. Services were held Nov. 25 in Shelby, N.C.

December Schedule Listed By Labor Studies Center

Workshops on audio-visual techniques and media relations highlight activities at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies, Silver Spring, Md., during December. The programs are open to officers and staff members of AFL-CIO affiliates. The schedule:

Audio-Visual Techniques, Dec. 7-12—A workshop on producing audio-visual materials for union training, education and communication programs. Participants will produce their own slide/tape presentations for demonstration and discussion.

Media Relations, Dec. 14-19—A workshop to help officers of state and local central labor bodies strengthen their relations with television, radio and the press. This program is co-sponsored by the AFL-CIO Departments of Information and Organization & Field Services.

A third program began Nov. 30 for newly elected fulltime union officers and new members of union staffs. It runs until Dec. 12.

The 12th institute in the center's National Project on Transit Technology and Innovation is scheduled for the University of Wisconsin campus at Madison, Dec. 7-12. Local union representatives of three cooperating AFL-CIO unions will focus on contract administration, grievance handling and the economics of the mass transit industry.

The Asian-American Free Labor Institute will hold its annual country directors meeting on campus, Dec. 7-19.

The American Institute for Free Labor Development also has called its country directors to the center, Dec. 12-20.

The Graphic Arts International Union is conducting an institute on organizing techniques for its international representatives, Dec. 7-13.

The AFL-CIO Food & Beverage Trades Dept. will hold a staff meeting on campus, Dec. 19.

Information on these or other labor studies programs may be obtained from Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., director, George Meany Center, 10000 New Hampshire Avenue, Silver Spring, Md. 20903, telephone 301/431-6400.



PENSION POWER was the subject of a two-day briefing for 45 union officers and representatives at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies. Ironworkers President John H. Lyons, shown at the podium, introduced the sessions which outlined the AFL-CIO Executive Council's pension fund investment study and recommendations. Lyons is chairman of the council's pension investment committee. Also participating in the briefings were Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, and Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., director of the studies center.

Coalition Opposes Removal Of Restraint on TV Imports

A new surge of color television imports could result from the lifting of dumping duties against Japanese exporters, union and industry witnesses told the International Trade Commission.

Sec.-Treas. Elmer Chatak of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. warned that a direct consequence of the import surge would be the further cutback in U.S. production and more job losses.

"THE ONLY reason Japanese producers have limited exports to this country in the last year or two is the threat of vigorous enforcement of the dumping finding," Chatak testified.

Appearing on behalf of the Coalition to Preserve American Color Television (COMPACT), Chatak pointed out that more than $600 million in uncollected dumping duties have piled up since 1971, while a source of U.S. television manufacturers were forced to shut down and 60,000 jobs were wiped out.

The ITC is holding hearings to review the dumping decision against Japanese exporters and U.S. importers based on a 1971 Treasury Dept. finding that the Japanese were selling TV sets in the United States below what they were charging in Japan. Eight Japanese TV manufacturers are pressing the ITC to revoke the finding.

NOT ONLY is COMPACT opposed to the revocation, but it also contends that the ITC has "absolutely no authority" to review the finding that the Japanese are challenging.

COMPACT warned that the cancellation of the finding also could result in the Japanese repatriating production operations they have established in the United States in recent years.

Economist Stanley Nehmer, who joined Chatak in presenting the COMPACT testimony, said that not only is Japanese investment in U.S. plants relatively small, "but the nature of the operations which take place in these plants is such as to make them readily expendable if the circumstances warrant."

NEHMER SAID the dumping finding is "the only barrier to a resurgence of Japanese TV imports."

Chatak told the ITC that employment in the U.S. color TV industry has fallen to half of 1973 levels.

COMPACT comprises four U.S. TV firms, the IUD and 10 international unions.

Congress Urged to Kill 'Zero Tariff' Scheme

(Continued from Page 1)

Likewise, the cumbersome case-by-case requirements for excluding items has resulted in continued tariff exemptions for job-destroying imports of glass, TV components, leather apparel and other competitive products. It took two years to remove oil drilling rigs from the free import list, he noted.

The union witnesses welcomed bills introduced by senators concerned with the abuses of the program. One measure is co-sponsored by Senators Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.) and John Heinz (R-Pa.); another has been introduced by Sen. John H. Chafee (R-R.I.).

Oswald said the AFL-CIO favors outright repeal of the tariff preference "as expeditiously as possible." He said a combination of the best features of the two bills, with some modifications, "could make a major contribution to improving the operation of the Generalized System of Preferences if Congress should decide to retain the program."

3-Week Strike Wins Gains At Hershey Chocolate Plant

Hershey, Pa.—Workers at the Hershey Chocolate Co. factory here won wage and pension gains in a new three-year contract that resolved a three-week strike.

The new agreement approved by a 3-to-1 vote, covers some 3,000 members of Chocolate Workers Local 464, an affiliate of the Bakery, Confectionary & Tobacco Workers, who walked off their jobs Oct. 31. The strike, which began after the union's old three-year contract expired, was the first at the company since 1953.

UNDER THE NEW contract, workers will receive an immediate pay increase of 55 cents an hour that will go up to 60 cents after six months. The agreement provides wage boosts of 5 percent in the second year and 4 percent in the third year, plus cost-of-living adjustments in both years. The average current salary is $7.85 an hour.

In addition, the union won a $25-a-month increase in pension benefits in the first year of the contract and an additional $25 a month in the third year.

The dispute stirred workers' tempers when a union picketer was hit by a truck outside the nearby plant of the non-union, Hershey-owned H. B. Reese Co. Hundreds of angry BTC members blocked the entrances of the Reese plant the following day. The Reese firm, which makes peanut butter cups, obtained an injunction limiting the union to four pickets.

The Hershey plant makes Hershey's chocolate bars, syrup, and cocoa.

Labor Warns Of Phony Ads On Centennial

Organized labor's centennial celebration will not include any form of "anniversary advertising," the AFL-CIO stressed in a letter alerting business and labor that unethical promoters may try to cash in on the federation's 100th anniversary by selling ads in phony publications and directories.

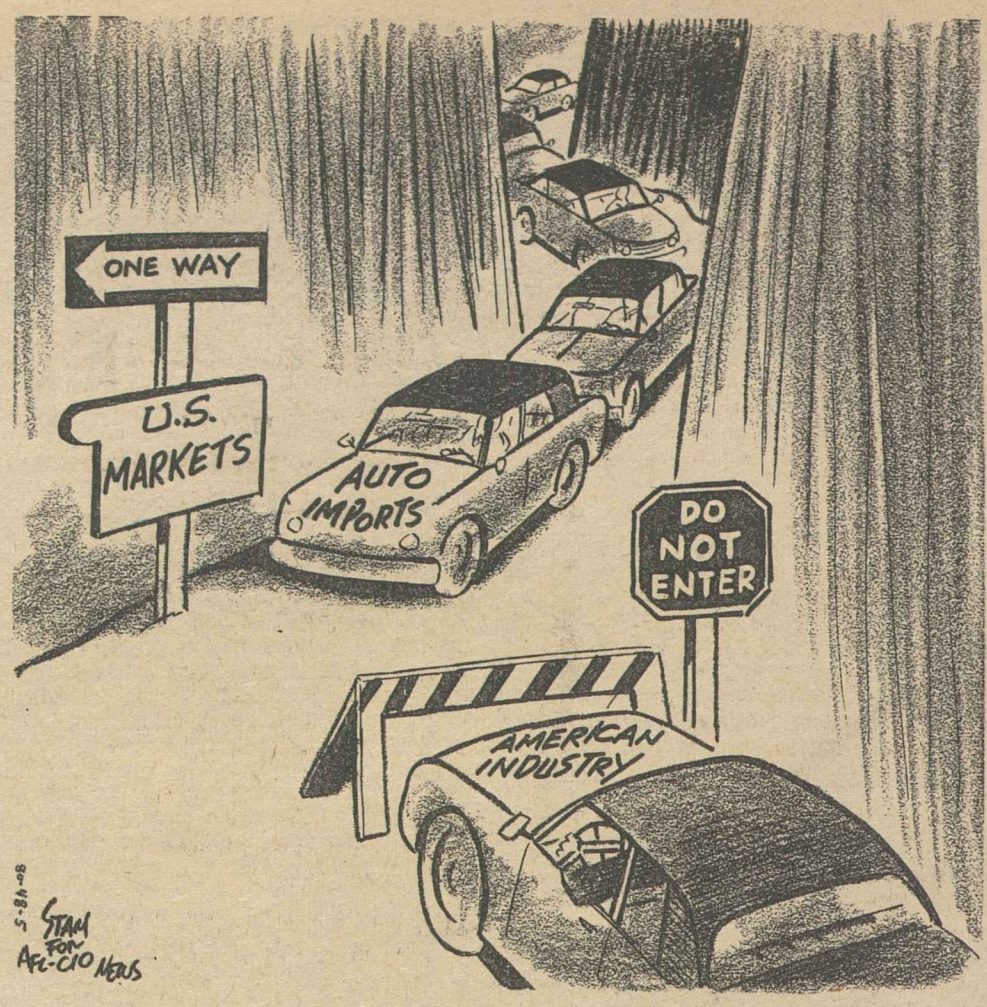
The letter, signed by AFL-CIO Information Director Saul Miller and by Lee White, centennial coordinator for the federation, was sent to Better Business Bureaus, trade associations and chambers of commerce throughout the country. It emphasized that the national AFL-CIO does not accept or solicit advertising for its own publications and that "no one is authorized to solicit advertising, sell merchandise, tickets or solicit donations of any type" in the name of the AFL-CIO.

"The AFL-CIO commemoration will not include any type of 100th anniversary program, special edition newspapers, anniversary directory, or any other type of publication which contains advertising," the letter pointed out.

MILLER AND WHITE said that anyone approached to purchase suspect advertising should notify the local Better Business Bureau and law enforcement authorities. They stressed that the AFL-CIO will take legal action against any individual or organization that tries to sell ads in the name of the AFL-CIO.

Business and labor organizations can help prevent the bilking of unsuspecting businesses, the letter urged, by notifying member-organizations of the national AFL-CIO's no-advertising policy.

The Dept. of Information and the International Labor Press Association, AFL-CIO, which have already received several reports of attempts to sell directory ads by exploiting the anniversary observance, will answer inquiries about solicitations involving organized labor, Miller and White said.



New Postal Union Leader Outlines Bargaining Goals

The Postal Workers announced that wages, working conditions, and safety will head their list of bargaining goals when the union sits down with the U.S. Postal Service next spring to negotiate a new contract.

APWU President Moe Biller, holding his first news conference since being installed as union president, also said members oppose eliminating Saturday mail delivery and want a delay of the scheduled February implementation of a nine-digit zip code.

The current contract with the U.S. Postal Service expires July 20. Biller said talks on proposals for a new agreement will begin in mid-April. He added that, "without throwing down the gauntlet," the union would call a strike if necessary to achieve its goals.

Biller emphasized that worker safety will be a major consideration. "Health and safety is as important a priority as wages," he said. He noted that a Los Angeles worker recently was electrocuted, and said the union would press for additional protections, including the right of employees to refuse work under unsafe conditions and greater powers for workplace health and safety committees.

An uncapped cost-of-living clause is another major APWU goal, Biller reported. He said the union wants to improve the formula under which its members now receive an increase of 1 cent an hour for every rise of four-tenths of 1 percent in the federal consumer price index.

BILLER ALSO said the union will continue to oppose the merger of its retirement program with social security, and will continue pressing for the reinstatement of workers dismissed by the Postal Service after wildcat strikes in New Jersey and California in 1978.

He also expressed the union's apprehension over the Postal Service's scheduled February implementation of a nine-digit zip code. He joined in supporting Rep. Richardson L. Preyer (D-N.C.), chairman of the House Government Information & Individual Rights subcommittee, and more than 100 other congressmen in urging a delay in putting the program into effect.

BILLER CALLED the Postal Service and Congress to make a fuller examination of the zip code expansion proposal, saying "we cannot afford to witness the installation of another multi-billion dollar boondoggle."

Citing the Postal Service's billion-dollar bulk mail center fiasco as an example of poor planning and inefficiency, Biller charged that "the taxpayers of this nation have had to bear the brunt of these bureaucratic blunders."

National Trigger Preserved For Extended Jobless Aid

A House-Senate conference committee voted to preserve the national trigger in the extended unemployment compensation program, which provides up to 13 weeks of additional benefits to persons who are still jobless after using up their 26 weeks of state payments.

Elimination of the nationwide program was one of the labor-opposed changes sought by the Senate in a "reconciliation bill" designed to hold government spending under the ceiling imposed by Congress.

IF THE SENATE provision had been approved, extended benefits could have been triggered only on a state-by-state basis, and another section of the reconciliation bill would have further gutted the program by allowing states to set optional state triggers higher than the law now provides.

The conferees also dropped the state trigger change from the reconciliation package, which must still be voted on by the House and the Senate. But labor was unsuccessful in getting some other objectionable provisions removed.

The conferees tightened the disqualification standards for extended benefits so that a jobless worker would have to accept any "reasonable" offer, even at the minimum wage, or forfeit eligibility for benefits. Present law disqualifies only persons who turn down jobs "suitable" to their skills and previous experience.

ALSO, workers who voluntarily left their last job or who were fired for misconduct could not receive extended benefits even in those states that allow such a worker to receive compensation after a substantial waiting period. And workers in the 11 states that do not require an initial one-week waiting period for regular benefits would have to serve out such a waiting period before receiving full extended benefits.

The conferees agreed with the position that had been urged by the AFL-CIO on these other matters:

- They dropped a section that would have required a hold-down of hospital workers' wages to an area average as a condition of Medicaid and Medicare payments.
- They deleted a provision that would have allowed a state to limit the right of persons on Medicaid to choose their own physicians and medical facilities
- They rejected elimination of twice-a-year cost of living adjustments for federal retirees.

The conference committee did, however, agree to the labor-opposed denial of federal funds to pay unemployment benefits to laid-off CETA public service employees.

11/29/80

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Metalworkers' Federation Mourns Graedel's Death

Schaffhausen, Switzerland — Adolphe Graedel, former general secretary of the International Metalworkers' Federation, died here Nov. 14 at the age of 78.

Graedel was general secretary of the IMF from 1954 to 1970. IMF Gen. Sec. Herman Rebhan paid tribute to him as the "champion of metalworkers in the developing and industrialized countries."

House Panel Okays Bill on Auto Imports

A labor-supported resolution seeking a negotiated limit on imports of Japanese automobiles and light trucks received a 16-1 endorsement from the subcommittee on trade of the House Ways & Means Committee.

The strong bipartisan support virtually assured approval by the full Ways & Means Committee, which is scheduled to take up the measure on Dec. 2. The race will then be to get it passed by the House and Senate before the 96th Congress adjourns on Dec. 5.

PASSAGE OF the resolution would not of itself curb the job-destroying imports. But it would authorize the President to negotiate with the Japanese for a temporary ceiling on auto and truck imports, and would exempt any such agreement from U.S. antitrust laws. No agreement to curb vehicle imports could extend beyond July 1, 1983.

A 3-2 majority of the International Trade Commission rejected a labor-industry petition for auto import relief, shifting the battleground to Congress.

At a hastily-convened subcommittee hearing, the AFL-CIO and a 30-union coalition put together by the Industrial Union Dept. joined the UAW in asking Congress to act.

The sharp rise in auto imports from Japan, the AFL-CIO testified, has wiped out two jobs in supplier industries for every auto assembly job lost.

This is "a problem for America," not just Detroit, AFL-CIO Economist Elizabeth Jager testified.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio), expressed similar concern in its report recommending adoption of the resolution.

New Price Jump Saps Workers' Buying Power

(Continued from Page 1)

by higher food prices, which also increased rapidly in August.

BLS said last month's 1.3-percent jump in housing costs was due to a 1.6-percent increase in house prices and a 1.7-percent rise in mortgage interest rates. The October advance in mortgage rates followed substantial declines in each of the preceding three months.

October food prices, meanwhile, rose only seven-tenths of 1 percent, compared to increases of 1.7 percent in both August and September and nine-tenths of 1 percent in July.

MOST OTHER major categories of consumer spending also registered more moderate rates of increase in October than in September.

Transportation charges were up seven-tenths of 1 percent, following a 1.1 percent increase in September. Clothing prices continued to rise, but fall sales held the increase to a moderate four-tenths of 1 percent, compared to 1.1 percent the month before.

Entertainment costs rose five-tenths of 1 percent after a 1.2-percent increase in September. Medical-care costs rose eight-tenths of 1 percent, about the same as in the preceding three months.

SMALLER INCREASES in prices for pork and poultry and price declines for fresh fruits and vegetables and beef were largely responsible for moderating the increase in food prices. Sugar prices continued skyrocketing, however, and were up 4.9 percent over the month.

Among transportation items, used car prices rose 5.5 percent, following a 5.6-percent increase in September. On the other hand, new car prices declined 2.3 percent, following a 1-percent rise the month before.

Surging Interest Rates Push Recession Deeper

By James M. Shevis

The rapid escalation of interest rates over the past few weeks "will push the economy deeper into recession" unless policymakers take steps to reverse the trend, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland warned.

"This upward ratcheting of interest rates that is assuming panic proportions must be turned back," Kirkland said following the latest round of increases in the prime lending rate charged by the nation's largest banks to their most credit-worthy corporate customers.

KIRKLAND'S comments came as virtually all the big banks jumped their prime rates from 17.75 to 18.5 percent and the National Credit Union Administration raised the ceiling on loans federal credit unions can make from 15 to 21 percent.

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The "capricious" 18.5 percent prime—now near its record high of 20 percent last April—"will worsen inflationary pressures throughout the economy," Kirkland said.

"Higher interest rates will inflate costs, prices, and debt burdens, causing a renewed slowdown in housing and industrial investment." He called for the reimposition of selective credit controls "as one means to halt this upward race in all interest rates."

Last spring, the application of moderate credit controls by President Carter and the Federal Reserve Board was followed by a significant decline in interest rates and the initiation of recovery in homebuilding and other segments of the economy, Kirkland pointed out. Since then, however, as a direct result of deliberately chosen policies by the Fed, which says it is trying to cut down on the availability of credit to fight inflation, interest rates in the open market have risen sharply.

THE PRIME RATE—probably the most carefully watched bank interest charge because other lending rates are scaled from it—has soared from 14.5 percent to its present level in less than a month. Many analysts fear that the economic growth that began late last summer has died a-borning, and that the nation

(Continued on Page 8)

Labor Shapes Centennial Plans

Kirkland Stresses Theme Of Challenge, Achievement

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland has invited Americans from all walks of life to join with union members in celebrating the 100th anniversary of the nation's labor movement during 1981.

Labor's observances will focus on the challenges of the future as well as achievements of the past, Kirkland stressed in letters to presidents of affiliated unions and to the AFL-CIO's state and local central bodies. **(Text, Page 8.)**

ANNIVERSARY activities will begin in January, Kirkland said, and culminate at the AFL-CIO's convention next November. It was on Nov. 15, 1881, that the Federation of Organized Trades & Labor Movements was founded as the nucleus for "a federation embracing every trade and labor organization in North America." Samuel Gompers was one of the founders and the organization evolved five years later into the American Federation of Labor.

Kirkland said the anniversary provides an opportunity to acquaint all Americans with "labor's unique role" in the nation's development. Too often, he said, union functions have been misunderstood and labor's goals misinterpreted.

"WE HOPE that people in the political and legislative processes, in the academic community, in industry and commerce and agriculture, in cultural activities and the professions and the arts, will all join with the men and women of our unions in commemorating this centenary of American labor," Kirkland urged.

His message on the goals of the centennial year was issued on the 25th anniversary of the merging of the AFL and the CIO, which brought closer the 1881 goal of an all-inclusive labor federation.

The "achievement" theme of the anniversary provides an opportunity "to focus attention on the idealism, the struggles and victories of American labor in the past," Kirkland said. And the "challenge" theme emphasizes "that it will require even greater commitment, energy and vision to advance labor's cause in the years ahead."

KIRKLAND SAID the earlier leaders of America's trade union movement—Samuel Gompers, William Green, Philip Murray, Walter Reuther and George Meany—knew that labor's cause is a continuing one.

"They knew that each generation of trade union people must build on the heritage of the past while resisting the temptation to follow the easy path of merely repeating old dogma," he declared.

Kirkland stressed that the AFL-CIO's centennial program assumes "the willing cooperation of every sector of the AFL-CIO," including headquarters and field staffs, international union affiliates and central bodies.

It is a time, he urged, to harness the trade union heritage to "the necessity of reaching out for new and better ways to serve all working people and the entire nation."



GOLDA MEIR AWARD, Israel's highest honor, is presented to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland by Ephraim Evron, center, Israeli ambassador to the United States. Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue was dinner chairman. **(Story, Page 3.)**

Auto Import Relief Bill Gains House Approval

A labor-supported resolution seeking a temporary curb on automobile and truck imports from Japan easily passed the House and was awaiting Senate action in the final hours before adjournment of the 96th Congress.

The legislation would authorize, but not require, the President to negotiate an import ceiling that could not extend beyond July 1, 1983.

ITS INTENT is to give the domestic auto industry a breathing spell to retool to compete with the smaller, fuel-efficient cars that have enabled the Japanese to jump their share of the U.S. market from 9 percent in 1976 to some 25 percent this year.

A byproduct has been massive unemployment—in the basic industries that supply the U.S. auto industry as well as on automobile assembly lines. With the added blow of recession and high interest rates, the giant auto companies have lost billions of dollars over the past two years.

When a 3-2 majority of the International Trade Commission turned down a union-industry petition for tariff relief, the battle shifted to Congress.

THE CAREFULLY drafted resolution spells out the conditions under which the President could negotiate with representatives of foreign governments to obtain agreements temporarily limiting the importation of cars and trucks into the United States. While Japan is not singled out by name, the intent is clear. Congressional authority is needed to avoid running afoul of U.S. antitrust laws.

Passage of the resolution does not require the President to seek such negotiations, although it obviously reflects the desire of Congress to limit imports. White House officials have said that President Carter would not initiate talks with Japan

(Continued on Page 2)

Fair Housing Bill Clears Senate Filibuster Hurdle

By David L. Perlman

The Senate broke a filibuster and kept alive the possibility that Congress can complete action before adjournment on legislation to strengthen enforcement of the Fair Housing Act.

Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.) sought to head off further delaying tactics by warning that he will keep the Senate in session beyond its Dec. 5 adjournment target if necessary.

"I WILL NOT take up the adjournment resolution until the Senate has acted on the open housing bill," he said.

The House last June voted to put enforcement machinery into the 12-year-old law that prohibits discrimination in the sale or rental of housing. Both the House bill and a similar measure that has been approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee would set up a corps of administrative law judges to pass on complaints of discrimination. They also would add a ban on refusal to sell or rent housing to the physically handicapped.

Existing law limits the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development to conciliation efforts and allows a Justice Dept. enforcement suit only in cases of broad impact involving a "pattern" of discrimination.

The strengthening amendments have been strongly urged by the civil rights coalition, including the AFL-CIO, and by the Carter Administration. In the face of the filibuster threat, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison asked senators to vote

(Continued on Page 8)

$5 Million Offer Would End Long Darlington Battle

A back pay settlement to end one of the longest disputes in labor history will be voted on by workers who lost their jobs 24 years ago when a Darlington, S.C., textile mill was closed down after its workers voted 256-248 for union representation.

Those of the workers still alive and able to attend a meeting at the National Guard armory in Florence, S.C., on Dec. 14 will hear their union—the Clothing & Textile Workers—explain the settlement offer.

THE PARENT company of the Darlington mill, the Deering Milliken textile chain, has offered through the National Labor Relations Board to settle an ongoing back pay hearing with a $5 million settlement.

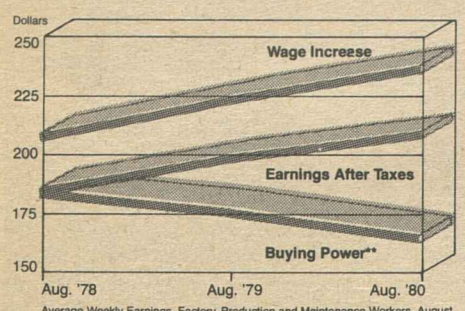
If a majority of the Darlington workers approve the offer, the NLRB administrative law judge will make the decision as to the division of the money among the eligible employees or their heirs.

If the offer is turned down, the case will continue before the NLRB and the law judge will issue his findings on the amounts due. However, his decisions could be challenged, leading to a new round of appellate court and possibly Supreme Court litigation. The back pay hearings are already several years old. And aspects

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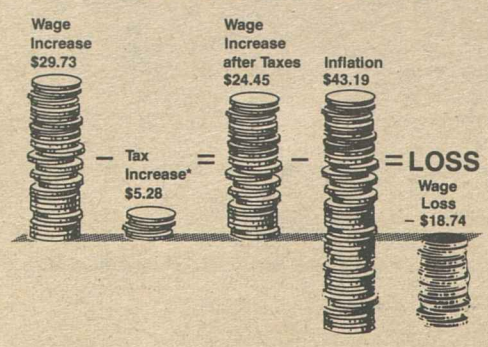
Workers' Buying Power: The Two-Year Decline, 1978-80

All Non-Supervisory Workers

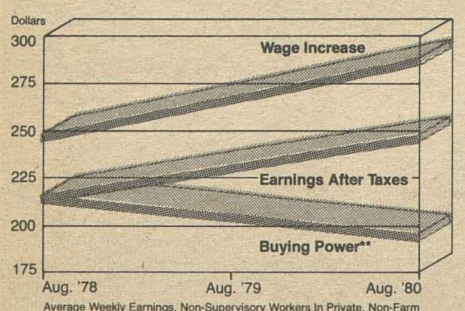


Average Weekly Earnings, Factory, Production and Maintenance Workers, August 1978-August 1980*

How That Loss Comes About

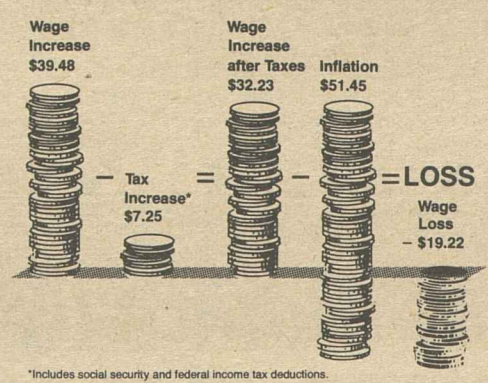


Factory Workers



Average Weekly Earnings, Non-Supervisory Workers In Private, Non-Farm Employment, August 1978-August 1980*

How That Loss Comes About



*Preliminary
**Buying-Power is spendable earnings for an average worker, assuming tax adjustment of worker and three dependents, Aug. 1978 dollars.

*Includes social security and federal income tax deductions.

SOURCE: BLS, Department of Labor

Real Earnings of Families Register 4.2 Percent Drop

Weekly earnings of workers and their families continued to increase more slowly than consumer prices in the third quarter of this year, with the result that family buying power was down 4.2 percent over the year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

BLS said that median weekly earnings of families with at least one wage earner rose 8 percent to $412 during the year ended in September. Adjusted for inflation, however, real earnings declined by 4.2 percent. Prices during the 12-month period rose 12.8 percent.

THE DECLINE in buying power is not determined simply by subtracting the percentage increase in wages from the increase in prices, BLS noted. The weekly wage figure is computed as a median, or midpoint. Half of all working families are below the median wage and the other half are above it.

Median earnings of individuals who worked full time rose by 9.4 percent over the year to $266 a week, but after adjusting for rising prices real earnings of individuals were down 3 percent.

Black and Hispanic families had a tougher time of it than white families. Black married-couple families earned about 88 percent as much as white families and Hispanic families 75 percent, BLS said. Black married-couple families, however, were more likely than either whites or Hispanics to have two or more earners.

ABOUT 63 PERCENT of black married-couple families had two or more earners in the third quarter of 1980, compared with 55 percent of the white and 50 percent of the Hispanic families. Median weekly earnings of black and Hispanic multi-earner families, at $494 and $472, respectively, were far below the $577 median for white multi-earner families.

The number of married-couple families with at least one unemployed person as well as a wage earner reached 3.4 million—up about 750,000 over the year. Median weekly earnings of these families were $187 where the husband was unemployed, $327 where the wife was unemployed, and $489 where another member, such as a son or daughter, was jobless.

Buying Power Down

Pay, Price Data Show Squeeze on Workers

The economic squeeze on today's workers is clearly seen in the government's published information on prices and wages over the past two years, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald observes in the AFL-CIO's monthly magazine, the Federationist.

Although the average worker's pay rose 14.4 percent from August 1978 to August 1980, prices jumped 26 percent, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The combination of inflation and higher federal income and social security taxes over that period resulted in a decline of 10.2 percent in the average worker's real earnings over the two years.

SLACK PERIODS resulting in layoffs and shorter workweeks also cut into workers' annual earnings.

According to BLS, the average weekly pay of non-supervisory workers in private industry was $236.43 in August 1980, an increase of $29.73 since August 1978. But in real after-tax buying power, workers' pay was down by $18.74.

"Workers who face extended periods of unemployment or reduced workweeks were forced to accept even further cuts in their living standards," Oswald observes in the article.

"The erratic economic climate of the past two years, with rising prices and rising unemployment has placed many working families in a precarious position. Sharp increases in the prices of food and fuel have been a particular jolt to the living conditions of low- and middle-income families with children."

IN AUGUST 1980, the average hourly earnings of production and non-supervisory workers in private, non-farm employment were $6.66. This was the average for some 61 million workers on private industry payrolls, including both full-time and part-time workers.

Many workers earned considerably less than the average, and many others faced extended periods of unemployment, some with little or no income other than unemployment insurance payments and some even without unemployment benefits.

Weekly earnings of $236.43 give a year-round worker an annual before-tax income of $12,294. Yet, as Oswald notes, the government reported that the typical American urban family of four would require an annual before-tax income of $20,517 just to maintain a modest standard of living in the autumn of 1979. This "modest" standard of living includes some amenities, but few luxuries. Updated to late summer 1980, this modest standard of living would require $22,900 a year.

MANY WORKING families, faced with insufficient incomes, are forced to lower their standard of living or attempt to augment their basic earnings through moonlighting or through the incomes of working spouses or other family members—an option that is very limited in periods of high unemployment.

But even where the head of the household works full-time and the year around, in many cases some additional source of income is necessary for the family to maintain a modest standard of living, Oswald points out.

While many technical workers and skilled craftsmen can have yearly earnings of $25,000 or more, the vast majority of non-supervisory wage and salary workers have not approached this level of earnings, he notes.

"And even for those highly skilled or technical workers whose earnings are well above the average for all non-supervisory wage and salary earners, maintaining such earnings may be difficult," Oswald points out.

Auto Import Relief Bill Wins House Approval

(Continued from Page 1)

during his remaining time in office, but would leave the decision to the incoming Reagan Administration.

THE LEGISLATION had strong bipartisan support in the House, which acted with rare speed.

A Ways & Means subcommittee headed by Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio) approved the resolution just before the Thanksgiving recess. The full committee approved it on the morning of Dec. 2, and that afternoon the House suspended its rules and passed the resolution by a 317-57 vote.

The resolution won a quick 11-2 endorsement from the Senate Finance Committee, clearing it for consideration by the full Senate. Still uncertain was whether opponents would seek to use delaying tactics to block action before adjournment.

Sen. Baker to Take Over as Majority Leader

Sen. Howard H. Baker, Jr., of Tennessee will become majority leader of the U.S. Senate when Republicans take control of that body in January.

Baker, who has been the Senate minority leader since 1977, was unopposed in a Republican caucus called to elect the party's leadership for the 97th Congress. As a symbol of GOP unity, he was nominated by Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada, a hard-line conservative who had been urged by party rightwingers to run against Baker.

BUT LAXALT will serve without formal title in a role that he described to Congressional Quarterly magazine as President-elect Ronald Reagan's "eyes and ears in the Senate."

Baker has had a traditional conservative voting record during his 14 years in the Senate. But his support of the Panama Canal treaties aligned him with the more liberal wing of his party. And while Baker voted against labor law reform on all key votes in 1978, he told the AFL-CIO convention last year that he does not agree "with those who call for a union-free environment . . . with those who say unions are the cause of inflation."

Laxalt, who led the often bitter effort to block ratification of the Panama Canal treaties, has long been one of Reagan's closest personal friends and political advisers.

He described himself to Congressional Quarterly as Reagan's "man in the Senate" who would advise the President, help shape his legislative proposals and push for their enactment. Laxalt agreed that such a role for a senator is "probably unprecedented."

Meanwhile, several shifts of committee leadership were developing among Senate Democrats. Most notably, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) will become the ranking minority member of the Labor & Human Resources Committee, which handles most of the legislation directly related to organized labor.

ON THE GOP side, the Senate Republican conference, as the caucus is formally titled, re-elected Alaska's Ted Stevens as assistant leader without a contest, although he is closer to the party's shrunken liberal wing than Baker.

In the lone contested election, however, conservative Sen. James A. McClure of Idaho defeated moderate Sen. John Heinz of Pennsylvania for chairman of the Republican conference. However, Sen. Robert Packwood of Oregon was chosen to head the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee after the more conservative Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas withdrew his name.

The largely honorary post of Senate president pro tempore, usually given to the most senior member of the majority party, went to Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

The caucus, made up of holdover and newly-elected Republican senators, re-elected Sen. John Tower of Texas as chairman of the GOP Policy Committee and Sen. Jake Garn of Utah as conference secretary. Both are conservatives, giving the party leadership an ideological balance but leaving Baker as the only person from a state east of the Mississippi.

Senate Democrats have not yet formally chosen their leadership team. But the present majority leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, is unopposed for minority leader in the 97th Congress, and California's Alan Cranston is expected to remain as party whip, or assistant leader.

DEMOCRATS WHO now head Senate committees normally would become the ranking minority members of these committees in the 97th Congress. However, by choice as well as a result of election changes, a number of senior Democrats are switching assignments.

Thus, Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), who has been chairman of the Labor & Human Resources Committee, will claim instead the ranking minority post on the Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs Committee, where he is currently a subcommittee chairman. That spot became vacant when Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), the current chairman, chose to take the ranking post on the appropriations Committee, whose chairman, Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), was defeated for re-election.

Kennedy, now chairman of the Judiciary Committee, will replace Williams as ranking Democrat on the Labor & Human Resources Committee. His successor as the top Democrat on the Judiciary Committee will be Sen. Joseph R. Biden (D-Del.).

WHILE STEPPING down as ranking members, Williams, Kennedy and Proxmire will continue as members of committees they now head.

In the House, both the Democrats and Republicans have caucuses scheduled for the week of Dec. 8.

Democrats are expected to again nominate Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., of Massachusetts as Speaker of the House—to be formally elected in January—and to re-elect Jim Wright of Texas as minority leader.

On the Republican side, Minority Leader John J. Rhodes of Arizona is stepping down, and the chief contenders for the post are Guy Vander Jagt of Michigan and Robert H. Michel of Illinois. Both are conservatives with almost identical voting records.

Kirkland Affirms Ties

Labor, Israel Solidarity Linked to Shared Values

By Rex Hardesty

The ties between American labor and Israel endure because "labor, like Israel, is a stiff-necked people" who accept "encirclement by hostile forces as our normal lot in life," AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said in accepting Israel's highest award.

Kirkland received the Golda Meir Leadership Award at a Washington dinner at which President Carter told a gathering of 1,000 that Kirkland's dedication to human rights and freedom enables him to reduce all decisions to those principles.

THAT INSIGHT has made Kirkland a valuable adviser to him, Carter said, as he will be to future Presidents. "Lane sees what is essential and what is not; what is negotiable and what is not," Carter said.

And the essential quality of Israel as a democracy that cherishes freedom dictates that "American labor must join our brothers and sisters in Israel in dedication to the proposition that Jerusalem must never be lost again," Kirkland said.

"Can anyone not a fool believe that acceptance of a PLO state is the path to peace in that part of the world?" he asked.

TO BELIEVE that, he said, you have to believe that creation of a PLO state would remove Soviet troops from Afghanistan or Syrian troops from the Jordanian border—or any of the other Middle East trouble spots in which Israel clearly has no role.

A PLO state is often proposed in the name of being "evenhanded," Kirkland observed, but what it would actually mean "is that Israel must be made to accept the presence at her vital organs of a terrorist, Soviet-serving PLO state." The power of oil and money, he said, seeks to make that "cruelly absurd" argument persuasive.

The real cause of Middle East strife is the "intransigient, fanatical dedication of most of the Arab world, excepting Egypt, to the proposition that Israel must be destroyed," Kirkland said, and real "solutions" must attack that cause.

KIRKLAND praised President Carter's initiatives for U.S. energy independence and the Camp David peace talks, which alone, he said, were enough to earn the President a place in history. He said Carter has set this nation upon "a sound and proper course in the best interests of Israel, world peace and the future of the United States."

Carter noted that Israel has suffered four brutal wars in less than 40 years yet "was never once tempted to turn away from democracy." Just five years before Egyptian President Anwar Sadat made his trip to Jerusalem in quest of peace, Carter recalled, then Prime Minister Golda Meir had said she doubted if she would live to see an Arab leader seek peace with Israel.

But she did, and her message to Sadat was, "You have come to us for the sake of your sons as well as ours."

Kirkland said the late prime minister Meir "will always have an honored placed in the hearts of all of us who knew her. With no other resources except their hands and minds, she and her fellow workers built a national labor movement where no nation yet existed."

SUPPORT FOR that labor movement and that nation runs deep in American trade unionists, he said, dating from a 1917 resolution in which the AFL endorsed "the legitimate claims of the Jewish people for the establishment of a national homeland in Palestine."

And U.S. labor support, for a free Israeli trade union movement as embodied in Histadrut and for the embattled nation itself has never varied since, Israeli Ambassador Ephraim Evron said in making the presentation to Kirkland.

He recalled his own time as Histadrut representative to the United States and the encouragement he received from Kirkland and his predecessor, George Meany, also a recipient of the Golda Meir Leadership Award. Their example is a source of hope for everyone in the world who believes in democracy, human rights and advancement of workers through trade unionism, Evron said.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue, the dinner chairman, announced that State of Israel Bonds, sponsor of the dinner, had realized $13.5 million in sales. Longshoremen President Thomas W. Gleason announced a $3 million bond purchase by his union and the bonds, used to finance Israeli economic development, have passed $5 billion in U.S. sales since originated in 1951.



CAMBODIAN RELIEF contribution by members of the Steelworkers is presented by USWA President Lloyd McBride to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland during a Washington dinner at which Kirkland was given the State of Israel's Golda Meir award.

Histadrut Acclaimed On 60th Anniversary

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland took note of the "impressive record of achievement" of Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, on its 60th anniversary.

In a message to Yerucham Meshel, Histadrut secretary general, Kirkland said, "I am proud of the longstanding fraternal relationships between the American labor movement and Histadrut," which was founded in 1920 when there was still no state.

Even before then, Kirkland noted, American labor pledged its support with the 1917 AFL call for a Jewish homeland in Palestine. "I am confident these relationships will endure as strongly in the future as in the past," Kirkland said.

Productivity Advances Tied To Balanced Growth Policy

Ithaca, N.Y.—Productivity problems will not be solved by major new tax concessions to business, AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald warned at a Cornell University seminar here.

Nor will providing the rich with more of a tax break to "encourage" savings lead to increased productivity, Oswald said.

"SUCH PROPOSALS deal with only one small factor that affects productivity," he said. "Certainly, capital investment is a factor in some situations, but not others. . . . Human capital is the most important element in productivity growth."

An essential element in achieving higher productivity over time is the collective bargaining mechanism, Oswald declared.

"Without collective bargaining, workers lack a real feeling of job security, of sharing in the fruits of increasing productivity," he observed. "Without unions, workers often perceive the pursuit of higher productivity as a way of eliminating jobs, or as a way of making workers toil harder and longer, or simply as a way of raising profits higher and higher."

HE STRESSED that rising productivity is a result of a healthy, expanding, full-employment economy and said it is time to adopt the policies and programs set forth in the 1978 Humphrey-Hawkins Act. That measure called for reducing unemployment to 4 percent by 1983, a goal that Oswald charged has been postponed.

"Instead of moving closer to that 4 percent goal during the past two years, unemployment has worsened," he pointed out. "The job situation is at a crisis level today with 7.6 percent of the labor force—some 8 million workers—officially unemployed.

"If you add in the "discouraged" workers and those who are forced to work part-time when they want full-time work," he said, "the unemployment situation worsens to 10.5 percent. Unemployment today is higher than during the 1950s and 1960s and was higher only after the mid-1970s.

"IF THE RECOVERY in unemployment from this recession is as slow as it was from the last recession, even under the best of conditions, we must anticipate three more years of abnormally high unemployment—and especially so if the nation's policymakers continue to ignore the policies set forth in the Humphrey-Hawkins Act."

Governmental policy can help establish an overall economic climate within which productivity can flourish and grow, Oswald said. An effectively operating economy needs expanded consumer buying power, broadly distributed throughout society, he added.

"This means a more fair and equitable income distribution—achieved in part through established and improved social insurance and social welfare programs, and in part through collective bargaining and economic policy fostering economic growth," he said.

THE AMERICAN economy also needs a new spark, Oswald went on. He said that the new "reindustrialization" initiative called for last summer by the AFL-CIO Executive Council would re-emphasize the need for a strong, growing, diversified U.S. economy.

"Labor recognized the need for targeted investment, and proposed a program that would bring together financing from public and private funds, including pension funds," he said. "Now it is time to put this economic approach together.

"It means basically an approach that spurs overall economic growth, that aims at a full-employment economy and improved income distribution. It means enhancement of productivity and greater involvement of workers through joint labor-management cooperation and through collective bargaining."

Deferred Pay Raises to Average 5.2%

The more than 6.1 million workers due deferred wage increases in 1981 will get boosts averaging 5.2 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said in a preliminary year-end survey of collective bargaining agreements.

The BLS figures, which include only workers under major collective bargaining agreements covering 1,000 employees or more, show that while the 1980 deferred increase was also 5.2 percent, the average hourly gain of 52.4 cents expected in 1981 will top the 46.6-cent average gain received in 1980.

OF ALL WORKERS scheduled to receive deferred increases in 1981, 3.8 million are covered by cost-of-living adjustment provisions. The average deferred wage increase next year for workers with COLA clauses will be about 3.5 percent, and those without such provisions will get boosts of about 8.1 percent, the BLS estimated. The difference will be affected by whatever cost-of-living adjustments are made, based on increases in the consumer price index.

Some 2.6 million workers in major bargaining units will be affected by contract expirations or wage reopener agreements in 1981, and AFL-CIO economists emphasize that all contracts negotiated in 1981 will reflect changes in the CPI in 1980 whether or not they have COLA provisions.

In 1980, about 3.8 million workers were covered by agreements that expired or had wage reopener provisions. By year's end, some 5 million workers will have received deferred wage increases this year.

AMONG THE workers covered by agreements due to expire in 1981, the BLS noted that about 400,000 are railroad workers, 125,000 are mine workers, 65,500 are maritime workers or longshoremen, and 28,000 are metalworkers. A new collective bargaining agreement will also be negotiated during the year for 571,000 Postal Service employees.

The 1981 deferred pay raises will cover about 3.1 million workers in manufacturing, whose increases will average 35.5 cents per hour or 4.2 percent. Some 3 million non-manufacturing workers are expected to get boosts averaging 70 cents an hour or 6.2 percent.

Of all workers covered by major collective bargaining agreements, 4.5 million are scheduled to have "at least one" cost-of-living review during 1981. Many of the remaining workers, the BLS said, are covered by agreements that expire in 1981 and do not have a review in the final contract year, or they are covered by agreements being renegotiated between Nov. 1 and Dec. 31, 1980, a period not covered by the BLS's preliminary figures.

DEFERRED WAGE and benefit package increases in 1981 for workers in bargaining units of 5,000 or more, an estimated 4.6 million workers, will average 5.3 percent, the same as for 1980, the BLS estimated.

Data used by the BLS for the preliminary survey are limited to the 9.3 million workers in major collective bargaining agreements.

25 Years Later

THE AFL-CIO is the creature of America's trade union movement, not its creator.

It was brought into being 25 years ago, on Dec. 5, 1955, to end a schism that was harmful to the interests of the nation's workers.

The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, once bitter rivals, increasingly had been traveling parallel courses. Inter-union raiding had proved a costly standoff, and the logic of merger was irresistible.

GEORGE MEANY, who was to lead the AFL-CIO during its first 24 years, voiced the sentiments of delegates to the merger convention when he urged: "Let us organize the unorganized. Let us not waste our time and our efforts trying to reorganize those who are already organized."

Likewise, the 1,500 delegates who met in a New York City armory to launch the AFL-CIO had no trouble agreeing on a common legislative program.

The minimum wage law should be extended to millions of low-paid workers then excluded, the delegates said, and the pay floor should be raised to $1.25 an hour.

Social Security benefits should be available to disabled workers under 65; the federal government should help provide funds for education; the immigration system should be freed of the discriminatory "national origin" quota system, and a federal Fair Employment Practices Commission should be established. Federal labor law, perceived as tilted against unions, should be amended.

ORGANIZING the unorganized remains the continuing priority of America's unions. And regrettably, labor law reform is still needed. But many of those goals of a quarter-century ago have been met, and others have emerged to take their place.

No one should be surprised that success has not correspondingly reduced the length of labor's agenda. After all, the role of unions did not fade away after workers won their struggle for the eight-hour day when the modern trade union movement was in its infancy. New issues are constantly evolving.

Since the merger, for example, the AFL-CIO has been a leader in the successful enactment of the Medicare program and the Occupational Safety & Health Act as well as the not-yet-successful campaign for comprehensive national health insurance. And it helped steer through workable safeguards for worker pensions.

THE AFL-CIO was conceived by its founding unions as the national trade union center, and it has functioned in that role. The 1979 convention invited unions outside the federation—including the Auto Workers, the Teamsters and the Mine Workers—to affiliate with the AFL-CIO. Lane Kirkland stressed that invitation in his acceptance speech as president of the federation.

There are problems that face all workers that a fuller degree of labor unity can help overcome.

When those problems are overcome, there will be new challenges. Of that we can be certain.

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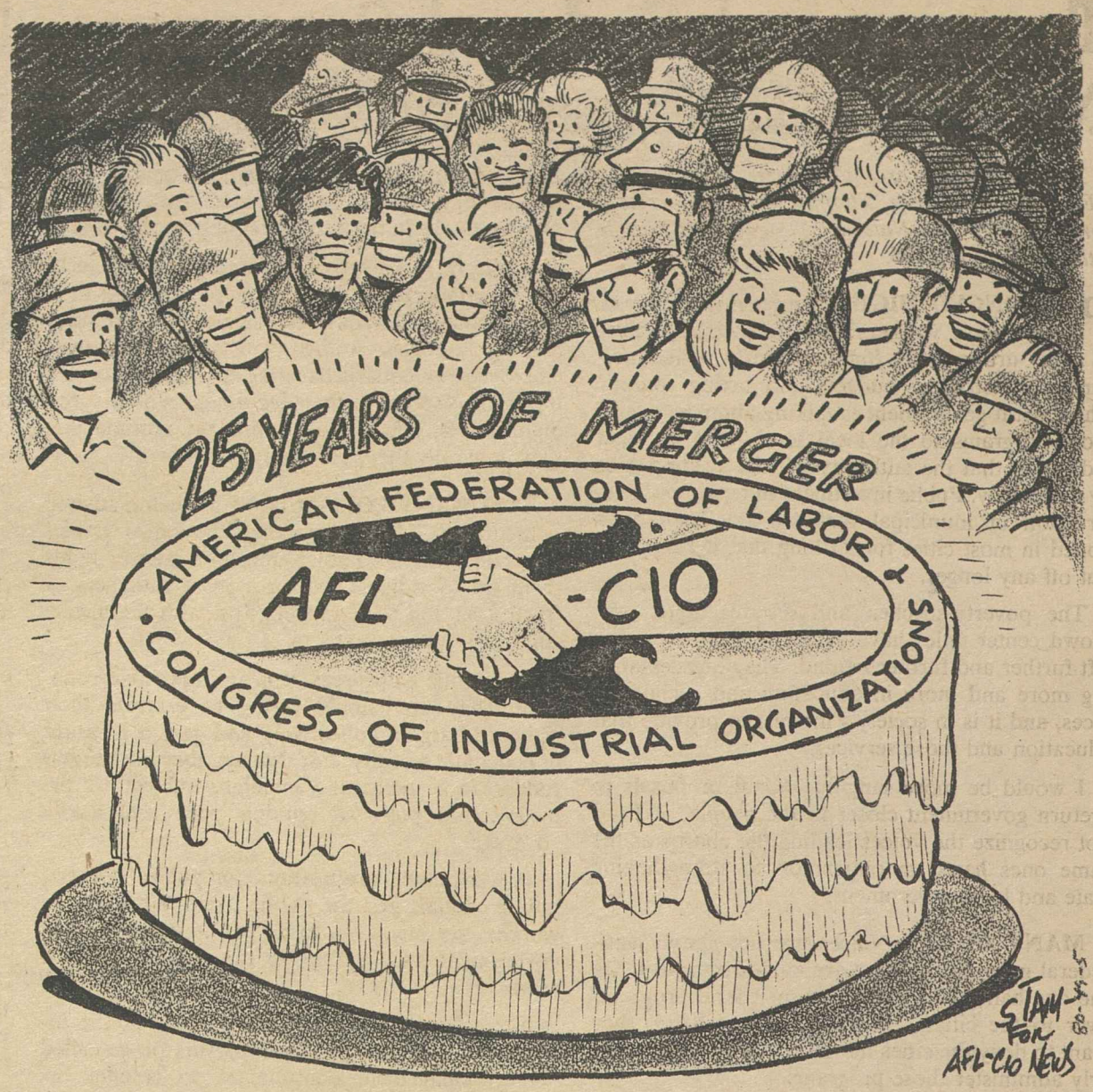
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Facing New Challenges



The $99,999 Solution

Income Distribution Gap Solved By Census Bureau Computer

By Gus Tyler

NOBODY IN AMERICA makes more than $99,999 a year from any one source of income. That's what the records of the Bureau of the Census state.

What they record, of course, is not a truth. Here is a doctor, a neurosurgeon, with an income of more than a quarter million dollars a year derived from one source: operations. Here is a corporate executive with a salary of about $800,000 a year, derived from a single source: his post as chairman of the board. Here is a man who draws almost half a million a year for running around with nine other such characters in pursuit of a basketball.

ALL OF THESE—and many others—obviously earn more than that magical $99,999 a year from a single source. But, when the Census Bureau lays hands on those figures it enters the income at the fixed sum of $1 less than $100,000.

Why? Apparently, the Census Bureau in this exercise operates with machinery that cannot enter more than five figures at any one time. So, anybody who earns more than that, calling for a six figure entry, is simply chopped down to fit the apparatus. (If you can't get a bed long enough for the giant, just chop off the feet of the oversized creature.)

Just in case you get the impression that all this is fantasy or satire, may I quote from Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 118. "Individual income amounts greater than or equal to $100,000 are recorded as $99,999 in the Current Population Survey."

AFTER YOU GET over the shock of this corruption of the truth to fit into the requirements of a computer, you may properly wonder just what difference it makes to you or the nation if the income of America's richest persons and families is limited in this artificial way.

The difference is impact on public policy. Although we are accustomed to inequality in income, we get uneasy when the gap between the one or two percent at the top and the rest of the nation gets too big. There is an economic danger in a top-heavy economy; there is a political danger in placing too much money in the hands of an elite.

That's why sensitive and sensible public policy planners look to see how national income is distributed.

Because the Census Bureau, however, refuses to enter earnings above $99,999 for any individual, the income of the nation's biggest earners is regularly understated.

THE INCOME of the elite is further understated by the Census Bureau because its count does not include income from the sale of stocks, bonds, and other "capital gains." (More than two-thirds of capital gains income is realized by 2.5 percent of the families in the country.)

As a consequence, the gap between the richest of us and the rest of us in the United States is far greater and more threatening than any official figures presently reveal.

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Ties with Israel Stretch Way Back

The State of Israel was built and defended by men and women who developed and practiced their democratic ideals and social philosophy in a trade union setting.

The links between American workers and the concept of Israel date back to 1917, when the American Federation of Labor declared its support for "the legitimate claims of the Jewish people for the establishment of a national homeland in Palestine."

American labor has never retreated from that position.

Labor, like Israel, is a stiff-necked people. We share the perception of encirclement by hostile forces as our normal lot in life . . . breeding a deep suspicion of those who urge that our security be purchased through accommodations with those who seek our destruction.

When we are outnumbered and beleaguered by our enemies, we find it passing hard to view "even-handedness" on the part of those outside the fray as a sign of goodwill or friendship.

—From remarks by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland at Golda Meir Award dinner.

Donahue Hits 'Scapegoating'

Turnover of Federal Programs No Boon If Cities Lack Funds

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue at a convention of the National League of Cities in Atlanta, Dec. 1, 1980.

PROLONGED HIGH unemployment and inflation have weakened the financial structure of many urban areas. Simultaneously, voter pressure is constricting budgets and taxing sources. The federal government is talking about returning more programs to the local level, with no clear indication that the authority will be accompanied by the money. Public investment in repair and construction of municipal facilities has been postponed in most cities for so long that it cannot be put off any longer.

The poverty-stricken and disadvantaged who crowd center cities have a feeling they are being left further and further behind. They are demanding more and more in education and social services, and it is in society's interest to provide that education and those services.

I would be more sanguine about proposals to "return government closer to the people" if I did not recognize the voices leading the chorus as the same ones heard in opposition to strengthening state and local government.

MANY OF those voices are not simply anti-federal government, they are anti-government. On the one hand, they want to turn federal programs over to the cities, and on the other hand, they want to deny the cities the necessary tools to properly administer those programs.

Increased competition for the tax dollar on the local level will heighten labor-management tensions, as public employers seek to fund programs out of monies that public employees believe should go to improved salaries. But that is not a new occurrence in cities or in labor-management relations.

What is new, and what threatens stability in labor relations in the public sector just when it is needed the most, are the efforts of some public officials to make public workers the scapegoats for a perceived anti-government feeling in this country.

A government's success is measured by the quality of its services and the efficiency with which those services are provided. It beggars the imagination to ponder how quality and efficiency are improved by degrading those who provide the services.

IMPROVING the productivity of our nation is just as important in the public as in the private sector, but it is not accomplished by laying off half the employees, pretending the remainder can do twice as much and proclaiming a 100 percent increase in "productivity."

That poor, much abused and much less understood word cries out for understanding and for definition.

It is not simply a question of "motivating your employees," rather it is the product of equipment, management, direction, motivation, quality decision-making, planning, measurement, process planning, scheduling and a host of other factors.

Similarly, rhetoric by public officials about seeking the cooperation of public employees and their unions sounds hollow in the face of "or else" bargaining strategies. Rather than talking with their employees as equals, listening to their ideas and trying to respond to their legitimate requests, too many public officials are taking the attitude that they, and only they, know all the answers.

TOO MANY POLITICIANS are being advised —incorrectly, I believe—that the office holder who confronts the public employee unions, holds them up to ridicule, postures them into acts of frustration and then appears firm with the unruly children is a hero to voters.

For public employees, it is an impossible situation. They are simply trying to exercise their rights to bargain collectively and gain a measure of economic security. For that act, they are cannon fodder in a political campaign, subject to the pushes and pulls of opinion polls and media coverage.

It is a no-win proposition: for public workers, public officials and the public itself. When public workers are made out to be public enemies, then government itself suffers in the eyes of those it serves.

There is also reason to be alarmed at the increased reliance by public employers on so-called "labor-management consultants" to counter organizing campaigns, to break established unions or to frustrate legitimate bargaining goals.

BECAUSE OF the absence in many areas of the country of a legal foundation for labor relations in the public sector, these consultants are able to use tactics that would be clearly illegal in the private sector.

Increasing tension between public employees and public employers also threatens to drive a wedge between natural political allies—at least in a lobbying sense in Washington. The labor movement and the cities have similar concerns and interests in the various proposals Congress will consider to revitalize the economy.

It appears that we will jointly share a need to insert equity, fairness and compassion into many programs. Together we should raise the human concerns about work in America, and those who perform the work, and about the conditions of life in the cities in which they work and live.

We must jointly guard against the institution of an economic discrimination more perverse than racial discrimination, one that would deny many urban residents any hope of breaking the cycle of poverty, deprivation and discrimination.

Our members who are your constituents and our members who are your employees believe in our nation's cities, and they want their labor movement to work aggressively to improve both the present and the future in those cities.

False Economy Cited

Cuts in Fire Fighting Crews Put Lives, Property in Peril

TRIMMING BACK the size of fire departments is a false economy because it often results in higher insurance rates that more than offset tax savings, President John A. Gannon of the Fire Fighters declared in a network radio interview.

Undermanning is the "gravest defect in the current national system of fire protection," seriously hampering fire fighters' ability to protect lives and property, Gannon stressed. He said that fire fighters forced to work in short crews face a much higher risk of death or injury in what is, under the best of circumstances, one of the most dangerous occupations with some 150 line-of-duty deaths and 49,000 injuries every year.

Occupational diseases caused by the fumes from chemical fires account for about half of the annual job-related death toll of fire fighters, Gannon noted. He called for federal legislation to require that manufacturers and transporters identify the chemicals used in building materials and furnishings. He pointed out that fire fighters cannot effectively and safely fight a blaze unless they know the nature of the materials involved in the fire.

GANNON SAID that the newly established U.S. Fire Academy at Emmitsburg, Md., can develop into a valuable training center for fire fighters if it gets the kind of support it needs from the Reagan Administration and the new Congress.

He said that inadequate funding has limited the school's ability to update and upgrade fire fighting skills and techniques and that the Fire Fighters' union will continue to work for the funding and support that will make it possible for the school to do the kind of job that it is intended to do.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

TOXIC WASTES could be America's time bomb of the 1980s.

Even though Congress acted on the problem in 1976, the federal monitoring system only went into effect in November.

As newspaper accounts related, companies trying to beat the deadline for keeping "cradle-to-grave" records on chemicals got rid of the chemicals in a hurry. The toxic wastes were dumped by the thousands of tons into city sewer systems, left in shopping center parking lots and unloaded after midnight in rural areas.

Incredibly, the underworld moved in to help companies get rid of their chemical wastes at a cut-price, no questions asked.

ASIDE FROM the real danger of toxic chemical fires and fumes, the American people are now learning that the reckless disposal of cancer-causing toxic chemicals over the years already has contaminated many underground water supplies.

More than 100 million Americans depend on ground water as a necessity of life. They drink it, cook their food in it and bathe in it.

The U.S. Geological Survey reported that 50 percent or more of those served by public water supplies in 16 states got their water from underground. In 35 states, more than 30 percent of the population using public supplies were drinking ground water.

The House Committee on Government Operations reported that last year alone, more than 300 incidents of contamination of private and public water supply wells were reported. "This situation has become critical in several states, most notably those where industrialization has been the heaviest," the panel said.

THE PANEL'S preliminary report focuses on one of the major threats to ground water—industrial waste impoundments, pits, ponds and lagoons. An impoundment is either a natural depression, an artificial excavation or a dike arrangement used mainly to store, treat or dispose of liquid wastes.

The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that 50 billion gallons of liquid waste—often toxic—are placed in industrial surface water impoundments each day. According to an EPA report to the House panel, over 170,000 waste impoundments are located throughout the nation. Some 26,000 are industrial sites.

Experts point out that surface water and ground water usually are directly connected underground. When liquids in surface water impoundments leach or seep into the ground, ground water can be contaminated unless there is a proper barrier between surface and ground water.

For example, the House committee report notes that industrial waste dumped in an unlined lagoon on top of soil underlain with a layer of thick clay would probably not allow most wastes to leach into the ground water below. However, the panel stresses, the same wastes placed in an unlined lagoon atop sandy soil would leach readily into the ground water below.

FORTY STATES have one or more unlined sites containing potentially hazardous wastes above ground water, with no barrier. Topping the list with high numbers of such sites are: Florida, with 103 sites; Ohio, 79; Pennsylvania, 78; and Connecticut, 70.

Last summer, EPA issued new rules aimed at providing "cradle-to-grave" control of hazardous wastes. Rules requiring companies to keep track of their hazardous wastes and make sure they are handled safely took effect in November. Not surprisingly, the Chemical Manufacturers Association complained that EPA greatly underestimated the cost of complying with the rules. But the Environmental Defense Fund charged that the rules are not comprehensive enough to prevent future disasters.

While arguments over regulation of hazardous waste continue, one thing is clear. The threat of contamination of the nation's ground water jeopardizes the health of millions of Americans and the possibility of toxic chemical explosions and fires faces many communities.



TAX SAVINGS from fire department cutbacks are really a false economy, as they are more than offset by higher insurance rates, Fire Fighters President John A. Gannon, center, said on Labor News Conference. Reporters questioning Gannon were Robert Cooney, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Dale McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

How to Buy

Charitable Agencies Evaluated In Guidelines for Contributors

By Esther Margolius

THE GOVERNMENT not only provides exemption from taxes for churches and charities, but also encourages citizens to make gifts to such institutions. The intent is to promote good works, serve the national interest and help such agencies to perform a multitude of services which otherwise the government would have to provide.

But despite estimates of charitable giving in excess of $43 billion dollars by American taxpayers, very few know much about the charitable agencies to which they give.

However, there is an organization that evaluates national charitable organizations such as the American Cancer Society, American Heart Association, Muscular Dystrophy Association, National Foundation-March of Dimes Birth Defects, United Cerebral Palsy Association and others, and rates them according to eight standards. It is called the National Information Bureau, Inc., of New York City, organized in 1918 as a nonprofit organization itself.

IT WAS FORMED to help contributors give wisely and maintain sound standards in philanthropy. And NIB continues to research and report with these aims in mind. The NIB is supported by contributions that are deductible for federal income tax purposes.

The NIB only evaluates and lists national organizations and does not cover the affiliates of a charity organization.

Following are the basic standards considered essential for approval by the NIB:

Board—An active and responsible governing body, holding regular meetings, whose members have no material conflict of interest and serve with compensation.

Purpose—A clear statement of purpose in the public interest.

Program—A program consistent with the organization's stated purpose and its personnel and financial resources, and involving interagency cooperation to avoid duplication of work.

Expenses—Reasonable program, management and fund-raising expenses.

Promotion—Ethical publicity and promotion which excludes exaggerated or misleading claims.

Fundraising—Solicitation of contributions without payment of commissions or undue pressure, such as mailing unordered tickets or merchandise, general telephone solicitation or use of identified government employees as solicitors.

Accountability—An annual report available on request that describes program activities and supporting services in relation to expenses, and includes certified financial statements.

Budget—Detailed annual budget approved by the governing body in a form consistent with annual financial statements.

According to Internal Revenue Service figures, Americans average between two and three percent of their gross income as contributions to tax-exempt organizations, or an overall average of about $685. And other sources claim that individuals are the primary source of charitable donations, giving $8 out of every $10 raised by fund-raising groups. Corporations and other non-profit fundations contribute the other $2.

ATTENTION SHOULD be paid to just who is collecting at street corners or in front of store entrances and exists. Television news reporters in various cities throughout the country have repeatedly demonstrated the gullibility of most coin-drop givers. One TV news team with a makeshift collection kettle collected several hundred dollars in a few hours. When the camera crew attempted to advise each donor that the "charity" was a fake, most people refused to take their money back and kept on walking.

NIB specifically disapproves of cash collections which do not issue receipts and keep a record of each transaction. Jane Pendergast, assistant director of NIB, said that "there is simply no control." And she adds that the door to door pass-along envelope method favored in suburban areas also raises control questions. The best method is through mailed solicitation with the donor responding with a mail-back check or money order.

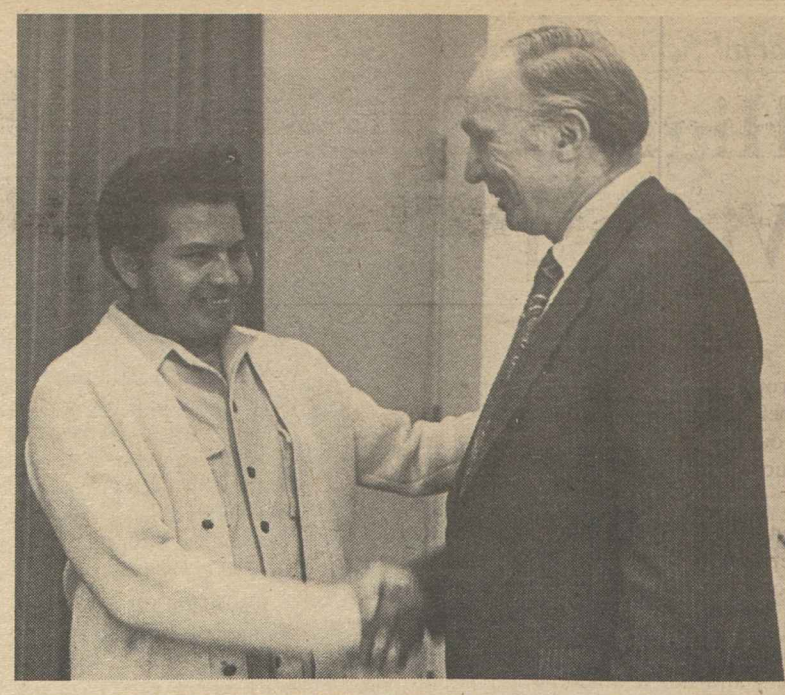
Remember that the IRS permits deductions for miscellaneous charity cash contributions too numerous to record up to a certain amount, according to your income.

Individuals may write to the National Information Bureau, Inc., for three reports per one request at no charge. The address is: NIB, Dept. EM, 419 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016. Rating reports are issued monthly by NIB.

THERE ARE other ways to check out a charity. Citizens can ask for files from the Council of Better Business Bureaus through their local branch. They may call the local city or county district attorney whose offices keep lists of fraudulent fund-raisers. Many states now require fund-raising organizations to file financial statements with the secretary of state's office.

Most consumer affairs offices can issue information, or at least tell a caller where it might be obtained. And, at a local level, most police departments keep records of what persons, groups or agencies have approved door-to-door canvassing licenses.

All of this means your charity dollar is big business to the fundraising industry. It should be treated equally seriously by those doing the giving.



THANKS FOR SUPPORT of El Salvador's 185,000-member farm workers organization, the Union Comunal Salvadorena, is forwarded to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue by UCS Gen. Sec. Rudolfo Viera during a visit to federation headquarters. Viera has been the target of several assassination attempts stemming from the unrest in the strife-torn country.

Comprehensive Plan

Child Health Report Outlines Care Goals

By Susan Dunlop

HEALTH CARE for pregnant women and for all children under six are vital goals, and both government and the private sector should act to guarantee such services, the Select Panel for the Promotion of Child Health told Congress in a report released Dec. 3.

The 17-member panel, chaired by Lisbeth Bamberger Schorr, was created by Congress in 1978 to develop "a comprehensive plan to promote the health of children and pregnant women in the United States." Schorr is a former consultant to the Children's Defense Fund.

THE REPORT, "Better Health for Our Children: A National Strategy," includes more than 100 broad and specific recommendations on child health and family planning reached in some 18 months of research. The three-volume study includes a number of specific proposals regarding existing federal programs as well as a volume compiling data on child health in the U.S.

Many similar recommendations are included in the pending Child Health Assessment Program bill which has the strong support of the AFL-CIO. The bill is expected to be reintroduced in the new Congress.

The report's major proposals suggest that the United States should pursue a policy of constructive change in the organization and financing of overall health services, the consolidation and coordination of government programs, and a series of active policy changes—in both the public and private sectors—to lead to better health protection and health promotion.

THE PANEL'S work was submitted to Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) chairman of the Subcommittee on Health of the Senate Labor & Human Resources Committee, and Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.) chairman of the Health Subcommittee of the House Commerce Committee.

Government action is essential to assure access to all health care services, the report stresses. Financial barriers should be removed, for example, and programs such as Medicaid should be improved along with private insurance and grants programs.

The panel agreed that another important step in better access to health care must be the clarification—and strengthening—of the roles and the relationships among local, state and federal governments and their child health programs. Gaps, duplication of effort, and bureaucratic frustrations should not be allowed to prevent ready access to care, the report emphasizes.

In addition to physical health care, the report urges public and private action to promote the availability of health services for problems such as child abuse, and pregnancy among teenagers which have social and behavioral as well as medical implications.

AN IMPORTANT component in change, the panel's report pointed out, is strong backing for research, including research in population-based sciences and health services themselves as well as medical and behavioral research.

In releasing the report, Schorr observed that "despite great progress in the last several decades, we are falling short of doing what most Americans want to see done to promote the health of all our children."

The major problems in child health care reflect this disparity, the report points out. Not all groups have shared equally in the dramatic increases in health care for Americans, and sharp differences still exist in the availability of health care to the rich and the poor, the white and the non-white, the inner city dweller and the suburbanite, the panel said.

Soup to Nonsense

It's the Small Blessings That Make the Bad Days Bearable

By Jane Goodsell

ANYTHING GOOD happen to you lately? Life being as exasperating as it normally is, you may be hard put to think of something. Yet, even during a bad week when it seems as though everything that can go wrong does, there are likely to be a few exceptions.

In the interest of mental health, it behooves us all to try to look on the bright side even on those days when there doesn't seem to be one. To jog your memory, let me suggest some wee blessings and triumphs that may have come your way during the past few days. I'll be surprised if you can't check off at least three or four. Well, one or two anyway. With any luck at all.

YOU DROPPED something that didn't break.

You saw a snapshot of yourself that you didn't absolutely hate.

A baby smiled at you.

The bank teller you'd been waiting in line 10 minutes to get to did not put up a NEXT WINDOW PLEASE sign just as your turn came up.

You unmolded a gelatin salad that came out perfectly on the first try.

Something you had agreed to do or go to, but didn't really want to, was cancelled.

You found a parking space with 15 minutes left on the meter.

Somebody kissed you.

You had a dime in your pocket when you desparately needed one for a parking meter or a telephone call.

YOU FOUND something that you thought you'd lost forever.

You almost, but didn't quite, lock yourself out of the house.

You progressed at something from beginner to intermediate. Like, maybe, your pastry wasn't as tough as it usually is. Or you typed a letter with only five mistakes.

You pulled the right cord to open the draperies.

There now. Don't you feel a bit better about things? Not a whole lot. Just a bit.

Social Security Plan Opposed

Higher Retirement Age Viewed as Benefit Slash

By John R. Oravec

A presidential commission's long-range proposal to raise the eligibility age on social security retirement from 65 to 68 would add up to an across-the-board reduction in benefits, the AFL-CIO warned.

The proposal is among a number of tentative recommendations in an interim report issued by the President's Commission on Pension Policy.

All of the proposals are put forth as a "consensus" of the commission's 10 members and not a unanimous position. However, the interim report did not present any of the minority views. President John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers is a member of the panel.

Other recommendations call for making social security benefits taxable, boosting the eligibility age for early social security retirement from 62 to 65 and raising the retirement age for federal workers under the civil service system—all of which are strongly opposed by the AFL-CIO.

THE COMMISSION'S recommendations call for phasing in the higher eligibility age plan over a 12-year period beginning in the year 2000.

C. Peter McColough, chairman of the commission, suggested that the changes are needed to preserve the long-term financial viability of the social security system.

In an analysis of the commission's tentative proposals, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security warned that not only will a higher eligibility age mean a reduction in benefits, but that new problems would result in the administration of pension programs and retirement planning. These problems would spill over into the private sector because of the interaction between social security and private pension plans, the analysis noted.

CONFIDENCE IN the social security system would also be undermined because of the direct impact on younger workers, whose period of contributions would be extended although they would end up with reduced benefits.

The AFL-CIO study pointed out that although older workers may possibly be able to work longer in the future, there are no guarantees that jobs will be available for them—forcing many to give up jobs before becoming eligible for full benefits.

The commission's interim report follows a preliminary report issued in May, which outlined proposals for a national pension policy that would require all private employers provide a minimum retirement income for their workers. The commission is slated to issue a final report next February.

IN THE MAY report, the commission endorsed the use of social security as the minimum level of income protection for older persons, but suggested that other programs be substantially increased to provide added protection. It said a universal pension system should be seriously considered. The AFL-CIO, however, regards this as the wrong direction, urging instead that the government's resources be applied to strengthening the basic social security retirement system.

Data collected in a national survey sponsored by the commission showed that only 42 percent of all private sector workers were covered by pension plans in 1979. Of the 34.5 million workers not covered by pension plans, 70 percent were in full-time jobs, 30 percent worked part-time, and 91 percent were not union members.

MOST OF the workers—58 percent—excluded from pension coverage were employed by firms with fewer than 100 employees, and 64 percent of the uncovered workers were in service, clerical, operative or trade jobs.

The commission noted that nearly one-fourth of all retired persons rely on social security benefits as their sole source of income and that these benefits average $3,100 a year per beneficiary.

McColough, who is chairman of Xerox Corp., said that a massive shifting of older workers to retirement that "is about to take place" could imperil the social security system.

The commission recommended that no further increases in social security payroll taxes be made beyond those already legislated. The current tax on workers earnings of 6.13 percent will increase to 6.65 percent on Jan. 1 and will rise in steps to 7.65 percent by 1990.

To deal with the financing problem, the commission directed its staff "to study the merits and effects" of using general revenues to supplement social security payroll contributions. The AFL-CIO has long advocated the use of general revenues to ease the burden on workers.

WHILE CALLING for social security benefits to be counted as income subject to taxation, the commission recommended that payroll contributions be made tax deductible.

Pending the adoption of these tax measures, the commission said it would recommend the elimination of the social security earnings test so that older workers can have other income while drawing benefits.

AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman said this proposal would benefit only about 2 percent of the nation's elderly—"mainly higher income people like doctors and lawyers." And to provide full benefits regardless of earnings would deplete the social security funds, he added.



POLISH WORKERS' Aid Fund is aided by the sale of "Solidarnosc" T-shirts, a project of Frontlash, the labor-supported organization that encourages youth participation in labor issues. Frontlash Executive Director Jessica Smith, left, makes a sale to Susan Dunlop of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Information staff. Shirts are $5.00 each from Frontlash, 815 16th St. NW, Rm. 203, Washington, D.C. 20006.

ILPA Competition Honors Outstanding Publications

The labor press is doing a better job than ever of bringing union members news of labor developments that are overlooked or distorted by the mass media, judges of the International Labor Press Association journalistic awards contest observed.

"Readers are getting a better sense than ever before of the credibility and reliability of the labor press, which is effective as a countervailing force to the daily news media," the judges said. "The high quality of the writing stands out above all other factors," they said.

THE JUDGES selected a total of 123 winners from 1,055 entries in the contest which was open to ILPA publications issued during 1979.

Vincent Kruse was named winner of the Max Steinbock Award. The award, named for the late president of ILPA, honors "the best journalistic effort which exemplifies a humanistic spirit." Kruse won the award as author of "Pennsylvania's Plain People," a story of union members who are also faithful members of the Mennonite church. The article appeared in the December 1979 issue of Justice, published by the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Judges of this year's ILPA contest were Lisa Portman, assistant director, George Meany Center for Labor Studies; James T. Hashian, director of the office of information of the Labor Dept.'s Employment & Training Administration; Ralph Dannheiser, formerly of the New York Post; and Al Herling, former editor, BC&T News and past president of ILPA.

The top winners in the overall excellence categories were:

International and national union publications—newspapers of 100,000 or more circulation: Justice, ILGWU; magazines of 100,000 or more circulation: UA Journal, Plumbers & Pipefitters; newspapers of less than 100,000 circulation: In Public Service, AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept.; magazines of less than 100,000 circulation: Air Line Pilots; newsletters: Air Transport/Interchange, Railway & Airline Clerks.

State and local central body publications—publishing 17 or more issues per year: California AFL-CIO News; fewer than 17 issues per year: Ontario Labour.

Local union publications—15,000 or more circulation: Utility Reporter, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1245, Walnut Creek, Calif.; 7,500 to 15,000 circulation: Local 342 Forefront, Food & Commercial Workers, Jamaica, N.Y.; 2,500 to 7,500 circulation: The Washington Teacher, AFT, Washington, D.C.; less than 2,500 circulation: Guild Forum, Washington-Baltimore Newspaper Guild; Machine-duplicated publications: Greenburgh Action Bulletin, Greenburgh Teachers, Hartsdale, N.Y.

Regional publications — more than 20,000 circulation: Public Employee Press, AFSCME District 37, New York; less than 20,000 circulation: FLM Joint Board Tempo, UFCW, New York.

Backpay Offer Would Close Long Darlington Mill Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

of the case have been before the courts almost continuously over nearly a quarter of a century.

THE DARLINGTON plant was shut down shortly before Christmas of 1956 because Roger Milliken, president of both the textile chain and its Darlington subsidiary, hadn't been able to keep the workers from voting for union representation. The shutdown had, as was clearly intended, a chilling effect on union organization at other Deering Milliken mills.

Back in 1957, an NLRB trial examiner found the company guilty of a host of unfair labor practices culminating in closing the plant to avoid bargaining. But his only proposed remedy was to rule that the company had to rehire the fired workers if it ever reopened the plant and promise not to penalize them again for union activities.

It took years of litigation, through the NLRB, appellate courts, twice to the Supreme Court, before it was clearly established that the Deering Milliken textile chain was responsible for the unfair labor practices of its Darlington mill. The company's legal defense was that the 80-year-old mill would have been closed for economic reasons anyway.

In 1962, seven years after the shutdown, the NLRB rejected Deering Milliken's efforts to avoid responsibility for the shutdown and told the textile chain to hire the workers for other plants or pay them until they were rehired. But a year later, a federal appellate court held that Darlington had an "absolute prerogative" to go out of business for any reason, and it took a Supreme Court reversal to keep the case alive.

The legal battle on behalf of the workers was begun by the former Textile Workers Union of America and was carried on by the Clothing & Textile Workers (ACTWU) after the two unions merged.

Burbank City Employees Choose AFSCME Local

Burbank, Calif.—The 800-member Burbank City Employees Association chose the State, County & Municipal Employees over two other unions as their bargaining representative.

The Burbank group becomes AFSCME Local 3143, part of the union's Southern California District Council 36.

Local 3143 President Sandra Lugwig said her organization chose AFSCME "because we've seen how it works for its members out here. We wanted AFSCME working for us."

New Met Accord Assures Revival Of Opera Season

New York—The Metropolitan Opera planned to open its season during the week of Dec. 8 after reaching agreement on a new contract with the last major union with which it negotiates.

Members of the American Guild of Musical Artists, which represents the company's chorus, soloists, ballet, stage directors, stage managers, and choreographers, ratified the agreement by a vote of 105 to 8 with 71 abstentions.

The settlement paralleled the pattern established with the Musicians' Oct. 25 agreement covering members of the Met's orchestra. The chorus, like the orchestra, will now work a basic four-performance week, with annual raises of 9 percent in each of the first two years and 8.5 percent plus cost-of-living adjustments in each of the final two years.

In the past the chorus worked five performances and received time-and-a-half pay for additional performances. Now there will be a bonus payment of $94 for a fifth performance, time-and-a-half for a sixth and double-time for a seventh.

The opera company had locked out all of its 1,900 employees on Sept. 2, postponing the scheduled Sept. 22 season's opening while contract talks continued.

Byrd Presses for Action

Fair Housing Bill Clears Senate Filibuster Hurdle

(Continued from Page 1)

for cloture—the procedure for limiting debate that requires the vote of 60 of the 100 senators.

A first try at achieving cloture mustered only a 51-39 simple majority. But the following day, amid indications that a compromise could be worked out that would make the bill less controversial, cloture was achieved by a 62-32 vote.

The debate limitation applied only to the normally routine motion to call up the bill for debate, and opponents still had an array of delaying tactics at their disposal.

While the Republican leadership initially took the position that any controversial issues should be left to the new Administration and the new Congress, there was substantial bipartisan support for the measure.

TWO OF THE leaders in the effort to pass the bill were liberal senators who were defeated for re-election—Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.). Other floor leaders were Judiciary Committee Chairman Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (R-Md.).

But before agreeing to take up the fair housing bill, the Senate voted final approval to an appropriations bill conference agreement that prohibits the Justice Dept. from taking any action to combat school segregation through busing.

The House, meanwhile, cleared its calendar for an anticipated Dec. 5 adjournment by passing a resolution allowing government agencies to continue in operation even if their appropriations for the fiscal year that began Oct. 1 have not been voted by Congress.

IT ALSO approved a conference agreement on a "reconciliation" bill intended to hold down the budget deficit, and the Senate was expected to do likewise.

The reconciliation measure includes some labor-opposed curtailments of the extended unemployment insurance program, although the conferees dropped some of the worst of the cutbacks that had been in the Senate version of the bill.

Under present law, when the unemployment rate either nationally or in a single state is high enough to trigger on the extended benefits program, workers who have exhausted their maximum 26 weeks of state payments are entitled to up to 13 weeks of extended benefits with the same requirements for job searching and the obligation to accept any job offer "suitable" to the applicants' skills and experience.

THE CHANGE adopted by Congress, effective Mar. 31, 1981, would generally require a person getting extended benefits to take any job paying as much as he or she was getting in unemployment compensation, so long as it did not pay less than the minimum wage. But an exception could be made if a state agency was satisfied that the recipient had a good chance of obtaining work "within a reasonably short time in his or her customary occupation." That, presumably, would cover cases in which an employer was expected to recall laid-off workers in the near future.

The conference agreement would also compel a one-week waiting period before payment of extended benefits in those states that do not require a one-week wait before a worker who loses his job becomes eligible for state unemployment compensation. Workers in 21 states would be affected by the change.

The reconciliation bill makes changes in a broad range of other laws so as to decrease government outlays and increase revenues.

ONE CHANGE made in the tax law would in effect stop the occasional practice of having the employer pay his workers' share of social security taxes as a substitute for a comparable pay raise. Such a deal could reduce the income tax paid by workers, but could also result in a smaller pension.

The conference agreement specifies that workers must pay income taxes on any social security payments made on their behalf by employers and thus would appear to remove any incentive for such an arrangement.

In other action, the House accepted the "half-loaf" Senate "superfund" bill to finance a cleanup of chemical dumpsites that pose hazards to health and the environment.

It took up a Senate-passed bill under a no-amendment procedure that required a two-thirds vote in the knowledge that any attempt to change the measure or force a conference with two cleanup bills the House passed last September would doom the legislation.

THE HOUSE THEN approved the bill by a 274-94 vote, clearing it for President Carter's signature.

It provides for a $1.6 billion trust fund to finance emergency cleanups of hazardous substances, with provisions for future reimbursement from parties responsible wherever possible. The bulk of the fund would come from a special tax on the chemical and oil industries, with $220 million allocated from general revenues over a five-year period.

The AFL-CIO supported the measure, but would have preferred a stronger version that included provisions for payments to individuals whose health and property have been damaged, as in the Love Canal disaster in New York state.



SPECIAL CENTENNIAL SYMBOL will be used throughout 1981 to mark the 100th anniversary of the American labor movement. The theme of the year-long observance is "A Century of Achievement, A Challenge for the Future." The logotype will appear on letterheads, posters, brochures, educational materials, press kits and in films prepared by the AFL-CIO.

Kirkland Says Interest Rates Threaten Deeper Recession

(Continued from Page 1)

will slide into recession as high interest rates choke off both business and consumer borrowing.

Already, the pinch of rising interest rates has helped set back the economy's pillar industries, housing and autos, and has caused some postponement in capital spending.

STEADILY RISING mortgage interest rates cut into the housing market again in October, causing sales of new homes to slip for the third month in a row. Economist Michael Sumichrast of the National Association of Home Builders said that the steep mortgage interest rates—now as high as 16 percent in California—will force the housing industry to abort the initial stages of its recovery. An upturn is not likely before spring, he said.

High interest rates, along with other pressures on consumer incomes, have also ruled out the kind of rebound in new-car sales—to about the 10-million-unit level—that the auto industry needs for its economic recovery. Domestic car sales in the last week of November were down 18.1 percent from the depressed level of the same period last year, the Big Three makers reported.

IN RAISING their prime rates to 18.5 percent, most banks cited continuing increases in the cost of money they borrow to fund loans as well as an extremely strong loan demand.

Money-market analysts quickly predicted further hikes in the prime soon. In Washington, Treasury Sec. G. William Miller told the Senate Finance Committee that interest rates will "stay relatively high until there is a change in inflationary expectations."

Centennial Theme Looks to Future

The following is the text of AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland's letter to affiliated unions and central bodies on the federation's centennial observance.

In 1981, American labor will celebrate its centennial. The AFL-CIO plans a year-long series of activities to mark this important event.

It is fitting that we take every opportunity throughout this centennial year to call public attention to labor's unique role in strengthening contemporary American society. Too often, our role has been misunderstood, our goals misinterpreted, and our accomplishments ignored.

We hope that people in the political and legislative processes, in the academic community, in industry and commerce and agriculture, in cultural activities and the professions and the arts, will all join with the men and women of our unions in commemorating this centenary of American labor.

The AFL-CIO's theme for our centennial celebration is built on the themes of "achievement" and "challenge"—pride in our past gains, coupled with the recognition that it will require even greater commitment, energy and vision to advance labor's cause in the years ahead.

It is our hope and intent to focus attention on the idealism, the struggles and victories of American labor in the past hundred years—but that is not our sole purpose. Of equal importance is the need to prepare to deal adequately and forcefully with the challenge of the future. Such preparation will be the best testimonial we can render to the courageous men and women whose sacrifices made possible the development of our labor movement.

Past leaders built for the future. So must we. Samuel Gompers, William Green, Philip Murray, Walter Reuther and George Meany knew the struggle for union goals had no foreseeable terminal point. They knew that each generation of trade union people must build on the heritage of the past while resisting the temptation to follow the easy path of merely repeating old dogma.

During the centennial year of 1981, we shall rededicate ourselves to the sound principle of harnessing democratic tradition and trade union heritage with the necessity of reaching out for new and better ways to serve all working people and the entire nation.

Our centennial activities will be launched in January, and will continue throughout 1981. They will conclude with a fitting celebration during the AFL-CIO's 14th Constitutional Convention in New York in November.

The task of carrying out the AFL-CIO centennial is not an assignment for any one person or small group of persons. It will require the willing cooperation of every sector of the AFL-CIO. That is why, as our program develops, we plan to discuss different activities and consult with many of you.

We will be calling upon our international union affiliates, our state and local central bodies, our departments and our staff in the headquarters and in the field to take a personal interest in making the AFL-CIO centennial the success it deserves to be. Together, I am confident, we shall succeed.

12/9/80

Correspondence about address corrections should be sent with attached mailing label to: Subscriptions, Room 209, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

AFL-CIO News

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Fair Housing Bill Scuttled By Filibuster

By David L. Perlman

An end-of-the-session filibuster killed a labor-supported bill to put effective enforcement machinery into the Fair Housing Act—the 12-year-old law that prohibits discrimination in most home sales and apartments rentals.

Supporters of the bill had agreed to a number of changes in the House-passed bill in a futile effort to obtain the 60 votes needed under Senate rules to limit debate. But they refused to gut the bill entirely, and the 54-43 vote was insufficient to invoke cloture. **(Rollcall, Page 6.)**

The filibuster against the bill was led by two Republican conservatives, Jesse Helms (N.C.) and Orrin G. Hatch (Utah). But many moderate Republicans acquiesced in killing the bill, and only nine Republicans joined 45 Democrats in voting for cloture.

SENATE MAJORITY Leader Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.) warned before the vote that failure to invoke cloture would mean that "it will be many years until a truly decent fair housing bill can be enacted."

Republican Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr. (Tenn.), who will be majority leader in the next Congress, voted against cloture but promised to try to get fair housing legislation through the Senate early in the next session—"a good bill, not just a bill in name only."

But 12 senators who voted for cloture will not be returning in January, and most will be replaced with conservatives.

EARLIER, the Senate had stopped a filibuster on the routine motion to call up the bill and there were intensive negotiations on a compromise. But the negotiations foundered when conservatives insisted that a finding of illegal discrimination must be based on proof of "intent" to discriminate and not just a factual finding that discrimination did take place.

Eight southern Democrats and three Republicans who had voted for the first cloture switched sides on the showdown.

Under present law, the government can seek court action only against "patterns" of housing discrimination. Individuals who run up against refusals to sell or rent must initiate their own costly and time-consuming lawsuits if the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development cannot resolve a complaint through conciliation.

The House bill would have used administrative law judges to hear and rule on charges of discrimination. Senate supporters were willing to accept hearings before federal magistrates as a compromise.

AFTER THE Senate bill was shunted aside, the only "must" legislation blocking adjournment of the 96th Congress was a resolution to continue funding of government agencies and functions that have not been voted appropriations for the fiscal year that began Oct. 1.

There were other bills that were being pushed to passage, including a revenue-

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Kirkland Cites Dangers Of Massive Tax Slashes



THE U.S. ECONOMY is "adrift," and requires a comprehensive program to revive American industry, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland told a congressional conference called to prepare a bipartisan economic plan. Kirkland told leaders of the nation's major economic groups that the Federal Reserve Board's current "obsession" with tight-money policies threatens to destroy the economy.

Warns Funds Vital to Curb Joblessness

By James M. Shevis

The reindustrialization of America—the cornerstone of prospective economic renewal—will never materialize unless labor, business, and government combine to work toward a full-employment economy, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland told a congressional conference called to develop proposals for a bipartisan economic plan for the nation.

Kirkland said that government should take the lead in forging the partnership and be willing to make the huge financial commitment required to fund specific programs such as public-service jobs, accelerated public works, energy and transportation projects and housing construction.

"THIS, OF COURSE, cannot come about if the Treasury is laid bare through massive tax cuts in the belief that some 18th Century 'invisible hand' will guide us—if only everyone else steps aside," Kirkland declared.

While President-elect Reagan has not fully spelled out his economic policies, he remains committed to cutting income tax rates 30 percent over three years. At the same time, his economic advisers have generally supported the Federal Reserve Board's attempts to wring inflation out of the economy with a tight-money policy that chokes off economic growth.

Kirkland said he fails to see how massive, across-the-board tax cuts for business or even individuals can solve the problems of rising prices, unemployment, and a declining rate of productivity growth in a timely or effective manner.

"Tax policy has a role to play, but I

(Continued on Page 2)

House Leadership Set To Guide 97th Congress

House Democrats and Republicans elected leadership teams for the new 97th Congress, with the spotlight on the GOP caucus where there were hard-fought contests for nearly all top posts.

Democrats, as expected, again designated Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. of Massachusetts as Speaker of the House, and re-elected Jim Wright of Texas as majority leader.

O'NEILL WILL be formally elected in January when the new Congress convenes. Democrats will hold a 243-192 majority in the new House, down 33 from the 96th Congress. Tradition dictates that party lines hold firm in the election of the Speaker.

Republican Floor Leader John J. Rhodes of Arizona had announced some months ago that he would not seek re-election as minority leader, touching off a caucus battle to pick his successor.

The new Republican leader will be Robert H. Michel of Illinois, who has been the party whip or assistant leader under Rhodes. Michel defeated Guy Vander Jagt of Michigan by a 103-87 margin.

BOTH CONTENDERS had similar conservative voting records—less than 20 percent "right" by COPE standards. Michel has kept a low profile in Congress, seeking consensus among the GOP minority. Vander Jagt, with a reputation as an orator, has been in heavy demand as a Republican campaign speaker.

Unlike the Senate, where the moderate-liberal wing holds a number of leadership posts, the House Republican contests were all between conservatives.

Thus, Trent Lott (Miss.) defeated Bud Shuster (Pa.) for the position of party whip that Michel now holds. Jack Kemp (N.Y.), whose tax cut plan was embraced by President-elect Reagan, defeated John Rousselot (Calif.) for chairman of the Republican caucus. Rousselot is a former official of the John Birch Society. And Richard Cheney (Wyo.), who was White House chief of staff under President Ford, defeated Marjorie Holt (Md.) for chairman of the Republican Policy Committee.

ON THE DEMOCRATIC side, Speaker O'Neill and Majority Leader Wright announced the appointment of Thomas Foley (Wash.) as majority whip. To take the post, Foley will have to give up his chairmanship

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Jobless Rate of 7.5% Follows 4-Month Pattern

The nation's unemployment rate edged down from 7.6 to 7.5 percent in November, primarily the result of strong job gains among adult women, but analysts saw little fundamental improvement in the labor market.

The jobless rate has fluctuated within the narrow 7.5-7.6 percent range since last August, and many observers attribute the economy's sluggish performance to high inflation and rising interest rates.

"THE NOVEMBER data show basically no change from the previous few months, but I anticipate the impact of tight monetary policy will lead to a second downturn over the next few months," AFL-CIO Research Director Rudy Oswald said. A further decline in economic growth likely would keep unemployment at around 8 percent through 1981.

Employment increased by 220,000 during November, the sharpest one-month gain since July, outpacing a 140,000 increase in the labor force and leading to a decline of 80,000 in the number of unemployed. Total unemployment for the month was 7.9 million, down by about 300,000 from the 8.2 million peak reached in late spring and early summer, when the jobless rate stood at 7.8 percent.

Nonfarm payroll employment—as measured by the government's monthly survey of establishments—rose by 270,000 to 90.9 million. The Bureau of Labor Statistics said in releasing the November job statistics that much of the employment growth took place in manufacturing. Factory jobs, which increased for the fourth month in a row, were up by 100,000 over the month

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Wage Floor Rise Means Pay Boost For 5.6 Million

An estimated 5.6 million low-paid workers will get a raise on Jan. 1, when the federal wage floor rises from $3.10 to $3.35 an hour.

Some 60 million jobs are covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act, which also requires premium pay for overtime work after 40 hours a week. While most workers earn more than the minimum, the rise to $3.35 an hour will add about $2.2 billion to the pay of the nation's lowest-paid workers during 1981.

THE INCREASE to $3.35 will be the final step-up provided by 1977 amendments to the wage-hour law. The minimum wage went from $2.30 to $2.65 in 1978, to $2.90 in 1979 and to $3.10 last January.

Employers of workers who receive more than $30 a month in tips may offset up to

(Continued on Page 6)

Kirkland Cites Dangers in 'Massive Tax Cuts'

(Continued from Page 1)

urge you to recognize that tax cuts generate jobs in a very indirect and imprecise fashion," Kirkland told the 150 leaders of labor, business, consumers, minorities, and other major economic groups from across the nation.

He pointed out that tax cuts "add to budget and inflationary pressures and divert resources and attention from programs that can be specifically and precisely targeted to the industries, areas, and the people who are most in need. They also provide another excuse for the Federal Board to squeeze the economy."

Even as Kirkland spoke, most major U.S. banks lifted their prime lending rates a full percentage point to a record-matching 20 percent, adding to the concerns of many analysts that the nation's economy may be headed for another slide, especially in the auto and housing industries.

THE INCREASE in the closely watched prime interest rate—the interest that banks charge their best business customers for short-term loans—was the second in a week, and a direct response to the Fed's Dec. 4 announcement of a further, 1-percent boost in its key discount rate—the interest charged on loans by Federal Reserve banks to financial institutions.

"I can think of no single economic policy that is more destructive of our economy than this obsession with high interest rates," Kirkland told the conference participants. "I can think of no more guaranteed formula for destroying productivity than . . . to accelerate the cost of money."

Joining Kirkland in keynoting the conference, sponsored chiefly by the congressional Joint Economic Committee chaired by Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.), were Senate Republican Leader Howard Baker of Tennessee, New York Stock Exchange Chairman William Batten, and former Rep. Barbara Jordan (D-Tex.), now a professor at the University of Texas's Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs. The LBJ school and the Harvard Competitiveness Group were also sponsors of the forum.

BAKER, WHO will become majority leader when the GOP takes control of the Senate next month, said he fully expects President-elect Reagan to propose a tax package with a tax cut, and that Congress will enact it in the first half of 1981.

Baker also called for basic reforms, including a greater role for Congress in overseeing the government, development of a budget process that more closely relates spending to taxes, and perhaps changing to a two-year budget. "We must rationalize this process that has grown into a hodgepodge," he said.

Jordan called for mutual sacrifices by labor and business in the public interest, urging both sectors to join with government in dealing with the country's most pressing economic problems.

"BUSINESS, LABOR, and government are a crucial triumvirate," she said, urging cooperation among the three as necessary to restore economic health to the country.

"Everybody says we've got to cooperate. But how will that cooperation be engendered?" she asked. "It will not be easy. Decades of hostility and confrontation between labor and business have posed an obstacle. We can't expect that to come down overnight."

Batten and Jordan agreed with Kirkland that economic growth must continue unless Americans are willing to accept a decline in the quality of life.

"AN ACCELERATION of the rate of real economic growth is the only way we can provide the 15 million new jobs we need in this decade," Batten said.

In his remarks, Kirkland stressed that the AFL-CIO program and agenda presented to the platform committees of both major political parties last summer remain as labor's basic economic strategy.

"Our theme and our goal at that time was 'an America that works for everyone,' " he said. "Nothing has happened since then to change that objective."

TWO OF THE major issues before the conference—unemployment and inflation—represent the most graphic indicators of national economic failure and individual hardship, Kirkland said, adding:

"I am convinced that the persistence of the notion that one must be fought by sacrificing the other, regardless of cause and insensitive to effect, has been the most serious impediment to progress against either."

After the opening speeches, the conference broke up into five groups for detailed, closed-door seminars on inflation, employment, productivity, energy, and international economic problems. A number of union leaders participated in each seminar. Several of Reagan's advisers also attended the meetings.

Conference conclusions and recommendations shall be presented to Reagan prior to his Jan. 20 inauguration.

JEC CHAIRMAN Bentsen told the conference that the new Administration will have a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to launch a new era of prosperity.

"For the past 15 years, inflation has been a fact of life in this country," he said. "We raise prices, wages, rents, and interest rates to accommodate it. We jawbone it; we stimulate demand; we prime the pump, and then we pump the prime."

The Reagan Administration has promised new approaches to old problems, Bentsen said, and the people "are alert and watching."

Union leaders taking part in the seminars included Teachers President Albert Shanker, President Murray Finley of the Clothing & Textile Workers, Sheet Metal Workers President Edward Carlough, President Howard Samuel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., Ladies' Garment Workers President Sol Chaikin, Vice President Arnold Mayer of the Food & Commercial Workers, Steelworkers President Lloyd McBride, President Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison, Associate Legislative Director Howard Marlowe, Assistant Research Director Arnold Cantor, President Robert Georgine of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., and William Cunningham and Anne Draper of the federation's Dept. of Economic Research.

Nobel Peace Laureate Hails Carter's Human Rights Effort

The 1980 Nobel Peace Prize winner, Adolfo Perez Esquivel of Argentina, said he would like to see the United States "broaden and deepen . . . not abandon" the international human rights policies begun during the Carter Administration.

A member of the journalists' union in Buenos Aires, Esquivel spoke during a press conference called by the Council on Hemispheric Affairs. He was welcomed to Washington by the Newspaper Guild President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., a member of the COHA's board, who praised Esquivel's devotion to human rights and nonviolence.

ESQUIVEL HAS "willingly suffered violence himself" for others who have been persecuted for their political and social beliefs, Perlik said, noting that the Guild long has been particularly concerned about the oppression of Latin American journalists.

Other union presidents on the COHA board are William W. Winpisinger of the Machinists; Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employees; Kenneth Brown of the Graphic Arts International Union; Douglas Fraser of the UAW, and Edward M. Lynch of the Broadcast Employees & Technicians.

Esquivel heads Service for Peace & Justice in Latin America, an organization that seeks nonviolent correction of social and economic injustice throughout Latin America, working with social, labor and church-affiliated organizations. As editor of the organization's publication, he is a member of the Buenos Aires journalists' union.

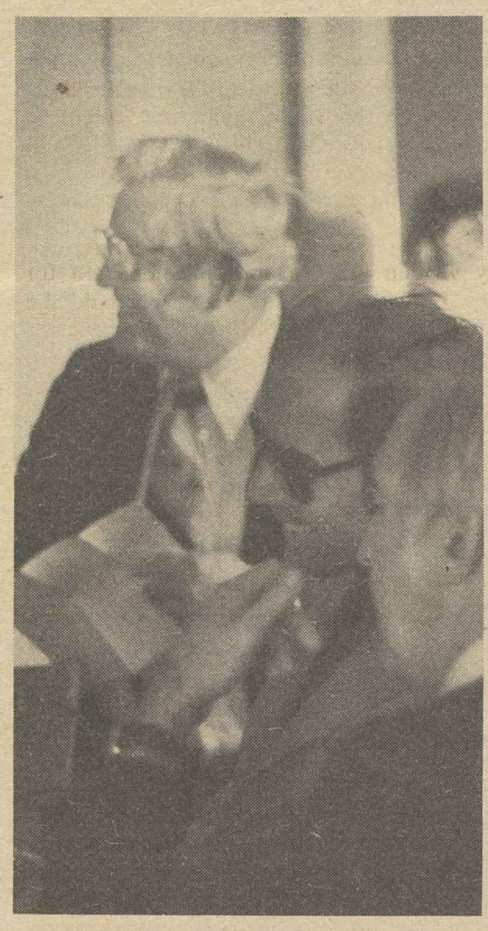
HIS VISIT to Washington was part of a week-long tour of the United States on his way to Oslo, Norway, where he will receive the Peace Prize.

At his press conference here, Esquivel condemned all forms of terrorism, saying that it is "not the path to the solution of any problem." He said he has fought against terrorism from all directions—"from the left, from the right, from above and below."

"No one can sow seeds with his fists," Esquivel declared. "To sow seeds, one must open his hands."

ESQUIVEL, who protested left-wing guerrilla violence in Argentina in the early 1970s, was imprisoned for 14 months without trial and tortured after Argentina's right-wing government took power in 1976 through a military coup.

The human rights policies enunciated by the Carter Administration have produced "concrete" results in Latin America, and have prevented conditions there "from being worse," Esquivel said.



NOBEL LAUREATE Adolfo Perez Esquivel is flanked at a Washington press conference by Newspaper Guild President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., left, and his interpreter.

Public Employee Dept. Director McCart to Retire

John McCart, executive director of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept., will retire at the end of December, the department announced.

McCart was appointed to the post shortly after creation of the PED in 1974. Previously he had served as director of the Government Employees Council, a legislative group composed of unions with members in the federal government. The council was dissolved when the PED was formed.

McCart previously had been legislative director of the American Federation of Government Employees and before that was employed by the federal government at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

PED President William H. McClennan and Sec.-Treas. Kenneth Blaylock paid tribute to McCart's "devotion to the cause of government employees over many years," citing particularly his "insight into the legislative process and his diligent work on behalf of the PED and public employees generally."

Air Line Employees Ratify New Contract with Republic

Chicago—The Air Line Employees Association overwhelmingly approved a new 30-month agreement covering some 4,300 white-collar ground personnel employed by Republic Airlines. ALEA is affiliated with the Air Line Pilots.

The 2,870 to 704 vote ratified a pact that will raise salaries by 36 percent over the life of the agreement. It also increases shift differentials, improves insurance coverage, and liberalizes pension benefits.

Susan Dunlop Elected To Key ILPA Post

The Executive Council of the International Labor Press Association has elected Susan Dunlop, an assistant editor of the AFL-CIO News, as the association's secretary-treasurer.

Dunlop will take office Jan. 1, 1981, to fill the unexpired term of Allen Zack who resigned the office because of increasing responsibilities as assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Information. Zack will remain as ILPA's postal consultant.

Dunlop, 33, joined the staff of the AFL-CIO as a writer and reporter in July 1980 after serving for four years as assistant to the secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., where she edited the department's publication, Labeletter, and directed advertising and publicity for the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show.

House Leaders Picked to Guide 97th Congress

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of the House Committee on Agriculture.

The whip post, third in the party leadership, was opened when incumbent John Brademas (Ind.) was defeated for re-election to Congress. The chief deputy whip, Dan Rostenkowski (Ill.), chose to take the chairmanship of the Ways & Means Committee in the new Congress rather than move up a notch on the leadership ladder.

Foley had been chairman of the House Democratic caucus, and Gillis Long (La.) defeated Charles Rose (N.C.) in a contest for the post.

ELECTION LOSSES came almost entirely from liberal ranks, and southern Democratic conservatives have been pressing O'Neill for a larger role in the leadership.

They were given greater representation of the Democratic Steering & Policy Committee, which parcels out committee assignments and designates chairmen, subject to ratification by the full party caucus. And a conservative won a close, three-ballot election for chairman of the powerful House Budget Committee.

The contest was between James R. Jones (Okla.) and liberal David R. Obey (Wis.). They were tied on the first ballot when a third candidate, Paul Simon, was eliminated, and then tied 118-118 on the runoff. A third ballot gave Jones a 121-116 victory.

WHILE REPUBLICANS will get increased membership on most House committees in line with the election changes, the caucus retained the 11-5 Democratic margin on the Rules Committee and only slightly modified the current 24-12 margin on the Ways & Means Committee to 23-12. The Appropriations Committee changed from 36-18 to 33-22. Margins in other committees will be set in consultation with the Republican leadership.

Senate Democrats, as did the Republicans, maintained their present leadership team for the 97th Congress. Majority Leadership Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.) will be the minority leader as the GOP takes control of the Senate, and Alan Cranston (Calif.) remains as party whip. Earlier, the Senate Republican caucus had named Howard H. Baker (Tenn.) as majority leader and Ted Stevens (Alaska) as whip.

Labor Board Case Volume Hits New High

The National Labor Relations Board handled a record 58,872 cases of all kinds during the 1980 fiscal year that ended on Sept. 30, a preliminary report by NLRB General Counsel William A. Lubbers shows.

In a summary of the agency's operations during the year, Lubbers also reported that NLRB decisions resulted in a record $33,518,853 in back pay, fees, dues, and fines distributed to American workers. The total included the $12 million single-case record paid some 400 American Cyanamid workers who had been illegally locked out of a plant near New Orleans.

The ANNUAL overview of the agency's activities contained these other highlights:

- A record 58,100 cases were closed during the fiscal year, a 4.1 percent increase over fiscal 1979.
- A record 10,479 offers of job reinstatement were made to workers suffering employment discrimination—mostly discharge—in violation of the National Labor Relations Act.
- A new high total of 11,199 settlements was reached in unfair labor practice cases.

Lubbers's report said that the 1980 case intake included 44,057 unfair labor practice cases, up 6.8 percent over the previous year, and 13,040 representation election cases, up 1 percent over fiscal 1979. Both totals set records. In addition, there were 775 cases filed in other categories such as union deauthorization polls and unit clarification and amendment of certificate hearings.

THE NLRB report said that over 90 percent of the unfair labor practice cases that came before the agency were disposed of in a median time of approximately 40 days, without the necessity of formal litigation before the 5-member board.

The agency's official annual report is scheduled for release next May.



ANGRY UNION MEMBERS demonstrate against a union-busting seminar being held for northern California homebuilders at a hotel near the Oakland airport. More than 1,000 trade unionists from the San Francisco Bay area turned out for the protest. The seminar was conducted by the law firm of Littler, Mendelson, Fastiff & Tichy.

Senate Backs Off from Bid To Pass Anti-Busing Rider

The Senate backed off from a confrontation with President Carter over the government's powers to act against school segregation and stripped a rigid anti-busing amendment from an essential appropriations bill.

Carter wrote congressional leaders that he would veto the measure if it reached his desk with the amendment that sought to ban the Justice Dept.—under any conditions—from supporting court-ordered busing of children beyond their nearest school.

THE RESTRICTION had been originally written into an appropriations bill for the Justice Dept., the State Dept. and the Commerce Dept., which the President announced he will veto.

The House then wrote the same language into a measure it considered veto-proof—a resolution providing continued funding after Congress adjourns for government agencies and programs that have not yet received their fiscal year appropriations.

Carter acknowledged that vetoing the continuing funding resolution would cause difficult problems for the government. But he wrote congressional leaders that he would be compelled to veto the measure to prevent what he termed an "unprecedented and unwarranted encroachment on executive authority and responsibility."

THE SENATE backed off. Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), who had sponsored the anti-busing rider to the Justice Dept. funding bill, agreed to delete the House-passed language from the continuing resolution.

His explanation was that it didn't really matter since "40 days from now, we will have a new President and a new Administration."

In past years, the House has inserted stringent anti-busing language into appropriations bills but then agreed to Senate changes softening the language so as to avoid a constitutional confrontation.

This year, however, in the wake of the election, the Senate joined the House in taking a hard-line position on the Justice Dept. appropriations. It even voted down an amendment adding the qualifying phrase "except where required by the Constitution."

But the Senate had second thoughts when Carter made clear his willingness to veto even the supposedly veto-proof continuing resolution in order to prevent erosion of Executive Branch authority.

Fair Housing Bill Killed Off By Filibuster

(Continued from Page 1)

sharing measure that would continue no-strings federal payments to local governments and restore, for the 1982 and 1983 fiscal years, grants to the states that were abandoned this year as an economy move.

Both the House and Senate versions would guarantee $4.6 billion a year for local governments and authorize $2.3 billion for the states, which Congress would have to appropriate. But the House has insisted on a provision requiring states to give up a dollar in earmarked "categorical" grants for every dollar received in no-strings revenue-sharing.

STILL ON THE Senate calendar, with union and industry groups pressing for its enactment, is a resolution that would empower the President to negotiate with Japan for a temporary ceiling on auto exports to the United States.

The resolution has passed the House and been approved by the Senate Finance Committee. But Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson (D-Ill.), who is retiring from Congress, served notice that he will fight to keep the Senate from acting on the resolution.

Congress completed action and sent to the President a labor-supported bill to continue the annual cost-of-living adjustment in railroad retirement benefits through 1981. The legislation sets a Mar. 1 deadline for union and management negotiators to come up with recommendations to strengthen the financing of the Railroad Retirement System, which is now running a deficit.

Senior Citizens Score Moves To Cut Back Social Security

Raising the social security retirement age to 68 and cutting back the system's cost-of-living provisions would amount to a major slash in benefits and a "disservice to the elderly," the National Council of Senior Citizens told a Senate committee.

In testimony before the Senate Special Committee on Aging, NCSC President Jacob Clayman challenged recommendations made by some groups concerned with social security that are proposing benefit cuts as a way to maintain the system's financial solvency.

SOCIAL SECURITY should be "a stabilizing influence" in the lives of the elderly, Clayman said, and he termed "counterproductive" the assumption that "benefits can be changed—up or down—every few years to respond to ups and downs in the economy."

Clayman endorsed as more financially sound and durable plans that permit borrowing among the system's various trust funds, or, preferably, borrowing from the general fund. General fund revenues, if used, should be distributed in equal proportions across all the trust funds, Clayman said, and he recommended re-enactment of the Vandenberg Amendment which until 1954 guaranteed the availability of general fund revenues.

The NCSC agrees that healthy older people who want to continue working should be able to do so, Clayman said, but he disagreed with the theory that raising the age of eligibility for full benefits from 65 to 68 would mean significant savings to the system even though it would mean a 20 percent reduction in benefit payments.

Clayman pointed out that more than half of the beneficiaries who retire before age 65 now do so on an actuarially reduced basis. He suggested that many workers who would claim early retirement benefits under present law might try to obtain disability benefits if the retirement eligibility age were raised. Much of the cost borne by the retirement program would then be transferred to the disability program, particularly since many workers retire because of health in the first place, Clayman observed.

On the issue of cost-of-living increases for social security beneficiaries, Clayman suggested the creation of a special price index for the elderly that would accurately reflect the prices changes they most often experience.

That position was bolstered by a report on the "progress of the elderly in the American economy" submitted to the Senate committee by a private research firm. The study found that the cost of living for the elderly has risen faster than the general consumer price index since 1970, and during the 1980s the cost of living for older Americans—led by energy, food and health costs—will continue to exceed that of younger people.

THE NCSC testimony also called for retention of the earnings limit for receiving full social security benefits and opposed elimination of the minimum benefit or of the student benefit.

Americans are leery of proposals to cut benefits or to raise the retirement age, Clayman pointed out, citing the results of a survey which found that if given the choice between higher taxes and raising the retirement age, only 36 percent would favor raising the eligibility age to 68.

Railroad Pension Law Upheld Barring 'Windfall' Benefits

The Supreme Court upheld a 1974 law that sought to keep the Railroad Retirement System from running out of money and denied a constitutional challenge brought by some former railroad workers who claimed they had been shortchanged.

At issue in the court case was whether Congress could legislate changes that would allow long-service workers then employed in the railroad industry to remain eligible for "windfall' retirement benefits that were denied to other groups of employees or former employees.

The so-called windfall came to workers who were able to qualify for both railroad retirement and social security benefits that were higher than they would have received if all their service had been under one retirement system or the other.

A complicated interchange of funds between the two systems resulted in a heavy drain on the railroad pension system when retired workers received payments from both funds. Corrective legislation, based on an agreement negotiated between rail unions and management, sought to make the system more solvent and to fund benefit increases both by higher management payments and a phaseout of the dual-benefit windfall.

A lower court had ruled that the different treatment of persons entitled to railroad retirement benefits, based on their employment in the industry and length of service, breached the "equal protection of the law" principle.

But the Supreme Court, in a 7-2 decision, upheld the validity of the law as had been urged by the Railroad Retirement Board, whose position was supported by the railroad unions.

The Economic Task

THE ECONOMY is adrift. Bearings must be determined, a destination established and an appropriate course charted.

There are immediate problems to solve like the day-to-day financial and emotional plight of those who are unemployed and those whose only hedge against inflation is a tighter belt and a lowered aspiration.

And there are fundamental issues exemplified by urban decay, energy insecurity, falling real incomes and the stagnation and decline of industries essential to domestic economic balance, growth and international security.

The first task is to put aside the polemics. A division between those who think government is too big and those who think it too small will not clean up a stream, repair a bridge or enhance a skill; nor will it get rid of a cumbersome form, an outmoded regulation or an unnecessary program.

IN NOVEMBER unemployment was 7.5 percent of the labor force and almost eight million people were jobless. An additional 969,000 had dropped out of the workforce because they knew the search was futile and another 1.6 million were on part-time wages because full-time work was not available.

These sharp departures from the average argue for programs and policies that can address specific needs and particular problems such as public service jobs, accelerated public works, energy and transportation programs and housing construction.

I fail to see how huge, across-the-board tax cuts for business or even individuals can solve these problems in a timely, effective or efficient manner. Tax policy has a role to play, but I urge you to recognize that tax cuts generate jobs in a very indirect and imprecise fashion. They add to budget and inflationary pressures and divert resources and attention from programs that can be specifically and precisely targeted to the industries, areas and the people who are most in need.

How can so many self-styled protectors of the "taxpayers' dollars" advocate a $50 billion plus corporate depreciation tax giveaway that will primarily pay firms for doing what they would do anyway and at the same time argue that unemployment compensation is a deterrent to hard work, that welfare destroys character and that a publicly financed facility such as a bridge, road or sewer is a make-work boondoggle?

REINDUSTRIALIZATION means a recognition that substantial amounts of capital are required for modernization of plant and equipment in many but not all industries and in many but not all areas. Implicit in this is a need for selectivity and consensus that will require the combined efforts of labor, business and government.

Government must take the lead in developing such a partnership and be willing to make the huge financial commitment that is necessary. This, of course, cannot come about if the Treasury is laid bare through massive tax cuts in the belief that some 18th Century "invisible hand" will guide us—if only everyone else steps aside.

—AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland at Congressional Economic Conference, Washington, D.C., Dec. 10, 1980.

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THOMAS R. DONAHUE, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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An Ill Wind



Whitewash of Runaways

Academic Study Transforms Propaganda into Testament

By Gus Tyler

THE USE OF professional studies to influence legislation has become an increasingly abusive practice. Here's the way the game goes:

A university professor makes a study of some "problem," usually under a grant from some corporate-supported research foundation. The study discovers that what the corporations have been saying about the problem from the very beginning coincides closely with the scientifically established truth.

The professorial piece is reported in the public prints; it finds its way into the Congressional Record; it is quoted as the final word in public debate; it becomes the received wisdom.

COMING FROM any other sources, it would be called crass propaganda. But, coming from some Ph.D. at a well-endowed university, the tendentious tract passes for holy writ.

Needless to say, not all such biased bilge is necessarily bought with a corporate grant. In some cases, the author has merely internationalized the corporate mode and mood.

Consider, for example, a recently released study on runaway plants, a treatise composed by Roger Schmenner of Duke University.

THE RUNAWAY plant has been getting a lot of congressional attention lately. The factory that folds in the night to relocate elsewhere callously leaves behind employees who may have served the company diligently and dutifully for many decades, often wrecking their lives and also the economy of the towns or neighborhoods where they live and work.

Congressmen whose constituents have been victimized by runaways have been planning legislation to check these irresponsible and damaging tactics.

But, says Prof. Schmenner, the problem is no problem at all. There are very few runaways, according to the professor. He claims that his findings "put a serious dent" in the case for laws to deter runaway plants.

Now, just how did this researcher arrive at his unusual conclusion? He studied "410 large corporations, most of them among the nation's biggest over a period of two years." He found only 61 cases where removal crossed state lines. So, he declares, the problem is petty.

But the corporations the professor studied are precisely the wrong ones. The "biggest" corporations are generally involved in heavy production—oil refining, steel, autos, rubber, chemicals—where there is a heavy investment in mammoth plants that can not be relocated physically and that can only be replaced at great, almost prohibitive, cost. The "biggest" corporations are, therefore, the least likely to runaway.

THE RUNAWAYS have been in light manufacturing—apparel, textile, shoes, electronic assembly, ceramics, plastics, furniture, etc. Literally millions of families and hundreds of towns have been the victims of such runaways in recent years.

But for these factories, Schmenner has a convenient blind spot.

Obviously, the professor's conclusion was quite predictable. Since his evidence was confined to the biggest companies where relocation is slight and since his search excluded the small factories where running away is routine, he was bound to find that runaways are not a common occurrence.

All of which does not mean that his learned treatise will not be widely reported and quoted as factual findings—as it already has been in some of the most respectable publications in the land.

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Armchair Theorists Tote that Pencil

Too frequently, those who advocate later retirement policy are armchair theorists. Their jobs require the physical exertion of sitting at a desk, lifting a three-ounce pencil in a modern air-conditioned office. Their mental exertion consists of reading and writing memorandums and conducting discourse through a telephone line.

They have never experienced the exhaustion of lifting 50-pound boxes for eight hours a day, or continuously operating a pneumatic press. Yet they assume 65-year-old workers can continue to lift those weights or operate a heavy machine until they reach age 68.

—Prof. William Hsiao of Harvard University in testimony before a House Ways & Means subcommittee.

Balanced World Economy Sought

Realistic Trade Policy Vital To Preserve Industrial Base

Excerpts from remarks by AFL-CIO Legislative Director Ray Denison at the Congressional Economic Conference, Dec. 10, 1980.

THE AFL-CIO RECOMMENDS realistic international economic policies for the United States in the 1980s, including maintenance of a diversified U.S. economy.

In the United States and in the world today, free trade versus protectionism is not an appropriate debate. Today most nations protect their industries and their markets, while the United States is virtually an open market and its industries are under major attack.

The United States is no longer the largest exporter of manufactured products in the world. The United States is no longer the newest and strongest industrial base, no longer possessor of the hardest currency, or the developer of the newest technology.

WE HAVE LONG advocated a more open world and an interchange with other nations. The issue of the 1980s is the structure of that interdependence and within it our ability to revitalize the U.S. industrial base to assure its place in the interdependent world of nations.

The United States, however, cannot abandon its industrial underpinnings to become a predominantly service economy. Already the majority of AFL-CIO members and the majority of U.S. workers are service employees. They, as well as their manufacturing employee brothers and sisters, know full well that both are linked in any economy. Service jobs have been exported along with manufacturing jobs as the runaway shop, the runaway ship and the runaway films have transported jobs across the globe. Now, increasingly, jobs in both service and manufacturing industries and their parts are being exported daily along with new technology, and the new jobs of the future are being generated abroad by multinational firms and banks.

In short, the premise of the AFL-CIO policy toward international economic goals is that the United States must remain a major manufacturing, maritime, agriculture and service nation in order to participate effectively in the new economic relationships of the 1980s.

IN INTERNATIONAL trade, the AFL-CIO believes that exports can and do create jobs. Appropriate government support for exports has been a longstanding policy of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates.

There are caveats, however: The AFL-CIO opposes further regressive shifts in tax burdens in the name of promoting exports.

The AFL-CIO believes that exports of materials in short supply that are inflationary should be curbed. Such exports are job destroyers, not job creators in our view. Hides, logs, and scrap steel are recent examples.

Exports of critical technology to nations that undermine the U.S. interest in the world and at home are not exports that help the United States or the world economy. The AFL-CIO has opposed past Western policy that assisted the Soviet Union to overcome its economic and political weaknesses by providing high technology, grain and credits.

The AFL-CIO recognizes the need for imports. Effective enforcement of present trade laws would help guarantee fair trade and would regulate injurious imports. The failure to enforce these laws has cost the United States production and jobs.

EVEN WHERE the United States takes steps to act under international agreements to lessen the hemorrhaging of its vital industries, it suffers criticism. Shoes, apparel, electronics, steel products flooded U.S. markets without action until damage was severe. The steps that were taken have not stopped trade, but have received wide publicity as outrageous "protectionist" measures.

The automobile industry is a good example of the failure of U.S. analysts to recognize and address a problem for this economy until damage was severe. Hundreds of thousands of jobs have been lost—some forever.

THE AFL-CIO believes that trade adjustment assistance is a necessary and integral part of an overall trade policy. The AFL-CIO believes that the program should be a supplement to, not a substitute for, other necessary trade policies and actions. Over 11,000 groups of workers have sought help under these provisions in five years. Only 3,252 received any help.

We support changes that end arbitrary exclusions and provide realistic help to American workers. We believe that employees who produce components and employees who are service workers should get the benefits promised to those adversely affected by imports.

The combination of world trade, investment and technology problems affects the U.S. economy because of the unique role of the dollar. The fact that imports have been flooding the U.S. market has added to the inflation at home by driving down the value of the dollar. The downfall of the dollar encourages domestic monetary authorities to try to keep U.S. interest rates high to deter speculation against the dollar. The high interest deters rebuilding the U.S. industrial base, which also weakens the standing of the dollar.

THE AFL-CIO has therefore opposed the use of high interest as a remedy for both domestic industrialization and for foreign economic policy reasons. Jobs and production at home are lost and the U.S. ability to regain its strength at home and abroad is deterred.

The AFL-CIO will continue to support fair trade, responsible international monetary actions, and urges that foreign investment flows and foreign borrowing be curbed in the interest not only of the United States, but also in the interests of a more balanced world economy.

Whopping Decline Would Result

Proposed Social Security Cuts Threaten Standards of Retirees

CHANGES URGED by President-elect Ronald Reagan's social security task force would mean a "whopping decline of living standards" for most retirees, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman warned.

Seidman said that proposals to raise the retirement age to 68, water down the benefits formula and cut back inflation adjustments are "ill considered," and are not necessary to keep the social security system operating on a sound basis. He pointed out that the reduced benefits formula shaped by the task force would cut the pensions of single retirees from a current average of 42 percent of pre-retirement wages to only 25 percent.

The AFL-CIO opposes similar across-the-board reductions in benefits recommended by the President's Commission on Pension Policy in an interim report.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Seidman said that "a healthy economy, economic growth and full employment" would be the best assurance that the nation has "a retirement system that provides really adequate protection for the people who need it." He acknowledged that continued inflation and high unemployment have put severe strains on social security and renewed the call for a general revenue contribution to offset those excess costs.

Seidman also scored the task force proposal to eliminate the earnings test so that people could work after they have retired and still keep their social security benefits. He said that removal of the earnings test would primarily benefit higher-income retirees, such as lawyers and doctors. He said that two-thirds of the benefits of such a change would go to less than 2 percent of the elderly.



By Press Associates, Inc.

HEALTH CARE in the United States offers one of the greatest contrasts between what is and what ought to be.

What "ought to be" was contained in the report which President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Committee on Economic Security sent to Congress in January 1935.

The report endorsed the principle of universal national health insurance. However, FDR did not press the issue because it was felt that it might endanger passage of the Social Security Act.

In 1949, President Harry Truman proposed National Health Insurance, but it came to naught.

Then and since, organized medicine has successfully marshalled its money and political power to block a national health plan. Now another group has come along with a more modest proposal.

A SELECT PANEL for the Promotion of Child Health, appointed by Congress two years ago, has proposed a national health plan for pregnant mothers and children.

In its massive report, the panel of experts established needed benchmarks which hopefully will promote a consensus for making faster progress toward a national health system.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), whose own universal National Health Insurance bill has been stalled for years, received the report and observed that "10 million children in this country have absolutely no health insurance at all."

But the group did cite existing problems:

- Roger Glover, a Vietnam veteran from Beaufort, S.C., who carried his three-year-old son from relative to relative until he could raise a $60 deposit to get the child into a hospital.
- A woman with hypertension in Alabama who could not afford hospital care and lost two of three babies at home and then had a fourth at home who suffered brain damage.
- A Maryland family which exhausted its financial resources taking care of an ill child for two years and being offered a home health aide if they were willing to certify it would prevent "child neglect."

OTHER HORROR stories have been told before in all the previous efforts to pass legislation to contain hospital costs or pass health insurance.

There is a great maldistribution of physicians, with young doctors naturally gravitating toward urban centers and medical complexes and lucrative practices. Along with this has been an acceleration in specialization, with its attendant skyrocketing costs.

Unnecessary hospitalization as well as unneeded surgery are encouraged by the present system of insurance coverage. Doctors get paid for treating and providing services rather than for preventing hospitalization.

THE PANEL of experts has provided an impressive amount of well-researched material which can be used by groups interested in improving the health not only of mothers and children but their communities as well.

But all this work will be wasted unless the vested interests of the chaotic and wasteful approach are flushed into the open.

When hospital cost containment legislation was defeated two years ago in the House Interstate Commerce Committee by a vote of 22-21, it was for a reason. The American Medical Association lobbied the members and gave them more than $100,000 in campaign funds. In just two campaigns, the AMA's political arms poured $3.2 million into hundreds of Senate and House races, according to Common Cause.

This year, corporate and independent PACs spent well over $100 million supporting candidates they perceived as "pro-business."

What this means is that those pursuing the "ought to be" of universal health care are going to have to confront the "what is" of organized medicine, its allies and their political clout.



MOST RETIREES will suffer a whopping decline of living standards if cuts urged by the Reagan social security task force are enacted, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Bert Seidman, center, warned on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Kathy Gill of the Pension Reporter and Jerome Cahill of the New York Daily News. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

'Don't Forget—Look for the Union Label!'



Energy Coalition Proposes Consumer-Oriented Program

Cleveland—Efforts to safeguard the interests of workers and consumers in energy matters must be intensified because of the political shift resulting from the November elections, leaders of the Citizen/Labor Energy Coalition stressed.

The CLEC leadership conference adopted a wide-ranging program addressing the challenges of the 1980s with priorities directed toward:

- Ending undertaxation of oil companies at the state and local level.
- Financing weatherization programs as a job-creating and cost-cutting strategy.
- Continuing the coalition's battle against utility company overcharges.
- Stirring national opposition to total price deregulation of natural gas, proposed by key Republican senators and members of President-elect Reagan's transition team.

IN KEYNOTING the two-day meeting, Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) urged coalition members to develop an aggressive stand in the expected battles on energy issues with the incoming Reagan Administration and the new Congress.

Metzenbaum, who led the 1978 Senate filibuster against natural gas deregulation, warned that "the battles ahead of us are going to be even more difficult than the battles behind us."

Reiterating that point, President William W. Winpisinger of the Machinists suggested that progressive forces must reassess their positions. Winpisinger, who is also president of the CLEC, called on the Democratic Party to address the interests of workers and minorities that form its basic constituency rather than corporate interests.

PRESIDENT John J. Sweeney of the Service Employees called for development of broader ties betwen labor and community groups.

"Without a vigorous labor movement speaking to workers' needs on the job and without strong community organizations speaking to their needs in the neighborhood, no political organization can be successful in the years ahead," Sweeney declared.

President Robert F. Goss of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers warned conference participants that in taking on the oil companies, the coalition faces "the most awesome financial and political power in the world." But a strong coalition can win this "David and Goliath battle," he said, "because we represent the interests of the American people."

SEC.-TREAS. Jacob Sheinkman of the Clothing & Textile Workers noted that ACTWU won the struggle with J. P. Stevens & Co. because of broad support of people in and outside the labor movement.

"The time has come to use some of that power to bring about an energy policy responsive to the needs of the people," Sheinkman declared.

Vice President Addie Wyatt of the Food & Commercial Workers said that from the viewpoint of underpaid working women, "It is a cruel hoax for top-level energy administrators to say that energy prices should be left up to the market."

The CLEC comprises more than 200 labor, community, minority, senior citizen, farm and women's groups. The coalition has affiliates in 22 states.

Wage Floor Rise Means Pay Boost For 5.6 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

40 percent of the minimum wage with income from tips. For a worker whose tips are sufficient for the maximum offset, the rise in the wage floor means that the minimum cash wage in addition to tips rises from the current level of $1.86 an hour to $2.01 an hour.

The 1981 increase will also raise the wage of students and certain handicapped workers who may be paid only 85 percent of the full minimum wage under certificates issued by the Labor Dept. In the last fiscal year, the department issued certificates allowing employers to pay 85 percent of the minimum wage to 663,700 persons. For this group, the subminimum wage floor will rise from the current $2.64 an hour to $2.85.

THE ONLY provision of the 1977 FLSA amendments that will not have taken effect by Jan. 1 is the dollar volume of business test that determines whether retail or service establishments are covered by the wage-hour law.

The current cutoff of $325,000 a year, in effect since July 1, 1980 will increase to $362,500 as of Jan. 1, 1982.

Employer groups had sought without success to rescind or stretch out the final-step rise in the minimum wage to $3.35, arguing that it would be inflationary. The Carter Administration opposed any stretch-out, and Labor Sec. Ray Marshall stressed that low-paid workers have been the chief victims of high prices.

Despite Political Setbacks

Continued Fight Pledged For National Health Care

By Susan Dunlop

While early passage of a comprehensive national health insurance act is unlikely, the Committee for National Health Insurance declared it will continue its active support of the measure and fight attempts to cut existing health programs.

The committee's 1981 program of activities was announced by its chairman, UAW President Douglas A. Fraser, at a press conference following the group's strategy planning meeting in Washington. AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland is secretary-treasurer of the committee.

CNHI WILL continue to work for passage of a national health insurance act, Fraser to'd reporters, although it believes that the legislation has little rea'istic chance for adoption in the next Congress. A lack of pres dential support also dampens the bill's outlook, Fraser commented.

He described the committee's objective for 1981 as "fighting defensive actions to fend off attempts to ravage existing health care programs."

"We will work hard to provide the public and members of Congress and the Administration with the research and expert information they need to understand the reality behind such cutbacks," Fraser said, adding: "We need to be somewhat optimistic about our ability to provide the kind of facts that will convince thoughtful conservatives of the va'ue of health care services and insurance."

HE SAID THAT while the committee prefers "fighting the whole batt'e once" for comprehensive health insurance, its new agenda will emphasize assistance to other concerned organizations on specific issues such as health care cost containment. CNHI will be giving high priority to developing active coalitions with individuals and organizations in the health field, Fraser said.

He listed these major areas in which CNHI will be active in 1981:

- Disseminating information and organizing activities to advance health care measures, particularly those affecting consumers and patients.
- Supporting universal, comprehensive, cost-effective and quality-controlled national health insurance.
- Opposing weak substitutes for comprehensive national health insurance, such as so-called "catastrophic" health insurance.
- Supporting measures to improve the "chaotic" health care delivery system, including the lack of any health insurance at all for millions of Americans.
- Seeking improvements in Medicare and Medicaid and in programs of care for the chronically ill elderly.
- Reporting on alternative methods of financing health care services.

Fraser used the example of "the literally tens of thousands of long-term unemployed auto workers" who are facing the end of negotiated payment of health insurance benefits to illustrate the importance of the need for national health insurance and existing programs.

"WHEN THE employer stops paying those negotiated benefits," Fraser said, "our people will have no choice but to become dependent on Medicaid until they are able to go back to work."

Medicaid is one of the programs likely to be threatened by a conservative legislature, Fraser warned, since proposals have already been made to reduce the number of people eligible to use it.

Labor also needs to be concerned about attempts to weaken support for health maintenance organizations and community-supported non-profit efforts to provide quality health care, Fraser observed.

Senate Vote on Filibuster Blocking Fair Housing Bill

The labor-supported bill to strengthen enforcement of the Fair Housing Act was killed by an end-of-the session filibuster in the Senate. The 54-43 vote to limit debate was six short of the 60 votes required by Senate rules.

FOR LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 45

Baucus (Mont.)	Durkin (N.H.)	Levin (Mich.)	Pryor (Ark.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Eagleton (Mo.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Biden (Del.)	Ford (Ky.)	Matsunaga (Hawaii)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Bradley (N.J.)	Glenn (Ohio)	McGovern (S.D.)	Riegle (Mich.)
Bumpers (Ark.)	Gravel (Alaska)	Melcher (Mont.)	Sarbanes (Md.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Hart (Colo.)	Metzenbaum (Ohio)	Sasser (Tenn.)
Byrd, R. (W. Va.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Mitchell (Me.)	Stevenson (Ill.)
Chiles (Fla.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Moynihan (N.Y.)	Stewart (Ala.)
Church (Ida.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Nelson (Wis.)	Stone (Fla.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Pell (R.I.)	Tsongas (Mass.)
Culver (Iowa)	Leahy (Vt.)	Proxmire (Wis.)	Williams (N.J.)
DeConcini (Ariz.)			

Republicans 9

Boschwitz (Minn.)	Heinz (Pa.)	Mathias (Md.)	Stafford (Vt.)
Chafee (R.I.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Percy (Ill.)	Weicker (Conn.)
Durenberger (Minn.)			

AGAINST LABOR'S POSITION

Democrats 12

Bentsen (Tex.)	Exon (Neb.)	Johnston (La.)	Nunn (Ga.)
Boren (Okla.)	Heflin (Ala.)	Long (La.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Byrd, H. (Va.)	Huddleston (Ky.)	Morgan (N.C.)	Zorinsky (Neb.)

Republicans 31

Armstrong (Colo.)	Garn (Utah)	Laxalt (Nev.)	Simpson (Wyo.)
Baker (Tenn.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Lugar, (Ind.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Hatch (Utah)	McClure (Ida.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Cochran (Miss.)	Hayakawa (Calif.)	Packwood (Ore.)	Tower (Tex.)
Cohen (Me.)	Helms (N.C.)	Pressler (S.D.)	Wallop (Wyo.)
Danforth (Mo.)	Humphrey (N.H.)	Roth (Del.)	Warner (Va.)
Dole (Kan.)	Jepsen (Iowa)	Schmitt (N.M.)	Young (N.D.)
Domenici (N.M.)	Kassebaum (Kan.)	Schweiker (Pa.)	

Absent: Cannon (D-Nev.), Hatfield (R-Ore.), Talmadge (D-Ga.)

Kirkland: Labor Building for Future

The following are excerpts from an interview with AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland conducted in Washington on Dec. 5. Reporters questioning Kirkland were Owen Ullmann, Associated Press; Drew Von Bergen, United Press International; Dale McFeatters, Scripps-Howard Newspapers; Meryl Gordon, Gannett Newspapers; Philip Shabecoff, New York Times; Warren Brown, Washington Post; Lance Gay, Washington Star; JoAnn Lublin, Wall Street Journal; Court Gifford, Daily Labor Report, and Al Adams, Employment Relations Report.



Q: In analyzing the election, do you agree that the AFL-CIO policy of neutrality in the primaries should be scrapped?

KIRKLAND: I raised the issue myself at the last council meeting. I indicated that I was not happy about the results of the posture that we were obligated to take during the crucial nominating process for national office. I felt that to play an effective role the AFL-CIO ought to be in a position to assert a position. That, of course, clearly requires a wide degree of consensus among the affiliates.

I propose to review our entire approach to this nominating process, the pre-convention activities, over the next year or so and see if modifications in our approach to it aren't in order to place the AFL-CIO in a position to exercise a more forceful leadership role in its approach to the kind of candidates and issues that are put forward by the parties. That deeply affects the choices that we ultimately are confronted with, and I think we ought to be a part of the process of developing those choices.

Q: Looking back, had there been such an endorsement in the primary for either candidate what difference could it have made?

KIRKLAND: Even if it were not successful, it would have enhanced our role in the process. We would have had at the convention, for example, probably, more delegates. Now, we did pretty well with the number that we had without any central sustained effort to get trade union delegates, as such. We made no such efforts. Some of the affiliates, all on their own, did support one candidate or the other. Yet, on one or two of the issues, we were able to exercise some degree of direction and leadership in getting practically every trade union delegate at that convention, regardless of which candidate they endorsed, behind the particular issue which was crucial, I think, to the future philosophy and direction of the party.

I, in no way, have any notion of moving in the direction of lessening the independence of the American trade union movement from political parties. We have no desire to be an integral part of the parties as such, and we will not be influenced or guided in our role in society by party politics.

Nevertheless, as citizens, we have an enormous stake in the candidates and issues that are put forward. We have the right and the duty to use all practical means to have maximum influence on those decisions, and not only with regard to the Democratic Party. I would be delighted to be able to do the same with respect to the Republican Party. I would like nothing better than to see an emergence of an effort by both parties to appeal to working people.

Q: Do you think that that's in the cards for the Republican Party?

KIRKLAND: I don't know. I wouldn't want to speculate. I do think there clearly was, in this campaign, once the nomination process was over, a deliberate and conspicuous effort by the candidates to move to develop some sort of tolerable appeal to workers—to move toward and offer some sort of appeal to them.

The Reagan forces, clearly, in this campaign, put forward reassuring propositions that turned away from positions that he had advanced in earlier years.

I do think it's inherent in the nature of a political party to attempt to build as broad a base as possible. Victory comes from the breadth of your base, and defeat comes from narrowing your base to particularly limited segments of the population. So I think it's possible. There's a problem of philosophy in terms of reconciling forces within a party and the kind of arguments that are advanced in making an appeal to workers.

Q: Would you envision this maximum possible impact going so far as candidate recruitment and selection?

KIRKLAND: Yes, that certainly has to be examined. Certainly, a key question, if you are going to do anything effective, is putting forward the kind of candidates that can attract the support of your membership.

Q: Are you thinking in terms of getting involved in possibly both the Republican and the Democratic primaries?

KIRKLAND: I would like to. Very clearly, we have in our ranks members who are registered Republicans. It would certainly please me to see more of the delegates at both conventions from our membership and representing trade union workers' interests and positions in that process.

As I say, we are not the property of and do not intend to allow ourselves to become the captives of any political party. We want to develop support and have friends in both parties.

As you know, in both the House and Senate we support a number of Republicans on the basis of their records, and our approach is still, and I think always will be, because it's the only approach that makes sense, to support our friends, irrespective of party, on the basis of their records.

Q: Is there any initiative that you are planning that would bring labor closer to the Republican Party and give it an opportunity to influence its decisions?

KIRKLAND: I haven't gotten that far. I expect to work, to the maximum extent possible, with whoever is in office, certainly with the leadership of the Senate. We have established a decent working relationship with the Senate Majority Leader.

Q: Along those lines, what areas do you expect under the Reagan Administration you are going to be required, just for practical purposes, to consider maybe some compromises on? And what issues will labor go to the barricades on?

KIRKLAND: I don't want to anticipate that. You could guess some of our areas of apprehension as well as I can. But I really don't want to anticipate that. Until it emerges, I think that just the logic—the mathematical logic—of their comitments on the economic front, on the tax expenditures front, will mean enormous pressure on the domestic social budget.

We will do all that we can to maintain these programs not only on paper but with the flesh and blood that comes from appropriations. We'll do our best.

Q: Jerry Wurf said after the election that if anything good comes out of this for organized labor it would be an impetus for the movement to re-unify, circle the wagons, so to speak, put aside a lot of minor differences and to really have a unified institution, unlike it's been for a long time. I then saw an interview with Douglas Fraser saying essentially the same thing and that he thought he could lead the UAW back into the AFL-CIO soon. Do you see this, not only with the UAW but perhaps the Mine Workers and finally, perhaps, the NEA?

KIRKLAND: I believe in unity in good times and bad. I would not like to think that unity in the trade union movement is something that evaporates when you're riding the tide of success. I don't think it's necessary to argue the case for unity and solidarity to trade unionists under any circumstances.

We wouldn't continue to have this trade union movement if there weren't within the soul and spirit of trade unionists that strong recognition of the value and importance of unity.

Having said that, I recognize and I would trust and hope that it becomes all the more apparent at a time of relative adversity, when we see ourselves as being beleaguered and some of our objectives in jeopardy. So I hope that that will be one of those constructive uses of adversity.

I will certainly do everything I can to encourage it and develop it, but the trade union movement has never had one single string to its fiddle. We're not an organization that is obsessed entirely with political activity and programs.

Politics is the instrument through which you pursue legislative objectives, and the method of legislative enactment is one of the means for carrying forward our aims. The method of collective bargaining is still the fundamental one. Effective collective bargaining requires effective organization, and if the political or legislative avenue is narrowed or closed off to us, then I think it clearly argues strongly for using our time and resources and energies to strengthening our structure for pursuing these other avenues that are still a very major part of the role of the trade union movement and particularly in organization.

I expect that we will be concentrating on matters of structure and organization to a greater degree in the period ahead, relative to the legislative method, but they are not independent and isolated from each other. The one supports the other, and always has. Our fight for labor law reform was clearly related to our capacity to organize and to function effectively as representatives of our members. So they are related.

Q: Do you think that 1981 will be the year that you will see both the Teamsters and the UAW back in the AFL-CIO, and have you initiated any discussions?

KIRKLAND: We're making every effort and using every approach that we can to bring about that happy conclusion.

I'm optimistic. The relationships are good. I know of no major impediments to it. I strongly hope that 1981 will see the reaffiliation of both the Auto Workers and the Teamsters.

I respect their own processes in making those decisions. Their decision-making processes will really govern it, but we're doing all that we can to encourage it.

We haven't waited until the actual organic merger in order to get more closely with them. I invited them all —the Teamsters, Auto Workers and others—to have their representatives attend our weekly legislative sessions. We're pursuing joint cooperation in the legislative field. We've done it in the political field where it was feasible. On a variety of issues, we touch base and cooperate.

Q: I'd like to go back to the next four years. You are certainly acting like a political realist here. How much do you believe you can work with the Reagan Administration and with this new right-wing minority in the Republican majority on the Hill?

KIRKLAND: Well, I sent a message to the President-elect right after the election, congratulating him and indicating our desire to be cooperative in those areas where it is feasible.

Of course, we intend to pursue aggressively the programs and directions that we are obligated to pursue by our conventions and by resolutions.

I would assume that any President of the United States, when he assumes office, wants to go down in history as having run a fair administration in the best interests of all the people. And I think there are elements of reality and of good will and of the judgment of history that will work against running, operating and administering a presidency that is in the pocket or wholly identified with narrow segments of American life.

Now, of course, he has expressed a philosophy—on economic issues and other approaches and other matters that he presumably will follow—that may lead us into conflict. I don't want to anticipate that. We're not going to start on the assumption of what might turn out to be bad already has. We want to establish as decent and cooperative a relationship as is possible for the good of the country.

Key Sections Upheld

Court Stays Full Force Of OSHA Lead Standard

By John R. Oravec

The Supreme Court has granted a stay of some sections of a federal standard on worker exposure to lead to give employers time to prepare an appeal.

But in granting the stay, the justices kept in effect other key sections of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration's regulation at the urging of the Steelworkers and the Solicitor of Labor.

THE STANDARD, issued by OSHA two years ago, had been upheld by a federal appellate court last August.

The high court order, affecting some 800,000 workers in more than 40 industries, postpones certain provisions of the regulation pending the filing and disposition of an appeal by the lead industry and employers. The stayed provisions would require employers to install engineering controls, build hygiene facilities and change work practices that would further reduce worker exposure to lead dust.

However, one of the vital provisions that the justices refused to postpone requires employers to transfer workers who develop excessive levels of lead in their blood to other jobs without reduction in pay.

Medical studies show that exposure to high levels of lead can cause, anemia, kidney failure, nervous system disorders, brain damage, birth abnormalities and death.

In a related case, the Supreme Court refused to disturb federal clean air standards that the Environmental Protection Agency issued in 1978 for lead industries.

The OSHA lead standard is being challenged by the Lead Industries Association and individual companies on the ground that compliance with the regulation—particularly the installation of engineering controls—would be too costly.

THE INDUSTRY group asked the high court to postpone all of the OSHA lead provisions, after the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upheld the standard. The justices responded by granting the industry only partial relief from some of the provisions until it takes action on the industry's pending appeal.

The court may still decline a full review of the appeal, since it is already considering a challenge to OSHA's cotton dust standard by the textile industry. Similar issues affect both standards.

While the industry doesn't have to put in the engineering controls and change work practices at this time, the court said employers must supply workers powered air respirators and protective clothing during the period of the stay.

THE OSHA regulation provides for a graduated reduction in workplace exposures over a 10-year period from 200 micrograms of lead per cubic meter of air to 50 micrograms.

Assistant Labor Sec. Eula Bingham, who heads OSHA, said she was disappointed with the court's action postponing the engineering and work practice controls, but was pleased the justices let stand other vital sections of the regulation.

Bingham said workers can be assured that OSHA will fully enforce all provisions that remain in effect.

7.5% Joblessness Continues Pattern In Fourth Month

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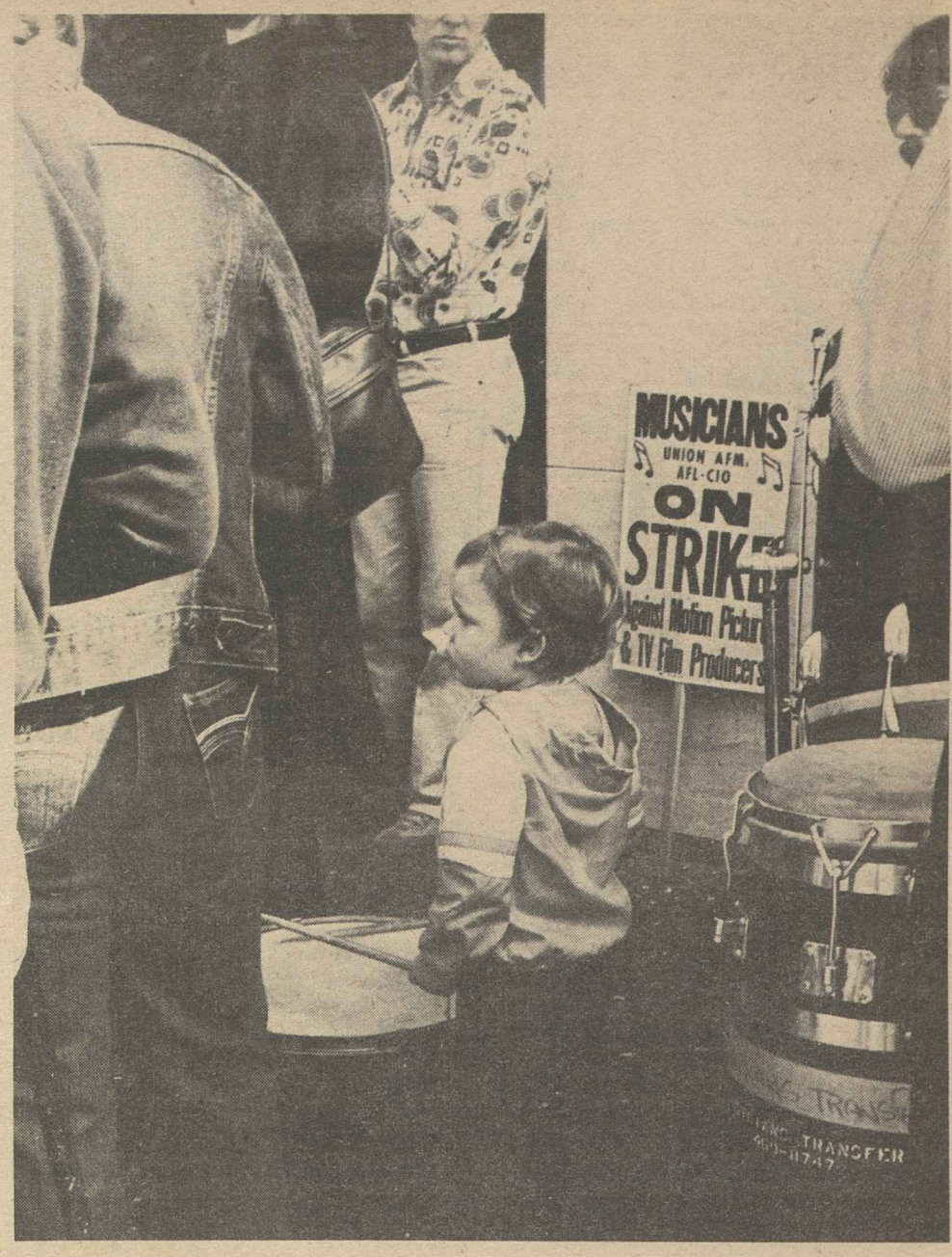
but still 700,000 below year-earlier levels.

The biggest gains in employment continue to be in service industries, where there has been a pickup of some 670,000 new jobs over the past year. The service-producing sector of the economy showed a gain of 115,000 jobs last month.

Construction employment rose by 35,000 in November. Although jobs in the industry have grown steadily since July, BLS said the number is still 275,000 short of the January peak.

Jobless rates for most major worker groups were down slightly from October levels, BLS reported. The adult male unemployment rate dropped to 6.3 percent from 6.4 percent while female joblessness was down to 6.7 percent from 6.8.

Teenage unemployment, however, rose to 18.7 percent in November from 18.4 percent the month before. The jobless rate for whites fell to 6.6 percent from 6.7 percent in October, while black unemployment fell to 14 percent from 14.3.



DRUMMER BOY joins striking Musicians on the picket line at Universal Studios in Hollywood. Some 5,000 members of AFM have been on strike against motion picture and television producers since Aug. 1. On-and-off talks with the studios have brought little progress toward settlement of the five-month dispute.

Rise in Wholesale Prices Eases Slightly in November

Inflation at the wholesale level swelled again last month but at a slower pace than in October, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The seasonally adjusted increase of six-tenths of 1 percent in November compared with a rise of eight-tenths of 1 percent the month before and lifted the government's producer price index for finished goods 11.9 percent above the year earlier level.

DESPITE NOVEMBER'S somewhat slower rate of increase in wholesale prices, the outlook remained clouded by rising interest rates and their upward impact on prices. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.), chairman of the congressional Joint Economic Committee, warned that "so long as interest rates are doing what they are doing today we cannot take much comfort from a single month of good news . . ."

BLS attributed much of last month's wholesale price deceleration to a slowing in prices for motor vehicles and a broad range of capital goods.

"Continuation of this moderation at the finished level in the coming months will depend in part on the price behavior of basic materials used in the production process, on the effects of the anticipated shortage of grain and some other food supplies, as well as on the uncertainties surrounding the supply of energy from the Middle East," BLS Commissioner Janet L. Norwood said at a JEC hearing.

FINISHED CONSUMER food prices rose five-tenths of 1 percent in November, matching October's increase. Fresh fruits were up 8.3 percent, milled rice 5.7 percent, pork 3 percent, and confectionery products 2.3 percent. On the other hand, beef and veal fell 4 percent and processed poultry was down 1.1 percent.

Finished capital equipment prices were up six-tenths of 1 percent in November after rising 1.4 percent in October. The index's durable goods component rose a modest two-tenths of 1 percent, with passenger cars up only seven-tenths of 1 percent after rising 3.4 percent in the previous month.

Energy prices jumped by 1.3 percent, however, following declines in the previous two months. Gasoline prices climbed 1.7 percent, after falling for five consecutive months, and home heating oil prices rose nine-tenths of 1 percent, following two months of small decreases.

IUE Wins Job Data on Women, Minorities

A federal appeals court has upheld the right of unions to obtain information from employers on hiring, pay and promotion of women and minorities.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia issued two rulings that substantially uphold decisions by the National Labor Relations Board on charges brought by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers against three companies.

THE CASES involved decisions by the NLRB ordering General Motors, Westinghouse Electric Corp. and White Farm Equipment Co. to provide IUE with detailed information including statistics on job applications and hiring, the number, job classifications, wage scales, and promotion patterns of women and minority employees, information on discrimination complaints filed by workers, and on seniority and fringe benefits.

The court found such information to be "so intrinsic to the core of the employer-employee relationship as to be presumptively relevant" to a union's bargaining and representation duties.

IUE had sought the information in connection with its ongoing "detailed and comprehensive nationwide program to combat discrimination," established in 1973, the union said. It pointed out that the decisions can be construed to uphold the right to other information, such as safety and health and pension data, relevant to a union's representation responsibilities.

IUE PRESIDENT David J. Fitzmaurice said the rulings "will strengthen IUE's ability to eliminate discrimination, and they will help all unions to serve their members. When an employer is suspected of doing wrong, to know the facts is half the battle."

The union's original charges against the companies had stemmed from attempts over a span of several years to obtain information on the employment of women and minorities. The information was necessary, IUE said, to help enforce collective bargaining agreements, and the NLRB agreed in upholding unfair practice charges against the firms in 1978 and 1979.

In the cases of GM and Westinghouse, the appeals court upheld the NLRB's finding that the companies had illegally refused to bargain and the board's order that they must provide the IUE with data the union sought on employee distribution and promotions.

In the case involving White Farm Equipment, the court affirmed the NLRB order requiring the company to provide the IUE with job application and hiring statistics and other information, such as details of the company's master insurance agreements.

The fact that the information sought in the two cases could later be used in litigation against the companies was termed "irrelevant" by the appeals court. It also dismissed as "unpersuasive" the companies' argument that providing the information would be financially burdensome.

THE COURT modified the NLRB's rulings requiring the companies to provide IUE with actual copies of discrimination cases filed by workers, holding that this would infringe on workers' right to privacy even though the names were to be blacked out. Instead, the companies will be required to give the union compilations of the number, types, dates and alleged bases of complaints.

The court also ruled that the companies did not have to provide the union with copies of their affirmative action plans filed with various government agencies.

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Few Bright Spots Mark Thin Record Of 96th Congress

By David L. Perlman

There were a few bright spots in the two-year record of the 96th Congress, including important steps toward energy independence and a new program to clean up toxic wastes.

But on most labor and social issues, victories came through blocking harmful legislation, and defeats were reflected in the paucity of action on the AFL-CIO's congressional agenda.

THE THIN legislative record frustrated the expectations of liberals and conservatives alike.

On the plus side, repeated efforts by conservatives to weaken the Occupational Safety & Health Act were turned back. And every attempt to gut the prevailing wage protections of the Davis-Bacon Act was soundly defeated.

The most important civil rights bill in years was a labor-supported measure to strengthen the enforcement machinery of the Fair Housing Act. It passed the House intact, but was killed by a Senate filibuster.

A proposed constitutional amendment that would have prohibited school busing for desegregation under any circumstances was also killed—by a 216-209 vote in the House after heavy lobbying by the civil rights coalition.

However, achievement of national health insurance appeared further from realization when the 96th Congress adjourned on Dec. 16, 1980, than when it had convened on Jan. 15, 1979.

ON THE positive side, the Senate overcame conservative filibusters to confirm President Carter's appointments of William A. Lubbers as general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board and Don A. Zimmerman as a member of the NLRB.

But Republicans refused to allow a vote on the renomination of John C. Truesdale, Jr., a Democrat, in order to hold the seat open for the new Administration to fill. Truesdale, whose term expired in August, continues on the NLRB under a recess appointment until a successor is confirmed.

After intricate House-Senate negotiations, Congress did complete action on legislation that was urgently needed to maintain the solvency of multi-employer pension plans.

IT ALSO, regrettably, weakened social security disability insurance protection for America's workers.

In rare bipartisan accord on a labor issue, Congress repealed the 34-year-old Lea Act that was adopted to enable radio station owners to avoid bargaining with union musicians over a wide range of job security and work protection issues.

This Congress approved loan guarantees that staved off immediate collapse of the Chrysler Corp., but it failed to complete action on a resolution seeking a temporary curb on auto imports from Japan.

It sidetracked damaging "sunset" bills and regulatory "reforms" that threatened

(Continued on Page 6)

TRADE UNIONISTS and other human rights supporters marched in New York to hail Poland's independent union movement and protest the threat of Russian intervention to suppress it. The march, at the office of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, was sponsored by a coalition of labor and human rights groups and was organized by the Social Democrats, USA.

Surging Interest Rates Threaten New Downturn

By James M. Shevis

Fast-rising interest rates threatening the solvency of many companies and discouraging major consumer purchases such as homes and autos enlarged the prospect that the nation's economy is headed into a renewed decline.

"Sole reliance on ever tighter money and ever higher interest rates to fight inflation is self-defeating, and leads to economic disaster," warned Rudy Oswald, director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Economic Research. "Each upward ratchet of interest rates adds to inflation, and brings us closer to a tidal wave of bankruptcies and an economic depression."

OSWALD SAID that what the economy needs at this point is a second application of credit regulation similar to that imposed last spring by President Carter, which quickly reduced soaring interest rates and halted further economic decline.

The growing concern over a possible recession in 1981 even before the country has fully recovered from the downturn that began early this year stems from the Federal Reserve Board's tight-money policy and the upward pressure on the interest-rate structure that such a policy exerts. As the money supply dries up, credit demand forces interest rates to rise.

THE MOST VISIBLE of these rates—the prime lending rate that big banks charge their best business borrowers—rose to a record 21 percent this week, and further boosts are considered likely. The key lending rate stood at 14.5 percent at the beginning of November. The prime now has reached or bettered 20 percent twice in nine months, something that has never happened before. The latest boost is the first time that the prime rate has risen beyond 20 percent since it came into being in the 1930s.

The key lending rate has ratcheted up more than a dozen times in the past three months. As recently as mid-September, the rate stood at 12.25 percent. Thus, interest costs have gone up more than 70 percent for major borrowers since then.

FOR MANY companies, the cost of credit is substantially higher than the prime, and bankers and economists fear that this will lead to a surge of business failures.

While bankers enjoy markups on money they lend, Oswald observed, businesses and homebuyers are not likewise protected from the skyrocketing interest rates.

(Continued on Page 8)

Donovan Named Labor Secretary In Reagan Cabinet

Raymond J. Donovan, a construction company executive from New Jersey with close political ties to President-elect Ronald Reagan, will be nominated for Secretary of Labor.

"I look forward to meeting Mr. Donovan," AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said. "We offer him our pledge of cooperation in carrying out the purposes of the Dept. of Labor," which the 1913 law that established the department said is "to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States."

DONOVAN HAS dealt with unions from management's side of the bargaining table, and New Jersey State AFL-CIO President Charles H. Marciante said he has the reputation of being "a hard negotiator, but fair."

Operating Engineers President J. C. Turner said local union officials who have dealt with Donovan in his capacity as executive vice president of the Schiavone

(Continued on Page 2)

Books Closed on Long Darlington Case

Florence, S.C.—One of the longest labor disputes in American history came to a close here Dec. 14, when former workers, or their heirs, of the Darlington (S.C.) Manufacturing Co. voted overwhelmingly to accept $5 million to settle their backpay claims against the company.

At a meeting at the National Guard Armory called by the Clothing & Textile Workers, surviving employees and relatives of deceased workers approved the backpay offer by a 472-to-8 vote. Acceptance ended nearly a quarter-century of legal wrangling that followed the closing of the Darlington plant by the Deering-Milliken textile firm.

MILLIKEN CLOSED the Darlington mill in 1956 a few days after the workers voted 256-248 for representation by the Textile Workers, an ACTWU predecessor union.

TWUA accused the company of illegally closing the mill to discourage unionization of Milliken's 26 other textile plants. Company officials said the plant was shut down for economic reasons.

Milliken's guilt in the Darlington case was clearly established in the union-initiated legal proceedings that ensued. They began in January 1957 and culminated in January 1969 when the Supreme Court refused to hear a company appeal of a 4th Circuit Court of Appeals decision upholding an NLRB order issued six years earlier that the Darlington workers be given backpay and job offers.

WITH THE Supreme Court action, Milliken's avenues of appeal were exhausted and the backpay order was supposedly "effective." It proved, however, to be only the beginning of more than a decade of investigations, lengthy hearings, administrative delays, and haggling litigation by the company on how much each worker was due. As early as October 1962, the NLRB estimated $3 million as an appropriate total back pay settlement.

By late 1974, all 553 claimants had been located and interviewed by the NLRB, voluminous company records had been reviewed, and the agency's Winston-Salem, N.C., office had issued a 4,000-page document on backpay specifications.

Between May 1975 and October 1979, a total of 400 days of trial were consumed by the backpay compliance case heard by NLRB Administrative Law Judge Lowell M. Goerlich. The record reached 37,000 pages.

THE UNION had sought up to $26 million in backpay for the Darlington workers. When the NLRB proposed a $5 million figure on Dec. 3, however, both sides agreed to it to halt the seemingly endless litigation once and for all.

The settlement came two months after

(Continued on Page 3)



HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD is presented to IBEW President Charles H. Pillard by the National Trade Union Council of the Jewish Labor Committee. Joining the presentation are, from left, Ladies' Garment Workers Executive Vice President Wilbur Daniels, chairman of the council; Donald Slaiman, president of the JLC and deputy director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services; Pillard, and AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland.

Pillard Affirms Labor's Role In Human Rights Struggle

New York—The labor movement will not be intimidated into telling workers anywhere to give up the struggle for their rights, President Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers said at a dinner given in his honor by the National Trade Union Council of the Jewish Labor Committee.

Pillard was presented with the council's 12th annual Labor Human Rights Award at the function attended by 1,000 trade union, civil rights and community leaders.

REPLYING TO concerns about the American labor movement's efforts to aid the Polish workers' union, Pillard pointed out that no serious commitment to human rights is risk-free.

The labor movement, he said, does not have a double standard, "one for the union-busters at home and another for the union-busters abroad."

The threat of Soviet intervention "is a risk that the Polish workers themselves undertook when they decided to stand up for their rights," Pillard pointed out. "If they refuse to be intimidated by Soviet power, you can be sure the American labor movement won't be either."

HE SAID the ideas of human rights and economic rights cannot be separated, because "workers need to be able to exercise their human rights in order to struggle for economic justice."

Pillard drew a parallel between Poland and Israel, pointing out that both are "surrounded by threatening enemies."

"The state of Israel," Pillard said, "was built on the foundation of Histadrut, the embodiment of the very principles of social justice for which the Polish workers are now risking everything."

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland praised Pillard's contributions to the American labor movement and his commitment to the cause of human rights, including his service as labor chairman of the President's Committee for Employment of the Handicapped.

PILLARD'S WORK with the committee is a logical extension of the labor movement's work in support of human rights and the right to participation in the economic system, Kirkland said.

The unemployed, Kirkland noted, are being effectively denied their civil rights and have become "forgotten Americans" in the eyes of the press and of economic policy-makers.

"There is a preoccupation with solving the problem of inflation that has largely excluded consideration of programs to solve the equally devastating problem of unemployment," he said.

Kirkland pointed out that many of the solutions to current economic difficulties ignore the problems, both economic and social, caused by high unemployment.

"There is an unbreakable connection between a healthy full employed economy and human rights," Kirkland observed, "and the labor movement faces the difficult task of convincing the new Congress and the new Administration of this all-too-transparent fact of economic and political life."

"THE FUTURE of the economy, the United States as the defender of human rights abroad, clearly depend on our efforts to bring the unemployed back into the social and economic mainstream," he concluded.

Other speakers at the dinner included Harry Van Arsdale, president of the New York City AFL-CIO and Donald Slaiman, president of the Jewish Labor Committee and deputy director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization & Field Services.

Firemen-Oilers Win 3-1 Vote to Turn Back Raid

Philadelphia—Non-instructional employees of the Philadelphia School District have voted by a margin of more than 3-1 for continued representation by Local 1201 of the Firemen & Oilers.

The 4,600 worker unit was the target of an attempted raid by the unaffiliated National Association of Government Employees. Local officers report that the raid efforts began three years ago, when the union had been forced to strike and NAGE representatives sought to sow dissension.

BUT WHEN the votes were tallied by the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board. the count was 2,294 for continued representation by Local 1201 to only 723 for NAGE.

Firemen & Oilers President John J. McNamara credited solid support from the area labor movement with helping to expose the smear campaign against the local. National officers of the American Federation of Government Employees and the International Union of Police Associations, both AFL-CIO affiliates, came to Local 1201 meetings. An AFL-CIO field representative worked with the team of Firemen & Oilers representatives and officers on the campaign.

Carter Signs Repeal Of Anti-Union Lea Act

President Carter has signed a labor-supported bill repealing the Lea Act, which for 34 years had a chilling effect on efforts by union musicians to negotiate job security issues with broadcasting stations.

The law, touted as an "anti-racketeering" measure when it was enacted in 1946, was never invoked. But its broad language imposed a possibility of criminal penalties if broadcasting unions sought job protections that would be legal in other industries.

The repealer passed both the House and Senate with bipartisan support.

Construction Firm Official

Reagan Picks Donovan For Labor Secretary

(Continued from Page 1)

Construction Co. consider him to be "a man of his word."

Donovan supported Reagan's bid for the Republican presidential nomination in 1976, raised funds for his campaign, and organized and directed the successful Reagan campaign in New Jersey in both the primary and general elections this year.

HE WAS BORN in Bayonne, N.J., 50 years ago, one of 12 children, and was graduated from Notre Dame Seminary in New Orleans.

He held a card in the Brewery Workers during summer employment at the Ballantine Brewery and in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in 1952 and 1953, according to his official biography.

He worked as an insurance representative and surety official until joining Schiavone Construction Co. in 1959.

IN A NEW YORK Times interview, Donovan said he started in politics as a Democrat but "became attracted to Republican candidates because they were saying the things I believed."

Reagan had not completed his Cabinet selection as the AFL-CIO News went to press. These were his announced choices, subject to confirmation by the Senate after he takes office on Jan. 20:

Secretary of State: Alexander M. Haig, Jr., retired army general and currently president of United Technologies Corp. Haig was deputy to Henry Kissinger when Kissinger was President Nixon's national security adviser and became White House chief of staff in the final months of Nixon's presidency. He served as commander of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces in Europe from 1974 to 1978.

Secretary of the Treasury: Donald T. Regan, chairman of the stockbroker firm of Merrill Lynch & Co., and a member of the Policy Committee of the Business Roundtable.

Secretary of Defense: Caspar W. Weinberger, vice president and general counsel of Bechtel Power Corp., who served in the Nixon-Ford Administrations as director of the Office of Management & Budget and subsequently as Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare.

Attorney General: William French Smith, a close personal friend and political ally of Reagan, whose legal specialty is labor law. He has considerable experience as a management negotiator. When Reagan was governor of California, he named Smith chairman of the University of California Board of Regents.

Secretary of Commerce: Malcolm Baldridge, chairman of Scovill, Inc., who headed the Connecticut campaign of George Bush when the vice president-elect was competing with Reagan for the Republican nomination.

Secretary of Health & Human Services: Richard S. Schweiker, who did not seek re-election as senator from Pennsylvania this year. Schweiker had a strongly liberal voting record when he was the surprise choice of Reagan for vice presidential running mate in his bid for the Republican nomination for 1976. Since then, his record has been more conservative.

Secretary of Transportation: Andrew Lindsay Lewis, Jr., deputy chairman of the Republican National Committee and the head of a firm of financial and management consultants. He was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in 1974.

Director of the Office of Management & Budget: David A. Stockman, who will resign as congressman from Michigan's 4th District to take the post. Stockman, 34, heads the Republican Economic Policy Task Force.

Director of Central Intelligence: William J. Casey, an intelligence official in World War II who held a variety of high government posts in the Nixon Administration, including chairman of the Securities & Exchange Commission, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs and president of the Export-Import Bank. He directed Reagan's successful campaign for the presidency.



RAYMOND J. DONOVAN

Singles, Working Wives Post Steady Gains in Labor Force

The majority of workers are married people, but the percentage of single people in the workforce is catching up quickly, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

At the same time, the number of married women in the workforce has soared by nearly 6 million during the 1970s, and in more than half of all American families both husband and wife now work, the BLS data show.

FROM MARCH 1970 to March 1980, the report said, the proportion of the labor force composed of married persons living with their spouses dropped from 69 to 61 percent while the share composed of never-married and divorced workers rose from 24 to 33 percent.

BLS figures also show that both husband and wife worked in 52.2 percent of all families as of 1979, compared to only 45.8 percent 10 years earlier.

ALSO, IN 1970 the composition of the workforce was 62 percent male and 38 percent female, compared to 57 percent male and 43 percent female by March 1980. Of the 21 million who joined the workforce during the decade, 13 million were women. By March 1980, 24.4 million married women were working, a labor participation rate of 50.2 percent, the BLS figures show.

About 17.5 million, or 56.6 percent of all women with children under 18, were in the workforce in March of this year, the BLS said, and one of every five working mothers was maintaining her own family. Some 53 percent of all children under 18 had mothers in the workforce compared with 39 percent in March 1970.

THE LABOR participation rate of white married women rose faster than that of black married women, the data indicated, with participation rates in March 1980 of 49.4 percent for whites, 58.9 percent for blacks and 46 percent for Hispanic married women.

The increase in the number of married workers helped pull up the average annual income of all married-couple families to $21,600 in 1979, the BLS said. In those families in which both husband and wife worked, average income was $25,289 in 1979, compared to $18,915 in families in which only the husband worked.

Union Upheld In Attack on Plant Closing

Columbus, Ohio—The Glass & Ceramic Workers hailed as an "important victory" the Supreme Court's refusal to hear an appeal by a company found to have closed one of its plants to chill union organizing efforts at another.

The court's refusal to hear the case, involving the Midland-Ross Corp., would appear to end litigation initiated by the union after it lost a representation election at the firm's Nylomatic plant in Morrisville, Pa. in 1976.

MIDLAND-ROSS, which in 1974 acquired the Nylomatic plant and another plant at Tullytown, Pa., seven miles away, was found to have shut down the latter facility to intimidate its Nylomatic employees into voting against the union. The finding of an administrative law judge of the National Labor Relations Board was upheld by the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

On June 22, 1976, the company posted notices at the Nylomatic plant of its intention to close the Tullytown, or Del-Val, facility, claiming unprofitability, and mailed letters to Nylomatic employees detailing Del-Val's financial losses. On June 29, two days before the election, the company again reminded its Nylomatic employees of the Del-Val closing and urged them to vote against the union. UGCW lost, 37 to 28.

AN NLRB administrative law judge ruled that the company unilaterally decided to close Del-Val, and refused to bargain with the union about the closing decision in violation of the National Labor Relations Act.

The company's conduct "clearly shows that it intended the Del-Val closing to have an impermissible effect on the employees' deliberations concerning unionization at Nylomatic," Judge James T. Youngblood said in his 1978 ruling.

To remedy the violation, he ordered the company to bargain with the Nylomatic workers and with the union over the possible reopening of the Del-Val facility, and to pay the Del-Val workers wages, with interest, that they might have lost over a six-month period.

IF NO agreement to resume operations is reached, the company must establish a preferential hiring list for the Del-Val employees giving them reinstatement rights at the company's other plants.

The union has contacted the company and expects to begin negotiations early next year. It hopes to obtain severance pay for the workers as well. The NLRB's office in Philadelphia, meanwhile, is calculating the amounts of backpay due each employee.



A RUNAWAY SHOP drew pickets from the Flight Attendants, the Air Line Pilots and the Machinists who charge that Texas International Airlines has set up New York Air, a New York-Washington, D.C., shuttle service, as a way to pay lower wages and dump its union employees. Informational pickets marched at New York's LaGuardia Airport, at the entrance to be used by New York Air shown here, and at Washington's National Airport to protest the union-busting.

Unions Stick Runaway Shop Label On New York Air Shuttle Flights

By Susan Dunlop

New York Air has been branded a "runaway shop" by union employees of Texas International Airlines, parent of the fledgling cut-rate air shuttle scheduled to operate between New York and Washington, D.C.

Members of the Flight Attendants, the Air Line Pilots and the Machinists staged informational picketing at New York's LaGuardia Airport Dec. 11 and at Washington's National Airport Dec. 14 to protest what was to have been New York Air's first flight. Members of the unaffiliated Teamsters joined the picketing.

The airline was unable to honor its first reservations when the Federal Aviation Administration kept it grounded for failure to file maintenance manuals and schedules in time for complete review.

The unions charge that Texas International transferred its funds to a holding company, Texas Air Corp., to enable it to set up New York Air as a separate entity. The maneuver was specifically designed to skirt TXI's own union contracts and allow hiring of nonunion ground and air crews by New York Air, the unions said.

The Flight Attendants, an affiliate of the ALPA which represents 477 Texas International crew members and some 20,000 nationally, charged that senior employees of TXI, who under normal procedures would have been able to bid for jobs on the new routes, "are being cast aside in favor of new hires employed under substantially inferior rates of pay and working conditions."

THE PILOTS pointed out that normally an airline inaugurating new service over new routes would have transferred its own crews to those routes.

Even if the name of the carrier was changed, for a pilot "it would be a matter of changing the color of his plane and instructing him to fly to a different airport" but otherwise procedures would be routine for highly-trained, well-functioning crews, the union said.

"We can only assume TXI took this action to skirt its union contracts," ALPA charged, observing that if this maneuver proves successful, "there are other airlines who are thinking about trying the same thing, and many transportation employees could find themselves out in the cold."

ALPA HAS taken legal steps to challenge Texas Air Corp.'s action and has also filed a federal suit in New York to block the Civil Aeronautics Board certification of New York Air.

The ALPA contends that the CAB did not observe the priorities established by the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978 which instruct the board to examine the effects of certifications on safety and on airline employees.

The Machinists labelled Texas International's action "union-busting," declaring that TXI and New York Air are "one and the same" carrier. Machinists' members were never given the chance to bid on the jobs, the union said. It predicted that New York Air will attempt to subcontract mechanical maintenance work.

THE SAFETY of the flying public is also an issue in the dispute, the Machinists stressed. The union pointed out that it "can guarantee the training and the skills of our members to the public. We could not say the same for non-union ground crews."

New York Air plans to compete directly with the heavily used Eastern Airlines shuttle service between New York and Washington by offering lower fares.

Robert Petersen, president of the Greater Washington AFL-CIO, charged that the cut-rate fares are based on "low wages and a management that is willing to cut corners on generally accepted airline practices."

Petersen called New York Air "a cut-rate stab in the back of organized labor." He noted that the CAB is questioning the airline's scheduling and advertising of more flights than it has received authorization to fly.

Darlington Mill Survivors Ratify Backpay Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

ACTWU settled a bitterly fought battle with J. P. Stevens & Co., the giant textile firm that had fought unionization at its 80 mills for 17 years.

Prior to the balloting, ACTWU Executive Vice President Scott Hoyman explained that a "yes" vote meant final, if not completely satisfactory, resolution of the long backpay dispute.

A "no" vote would have continued litigation indefinitely and the workers possibly could have received less.

Hoyman read off a list of 553 names, those of workers at the Darlington plant when it was shut down, and the estimated amount due each under the settlement. Awards to individual employees, a third of whom are now dead, ranged from $50 to $36,000. The secret-ballot vote took only half an hour.

Some potential claimants had moved from Darlington, as far away as Oregon, and sent personal representatives to cast their ballots. Others mailed voting cards designating their approval or disapproval of the settlement prior to the meeting.

Thelma Swann, an 80-year-old former worker who, along with ACTWU, helped to keep Darlington workers solidly together in their resolve to reach a settlement, summed up the feelings of many:

"The amount of the settlement is not really fair after all these years, but most of the former employees need the money badly. We felt that, if we turned it down, many people might not live to get a settlement."

Swann, who was 56 when the mill closed, was never again able to find a new job. She had worked at Darlington since she was 14.

WHILE MANY other Darlington workers are also retired and drawing social security benefits, the hardships—particularly when the plant first shut down—took their toll.

Unable to find steady work because of blacklisting, many existed for years on part-time jobs after unemployment insurance ran out. Some left the area entirely to find good jobs in other regions of the country. But for most, life was never the same again.



FORMER TEXTILE WORKERS or their heirs voted by an overwhelming margin to accept a $5 million backpay offer to settle their 24-year-old claims against the Milliken Corp. for illegally closing its Darlington, S.C., plant. It was the longest backpay dispute ever settled by the National Labor Relations Board.

An Idea Grows

WE IN THE American labor movement take immense pride in the fact that both Histadrut and that somewhat younger institution, the State of Israel, were created by ordinary working men and women like ourselves, and with our unwavering support.

And we are proud of the fraternal links that bind the workers of America and Israel today in the resolute defense of human freedom.

In both our countries, the progress we have made on behalf of ordinary people rests on permanent principles. The setbacks we have had are temporary, a normal and natural part of the democratic process. We may lose a round from time to time, but the struggle to achieve liberty and justice and security for all does not falter.

WE HAVE NO desire to rule or dominate others. We have no interest in the kind of partisan advantage that enriches one group or class or nation at the expense of any other.

We take our stand on the fundamental commitment to defend human rights and human freedom, at home and around the world.

We are convinced that because of their universality those values, frayed and beleaguered as they may be, will sooner or later prevail.

Since the establishment of a free and democratic Israel, there has been no more hopeful or more welcome development on the international scene than the establishment of an independent trade union movement by our fellow workers in Poland.

THE AFL-CIO must and will support the peaceful, constructive efforts of workers in Poland and other captive nations to humanize the societies in which they live, and we encourage trade unionism in the Arab countries to the same end.

In Israel, Arab workers and Jewish workers live side by side under the umbrella of Histadrut.

There could be no greater contribution to peace than to extend similar institutions, similar avenues for achieving social and economic justice, to the nations where such free democratic institutions are now denied.

Working people in those Arab lands now ruled by tyrannies or monarchies of the left or right suffer grossly from the dedication of their rulers to a single violent goal: the destruction of the nation, the people and the democratic example of Israel.

YET, IN THE halls of the United Nations and in every forum in which oil and wealth carry more weight than human justice, no voices are raised on behalf of these real victims of the policy of hatred.

In marking the 60th anniversary of Histadrut, what we have to celebrate is not the mere elapse of time, but the development and growth of the idea of human brotherhood.

The AFL-CIO will, as it always has done, do its level best to keep America on the side of freedom and on the side of Israel.

—From remarks by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland at a Histadrut 60th anniversary observance in New York.

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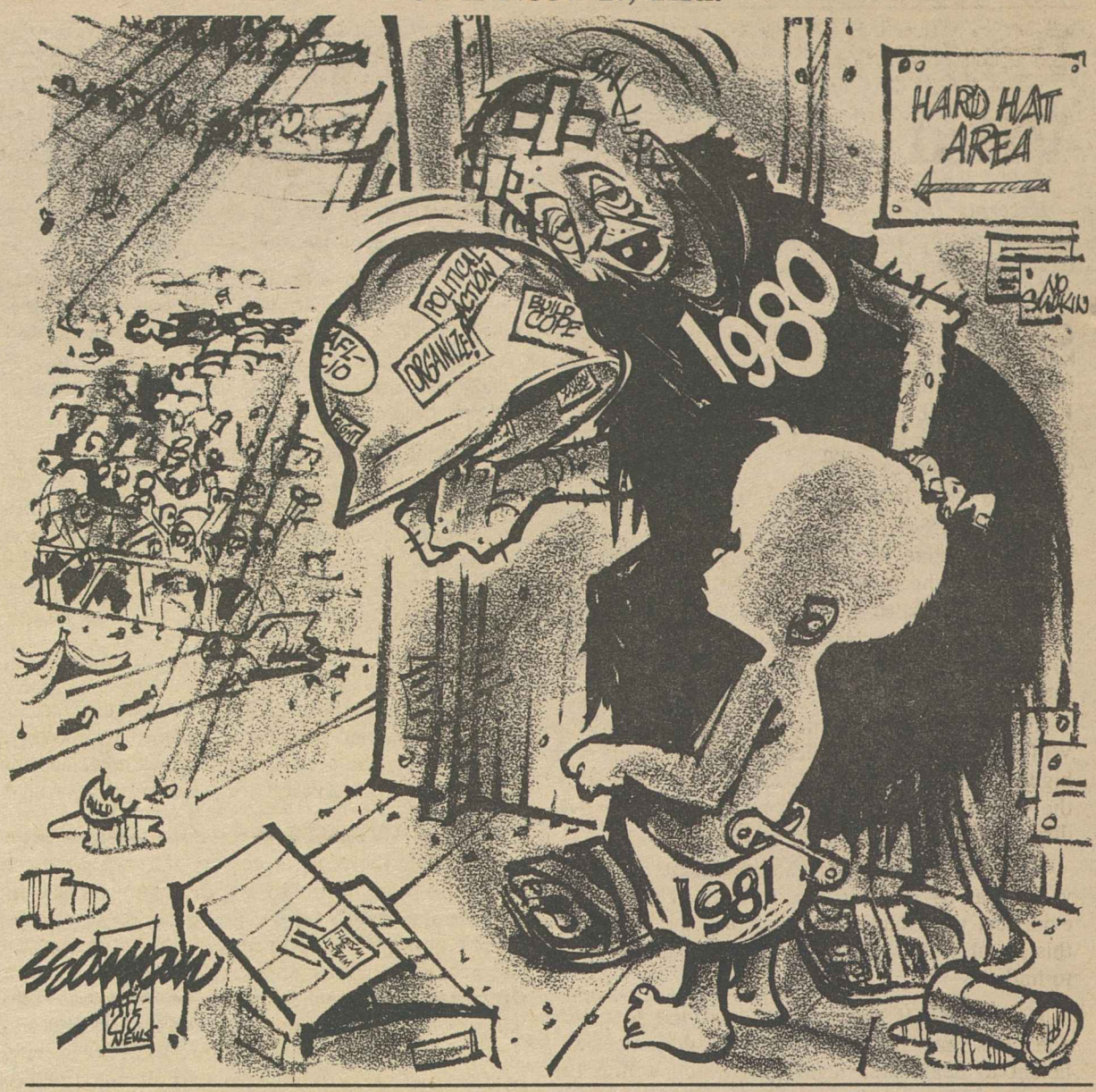
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'You'll Need It, Kid!'



Per Capita Income

Four-Fifths of Wage Earners Don't Share in 'Average' Gains

By Gus Tyler

AS COMPARED with four years ago, when President Carter was elected, are we better or worse off today economically?

Generally, Americans would say that they have been sliding downhill. Indeed, most political pundits believe that the chief reason Carter was defeated was the common feeling in the country that today was bleaker than yesterday.

The strange truth is that "on the average" Americans are today actually ahead of where they were in 1976. Even after you allow for higher taxes and for a higher cost of living, the average American has more dollars to spend today than in 1976.

PUT OTHERWISE, the average American has a greater after-tax buying power today than he did before Carter came to the White House. The per capita income (in real constant 1972 dollars) was about $3,800 in 1972, about $4,200 in 1976, and $4,448 in the third quarter of this year. So roughly, each individual—man, woman, and child—is now able to live about $228 better than in pre-Carterian America.

Query? If things are so good, why do most people think they are so bad—bad enough to oust the Democrat and elect the Republican?

The answer lies in the deceptive character of "averages." The "average" American does not exist. There may be a handful whose personal income and lifestyle coincide almost exactly with the average. But they are freaks. Most of the population is either above or below the average. And that's why most Americans think that things are worse than they were.

THEY THINK that gloomy thought because they truly are doing more poorly now than then. That is, most Americans are—but not all.

Most Americans—about four out of five—live on wages and salaries. This 80 percent of the population is not doing well; they are the victims of rising taxes and rising prices. They have not been able to keep up with either inflation or government levies.

As a result, the take-home buying power of America's employees (non-supervisory) has been going down. Their families, of course, have less per capita, except where additional members of the family go to work—a not uncommon occurrence.

On the other hand, there is the remaining fifth of the nation, one out of five. They are not doing badly; indeed, some of them are doing beautifully. There are those who own and manage companies, who draw their income exclusively or almost exclusively from their investments in stocks, bonds, real estate. They have not been hurt by inflation. Indeed, in many cases, they are the beneficiaries of inflation—especially if they draw their income from companies that show inflated profits because of inflated prices.

In effect, this means that since 1976—perhaps before that, too—America has been turning into two nations: the nation of the four-fifths who have less per capita and the nation of the one-fifth who have more per capita.

SIMPLE ARITHMETIC suggests that if the one-fifth—the advantaged—are able to draw an income so huge that it is greater than the losses of the four-fifths who are less advantaged, then we are moving toward a polarized society, within which those at the top are bloating while those below them are bleeding.

If this trend continues, we are in trouble, for a house divided against itself cannot stand.

Human Rights Defined By One Word—Dignity

What are human rights for? Why are trade union rights so important to workers? It comes down to one word, dignity, the dignity of the individual.

Any shop steward will tell you that to a worker a union does not mean only better wages. It means the right to complain to the boss, to express opinions, the right not to be abused by the foreman or fired because someone doesn't like the color of your hair or skin or the sound of your name.

A decent standard of living is a precondition for dignity, and human rights provide the tools to struggle for that standard.

—IBEW President Charles H. Pillard in accepting the Jewish Labor Committee's Human Rights Award.

Soaring Interest Rates No Cure

Priming Second-Tier Economy Vital Medicine for Stagflation

Excerpts from remarks by President Sol C. Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers at the Congressional Economic Conference, Dec. 10, 1980.

STAGFLATION, the simultaneous occurrence of economic stagnation and price inflation, has been the peculiar economic malady of the 70s. Irrespective of party affiliation, three successive administrations have failed to cure this lingering, debilitating illness because the prescribed medicine may have been contributing to prolongation of the sickness.

The medicine was recession. The idea was to bring down the fever of inflation by cooling the economy. The theory was that prices would be held down if demand were held down and to do so it was desirable to make money scarce by raising interest rates.

Since 1974-75—no matter who was in the White House—the medicine of high and ever higher interest rates was dosed out. When neither the Executive nor the Congress moved in that direction, the Federal Reserve Board did.

We have been taking that medicine for more years than is good for us and, from all visible evidence, that medicine is making the patient—this country—sicker. And the reason is not hard to find.

IF A TRUTH has emerged from the past decade, it is that the conventional wisdom is insufficient to deal with stagflation, which within the context of our economic experience, is a highly unconventional circumstance. Clearly, the time has arrived to explore new approaches.

The Joint Economic Committee's emphasis of supply-side economics is a half-step in the right direction. This is a half-step because in recommending ways to induce the private sector to produce more, the committee has ignored the most critical incentive, namely increased demand.

The notion that more money at the top will mean more investment in production and jobs, research and development, is a half-truth at best. The expected investment will only take place if there is a market for the product. If buying power of wage and salaried workers lags, the market will be weak and the expected investment will not be forthcoming.

I am in complete agreement with those who feel that the private sector should provide the overwhelming proportion of new jobs. But in making this statement, I am mindful that in the United States there are distinct divisions within the private sector economy.

AT THE TOP, are the colossal corporations known collectively as the Fortune 500. They embody what has been referred to as the first-tier economy. This first tier is rich, large-scale, pays good wages and controls its markets.

The other component of the private sector—what I refer to as the second tier—is engaged in comparatively minuscule operations such as marginal manufacturing, local retailing and individual contracting. It is virtually invisible as it struggles to stay alive in the shadow of its celebrated sibling.

The first tier is generally depicted as the American economy; the second tier goes generally unnoted, even unnoticed, although it embraces well over 90 percent of all enterprises and employs nearly 85 percent of wage and salary earners in the private sector.

Ironically, the second tier is the very model of what our business system is supposed to be, for it follows the traditional concepts of Adam Smith and the present preachments of economist Milton Friedman. Yet, precisely because the second tier lives by what are allegedly the proper rules of free enterprise, it cannot "make it" in a capitalist society where capital—and plenty of it—is an essential element of success.

Moreover, because second-tier manufacture is frequently carried on with antiquated technology, it is precisely the area in which investment capital can produce the greatest increase in productivity.

AS WE ATTEMPT to solve the riddle of stagflation, it is therefore necessary that we pursue a rational industrial policy which acknowledges the need to maintain a full range of job opportunities. Such a policy would prevent discrimination against second-tier workers and employers as we move toward the reindustrialization of America. This approach would protect not only Chrysler and Lockheed workers but also the 300,000 apparel workers whose jobs disappeared during the last decade.

Another necessary component in the battle against stagflation is a rational policy of fair trade, the central feature of which would be negotiated import quotas allocated on a global basis in those sectors where import penetration has significantly diminished domestic employment.

Without the knowledge that a major portion of the U.S. market is secure from unfair trade competition, neither first- nor second-tier firms engaged in import-sensitive enterprises will be likely to increase production through increased investment and expanded operations.

INCREASING the progressivity of the tax rate, improving the funding levels for social transfer payments, and indexing the minimum wage for almost 10 million workers to 60 percent of the average industrial wage will help to provide the increased demand which is a necessary precursor to meaningful stimulation of the supply side. Moreover, these steps will provide a direct measure of relief to those who have the least and have suffered the most from the ravages of inflation.

Finally, we must provide subsidies, tax incentives and low-interest loan guarantees to second-tier employers. If we are to put America back to work and increase supply, we cannot arbitrarily exclude the second tier, which is the major sector of our economy in terms of employment and potential for productivity increments.

Line Speedups Cited

Food Safeguards Threatened By Federal Inspection Cutback

RELAXATION of meat and poultry inspections in the name of budget-cutting threatens the integrity of the federal guarantee of wholesome food products, an official of the Government Employees warned on Labor News Conference.

James Murphy, president of AFGE's Joint Council of Food Inspector Locals, said production line speedups and the push to substitute company-operated "quality controls" for direct inspections by Dept. of Agriculture agents can lead to sharp regressions from the solid consumer protections that are now in effect. He said there has already been an increase of "line hypnosis" among poultry inspectors, who are responsible for carcasses moving at a 70-per-minute rate.

Murphy, who is himself a federal poultry inspector, stressed that even though advances in the technology of breeding and processing animals for human consumption have reduced substantially the incidence of disease and contamination, a large number of carcasses is still found unfit for consumption through direct federal inspection.

HE POINTED out that in 1979, "federal inspectors condemned more than 55 million chickens, 100,000 cattle, 40,000 calves, 26,000 sheep, 243,000 pigs and more than 37 million pounds of processed meat."

Murphy turned aside contentions that machines or instruments could inspect sufficiently well to replace human inspectors and that a more cost-effective system of self-policing by the industry itself would assure the wholesomeness of meat products intended for human consumption. The diseases and defects are difficult to detect, he noted.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IT'S AN OLD SAW that taxes avoided by one group will be paid by another to keep government running. The trend over the decades has been one of business and industry successfully shifting the tax burden to individuals and now a current example has come to light.

According to a coalition of labor and consumer groups, the nation's major oil companies will avoid paying $800 million in state taxes this year by hiding about half of their bulging profits and by using tax loopholes.

The Citizens-Labor Energy Coalition has released a study charging that for years the 23 biggest U.S.-based oil conglomerates have used complex accounting gimmicks to conceal their real profits.

IN 1980, about $17 billion in oil company profits went untaxed by the 45 states which have income taxes, the average tax rate being 6 percent, the study estimates.

The study was released at a recent coalition-sponsored conference in Cleveland where more than 500 national and local labor and citizen group leaders gathered to map strategies under the theme of "Energy Policy: Challenge of the '80s."

Featured speakers at the conference included top-ranking officers of the Machinists; Service Employees; Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Clothing & Textile Workers; Food & Commercial Workers, and UAW.

Speakers pointed to the growth of the energy coalition and similar joint efforts by labor and citizen groups as a promising political development made even more compelling after the Nov. 4 elections.

NATIONALLY, the coalition brings together more than 200 labor, citizen action, community, minority, senior, farm and women's organizations. Its agenda calls for affordable, job-creating, safe energy and a breakup of the monopolistic controls and political power of the oil giants.

Conference leaders called the study of "State Undertaxation of the Oil Industry" the first attempt to document why "profits as the companies report them to individual states do not add up to total domestic profits as reported to the federal government"—the state ratio being about one-half the federal.

The primary device used by the multinational oil companies to artificially lower their reported profits is their overly complex subsidiary structure, says the study. Through subsidiaries, for example, companies are able to report high profits in low tax states and low profits in higher tax states.

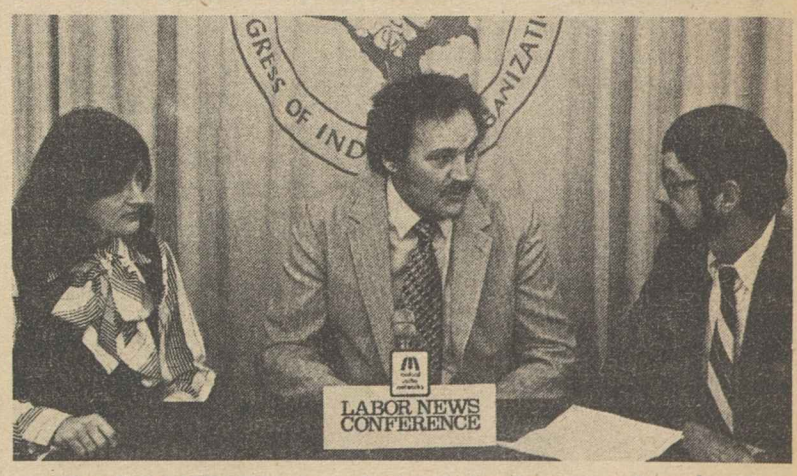
Also, many states have adopted tax loopholes that the study charges are "pure giveaways from the states without corresponding benefits to them or their taxpayers." In some states, oil companies have managed to avoid paying state taxes altogether.

THE TAX avoidance, the study reports, has been growing along with soaring oil company profits. In 1978, $9.3 billion in hidden and loophole profits went unreported to the states, which lost an estimated $435 million in revenue. In 1979, unreported profits of $13.6 billion meant that states lost $641 million in uncollected taxes.

The lost revenues, the study said work a hardship on financially-strapped state and local governments, compelling citizens to endure higher taxes and reduced services.

Ending tax avoidance at the state level was among the goals set at the conference. Other energy coalition plans include opposing over-charges by utilities, weatherization financing to create jobs and cut heating costs, and a campaign against total and immediate deregulation of natural gas.

William W. Winpisinger, president of the coalition and of the Machinists, declared: "Consumers are paying twice for oil company profits—once at the pump and once more at tax time."



BUDGET-CUTTING by relaxing federal meat and poultry inspections threatens the integrity of the federal guarantee of wholesome food products, President James Murphy, center, of the Government Employees Joint Council of Food Inspector Locals warned on Labor News Conference. Murphy was questioned by Ann McFeatters of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Robert Cooney of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is aired weekly on Mutual radio.

Postal Workers Assured Electronic Mail Role

The U.S. Postal Service's decision to put itself in the business of electronic mail delivery should assure the agency and postal workers a continuing role in this emerging form of mail communications, Letter Carriers President Vincent R. Sombrotto said in a recent article in the American Federationist titled "The New Era of Electronic Mail."

The plan approved by the USPS board of governors will involve the Postal Service in a cooperative effort with the nation's private telecommunications carriers beginning in January 1982.

UNDER THE SYSTEM — known as Electronic Computer-Oriented Mail (E-COM) — businesses generating large amounts of computerized bills and other messages will contract with private telecommunications carriers to send messages electronically to one or more of 25 Serving Post Offices (SPOs). There, the messages will be printed and placed in envelopes for delivery by city and rural mail carriers.

The board of governors decision, made public in August, ends a two-year debate among the Postal Service, postal unions and the private carriers over the role the USPS would play in electronic mail delivery and over the survival of the Postal Service itself. The decision also halts, at least temporarily, the dispute over the involvement of the private carriers and how their activities will be regulated.

UNDER THE plan, the Federal Communications Commission will regulate the telecommunications carriers up to the point where the message reaches the Postal Service, and the Postal Rate Commission will have jurisdiction over the remaining delivery system.

The final E-COM plan is an alternative developed by the Postal Rate Commission in response to the USPS's original proposal submitted to the commission in 1978.

The Postal Service's original plan, which was endorsed by the postal unions, called for large-volume mailers to send their computerized messages electronically to a central facility to be operated by Western Union under contract to USPS. Western Union would then have sent the messages electronically to the SPO's for printing and delivery.

This idea was opposed by the private telecommunications industry which sought its own role, including full control over the transmission of electronic messages.

The postal unions argued that exclusion of the Postal Service from a major, controlling role in electronic mail delivery was a step toward repeal of the Private Express Statutes which require all "letter mail" to be delivered by the USPS, and toward the eventual death of the service itself. The unions urged that the Postal Service be guaranteed control over the marketing and operation of any electronic mail delivery.

Sombrotto, in his article in the AFL-CIO magazine, explained that the postal unions have been urging USPS to acquire all available electronic mail technology.

DESPITE THE NEW technology, Sombrotto pointed out, the nation would need a nationwide Postal Service for years to come. Direct communications from household to household will not be commercially viable in the near future, Sombrotto said, and even existing business-to-business electronic message systems do not eliminate the need for first-class mail delivery between businesses and homes.

Another benefit of USPS entry into electronic mail, Sombrotto observed, is that it will reduce the dependency of the service on some of its current methods of processing mail and permit spreading the fixed costs of delivery services over a larger volume of business. The reduction in per-message costs would allow the USPS both to maintain six-day delivery service and avoid closing smaller post offices.

The postal unions have also pointed out that failure to keep USPS directly involved in electronic mail delivery could lead to a dramatic rise in the cost of maintaining a non-electronic postal system.

WITH THE major costs of USPS fixed, yet a large portion of first-class revenues diverted to private carriers, productivity would fall, per-message costs would skyrocket, and the public would be asked to spend large sums on both postage and postal subsidies to maintain a national system of communications for messages that can not be transmitted electronically or are ignored by private carriers as unprofitable, Sombrotto explained.

Should the nation conclude that it could not afford to maintain an expensive and inefficient Postal Service, the unions argue, the dismantling of the service would leave large segments of the population without a paper copy communications service.

The AFL-CIO and the postal unions have urged Congress not to relax or repeal the Private Express Statutes for similar reasons. The statutes discourage "cream-skimming" of profitable forms of delivery service by private firms.

WHILE THE fundamental structure of the first domestic electronic mail service involving the Postal Service has been settled, Sombrotto pointed out that the impact of E-COM on the public and on the jobs of postal employees remains unclear.

In the dispute over the nature of E-COM, only the postal unions consistently stressed the importance of a continuing and improving nationwide message system linking all the American people, including those who might be outside the "electronic mainstream" or the "profit zone" of the private carriers, Sombrotto said.

OTHER VARIABLES, such as the continuing interest of USPS in enlarging its role in E-COM, will also have an impact, Sombrotto noted. Among them is the development of increasingly sophisticated "home computer" and electronic communications technology which is likely to permit homes and businesses to communicate directly and possibly eliminate the need for physical delivery of a variety of printed "hard copy" materials by the end of the century.

IUD Council Presses Curbs On Misuse of 'Zero Tariffs'

Orlando, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has called on its affiliated unions to work actively for "fundamental" reform of a five-year-old tariff-exemption program designed to accelerate growth in the developing world.

The program—known as the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)—was written into the 1974 Trade Act to give some 135 developing countries preferential "zero-tariff" access to the U.S. market on over 2,600 product categories. The possibility of damage to domestic industries from these duty-free imports from low-wage countries was to have been avoided by protecting "import-sensitive" industries from the special duty-free competition.

"WHILE GSP WAS proposed to help many poor countries," the IUD executive council noted in a resolution at its meeting here, "its assistance in practice reaches a few wealthier countries that least need it."

Last year, 70 percent of the duty-free imports came from the newly industrialized nations of Taiwan, Korea, Mexico, Hong Kong, and Brazil, the resolution pointed out. The 130 poorer GSP beneficiary countries—those most in need of development assistance—were left to vie among themselves for the remaining 30 percent.

"At the same time, promised protections for import-sensitive American industries have proven illusory," the IUD said. "Industries found by the International Trade Commission to be injured by imports are allowed to face continued duty-free GSP competition, as are industries plagued by plant closings and certified extensively for trade adjustment assistance."

In other resolutions, the IUD board called for a major effort by affiliates to monitor public and commercial television to assure that it adequately and accurately reflects the realities and aspirations of American workers and their unions.

THE BOARD also urged the new Congress to begin a "national stewardship" over the conditions under which imports of dyes derived from benzidine and related chemicals are made in the exporting countries.

"While our government has moved unilaterally to restrict imports so as to protect endangered species of birds, reptiles, furry mammals, and whales in other countries, no similar action has been taken to protect the lives of fellow human beings whose lives are threatened" by the importation of potentially hazardous chemicals, the IUD said.

Public Employee Board Appoints Leyden Director

John Leyden, a former president of the Air Traffic Controllers (PATCO), has been appointed executive director of the AFL-CIO Public Employee Dept.

Leyden was chosen by the department's executive board to succeed John A. McCart, who is retiring at the end of December after having served in the post since the department was established in 1974.

PED President William H. McClennan, who announced Leyden's appointment, also said that he will step down as president of the department in February and the executive board would meet then to choose a successor.

McCLENNAN RETIRED earlier this year as president of the Fire Fighters. And while his current two-year term as PED president runs to next September, he said he "saw no reason to wait" until then. "It is a time of new beginnings" for the department, he suggested.

Leyden worked as an air traffic controller in New York City and served 10 years as president of PATCO, which is affiliated with the Marine Engineers and is the bargaining agent for the nation's 15,000 air controllers. He resigned as president of the union last February.

The Public Employee Dept. has 35 affiliated unions representing some two million federal, postal, state and local government workers.

96th Congress Chalks Up Thin Record of Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

the entire range of labor and social programs. But it left as unfinished business important youth opportunity and child health care measures.

A big plus was enactment of a windfall oil profits tax. While the measure is less than the AFL-CIO and the Administration sought, it is substantially more than seemed likely to be enacted in view of the political influence of the oil industry. The revenues will help launch a major public investment in synthetic fuels to lessen dependence on foreign oil.

But in its two years of existence, Congress was unable to develop a consensus on how to deal with the twin problems of inflation and unemployment.

IT STRUGGLED to shape politically attractive but economically unattainable balanced budget resolutions and fell hopelessly behind on budget and appropriations deadlines.

Somehow, nuances of wording about abortions and busing repeatedly stalemated House-Senate conferences even when agreements on substantive issues had been reached.

The Congress got nowhere on welfare reform, and a House-passed attempt to limit spending by the mushrooming political action committees died in the Senate.

Yet members of both houses worked diligently, continuing in a post-election session more than a week beyond the adjournment target date, but to little avail.



ECONOMIC POLICY committees of the AFL-CIO and the British Trades Union Congress met in London recently to discuss issues of mutual concern to American and British trade unionists. The participants, left to right, were President Alvin Heaps of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union; Rudy Oswald, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Economic Research; Clive Jenkins, general secretary of Britain's Association of Scientific, Technical & Supervisory Employees; Moss Evans, the general secretary of the British Transport & General Workers Union; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue; David Basnett, chairman of the TUC Economic Policy Committee; John Lyons, president of the Iron Workers and chairman of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee, and David Lea, TUC assistant secretary.

Access to Foyer

Indoor Picketing Upheld At High-Rise Restaurant

San Francisco—A union has the right to picket in the foyer of a restaurant located on an upper floor of an office building, but it must ensure that the number of pickets and their behavior is "properly restricted" to protect the property rights of the building's owner, the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled.

Upholding an August 1979 finding of a three-member panel of the National Labor Relations Board, the court concluded that the union's access to the foyer of the Seattle restaurant is justified but that the NLRB order was too broad.

THE COURT'S opinion cites "the peculiar nature of picketing" as the critical factor in its approval of the NLRB decision. It is not enough that pickets are able to inform customers of the existence of their strike by stationing themselves at the entrance to the office building, the court said. The union cannot fully implement its rights under the National Labor Relations Act unless it can confront customers at the restaurant's entrance, it added.

The case grew out of a dispute involving Local 8 of the Hotel & Restaurant Employees and a restaurant which leases space on the 46th floor of a 50-story office building owned by the Seattle-First National Bank. On July 14, 1978, following the expiration of its contract with the restaurant, the union struck in an effort to gain a satisfactory contract renewal.

Pickets patrolled the entrances to the building, carrying placards and distributing leaflets to passersby. The union also assigned two members to the restaurant's foyer on the 46th floor. While they did not carry placards, they distributed leaflets and spoke to potential customers about the restaurant.

The building owner threatened the pickets on the 46th floor with arrest for trespassing and sought an injunction barring them from the foyer. The union, meanwhile, charged that the bank's arrest threat constituted an unfair labor practice and filed an action with the NLRB, which agreed.

The NLRB ordered the bank to stop interfering with the union's protected economic strike activities and to post a notice in the 46th-floor foyer that it would not interfere with those activities.

Applying the principles in a 1976 U.S. Supreme Court decision (Hudgens vs. NLRB) involving picketing of a shoe store at a shopping center mall, the appellate court sought a balance between the strikers' rights and the private property rights of the building owner.

"The presence of a limited number of picketers in the foyer conducting themselves in a manner that does not impede the use of those facilities on that floor not associated with the restaurant would not substantially injure the petitioner's property rights," the court said.

"A BURDEN of this magnitude is justified because the petitioner (bank) has sanctioned an invitation to the public to patronize the restaurant."

On the other hand, the court said, some activity that is normally permitted during a strike is inappropriate in a foyer of a 50-story office building. For example, it said, a large number of picketers patrolling with placards and chanting slogans might disturb business conducted in that portion of the floor not occupied by the restaurant.

While recognizing that there was no evidence of any such behavior, the court sent the case back to the NLRB to revise its order to place "proper limits" on union activity.



ANNIVERSARIES SALUTED by the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut at a luncheon included the 60th year of the Israeli labor federation and the upcoming centennial of American labor. AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland receives a scroll in tribute to the cooperation between the two labor federations from Sol C. Chaikin, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers and, from left, Aaron L. Solomon, president, National Committee for Labor Israel; Matthew Schoenwald, chairman of the council; Gregory J. Bardacke, consultant to the council, and Bernard J. Jacobson, committee executive vice president.

Kirkland Cites Shared Goals Of Workers in U.S., Israel

New York—The American labor movement is proud of the fraternal links that bind the workers of America and Israel in the defense of human freedom, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said at a celebration of the 60th anniversary of Histradrut, the Israeli labor federation.

"Both Histradrut, and that somewhat younger institution, the State of Israel, were created by ordinary working men and women like ourselves," Kirkland told the 700 guests at a luncheon honoring Histradrut and inaugurating the annual fund-raising campaign of the National Committee for Labor Israel. The celebration was sponsored by the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut.

KIRKLAND OBSERVED that "Israel stands to this day as the only democracy in the Middle East on the solid foundation of the trade union principles that we completely share."

Those trade union principles and the values of human freedom are under attack in the United States, the Middle East and elsewhere in the world, he said, but they have again and again been successfully defended by the AFL-CIO and Histadrut.

In the United States, Kirkland said, the AFL-CIO has no intention of "surrendering" to those who see the recent elections "as a mandate to 'de-emphasize' America's historic commitment to human rights in favor of mercantile advantage."

INSTEAD, the federation will continue "to assert the rights of plain people to a fair share of our country's resources and their government's concern," Kirkland emphasized.

"We are going to continue to insist that the government of the United States place more emphasis on human rights—not less—in its dealings with foreign governments, including the governments of the Soviet and Arab empires."

Kirkland called the establishment of an independent trade union in Poland the most "hopeful" and "welcome" development on the international scene since the establishment of a democratic Israel.

THE AFL-CIO "must and will" support the efforts of the Polish workers "to humanize the societies in which they live" and will encourage trade unions in Arab countries to do the same, Kirkland told the gathering. The humanization of every society, regardless of economic, political or social structure, is the chief mission of the world's free trade union movement, he said.

Kirkland pledged that the AFL-CIO will continue to support the cause of Israel, declaring that "we take our stand on the fundamental commitment to defend human rights and human freedom, at home and around the world in terms that are as universal as they are specific."

THE COMING centennial of the American labor movement as well as the historic ties between the AFL-CIO and Histadrut, which encompasses 90 percent of Israel's workers, were saluted in a commemorative scroll presented to Kirkland by the American Trade Union Council for Histradrut and the National Committee for Labor Israel.

Other speakers at the luncheon included Israeli Ambassador Epraim Evron and Sol C. Chaikin, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Panel Asks Higher Salaries For Top Federal Officials

A special government commission has recommended that salaries of the top 3,000 federal officials in the Executive Branch, Congress, and the federal courts be raised to make up for the loss in purchasing power over the past decade.

The Commission on Executive, Legislative, & Judicial Salaries issued a report which pointed out that while the cost of living has gone up 135 percent since 1969, congressional salaries have risen only 43 percent. Pay levels of other top officials have similarly lagged behind the inflation rate, the report noted.

ALSO, FEDERAL salaries of top officials have "fallen drastically behind the corresponding private sector from which the government must recruit its leaders," Commission Chairman Joseph H. McConnell said. He cited a study showing that since 1969 salaries have risen 117 percent for private-sector executives, 105 percent for private-sector attorneys and 85 percent for high state court judges.

The panel, whose nine members include AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue, said that unless pay levels in the upper reaches of the government are brought back into line with the private sector, the flight of able people from the judiciary and civil service could become a severe problem.

In addition to raising directly the salaries of nearly 3,000 congressmen, judges, and high-level executives, the commission recommendations, if put into effect, would allow salary increases for 33,539 lower-level federal officials whose pay has been frozen by Congress to keep them from exceeding the pay of higher-ups.

THE COMMISSION estimated that pay for top federal executives, members of Congress and judges, top civil service grades and Senior Executive Service employees would go up from the current $1.8 billion to about $2.1 billion if the commission's recommendations were adopted.

Senators and congressmen would go from their current $60,662 to $85,000. The House speaker and Vice President would jump from $79,125 to $120,000. Cabinet members, who make $69,630, would rise to $95,000. The Chief Justice would go from $84,700 to $120,000 and associate Supreme Court justices would get $115,000.

The commission also recommended a $10,000 annual expense account for members of Congress for maintaining dual residences and other outlays, and a special relocation expense for newly elected members and federal appointees coming to Washington.

Social Security Tax to Edge Up in 1981

Both the social security tax rate and the maximum earnings subject to the tax will go up on Jan. 1.

Most workers will be affected only by the change in the tax rate, which will rise for both employees and their employers from 6.13 percent of covered earnings to 6.65 percent.

ONLY PERSONS who earn more than $25,900, which is the present ceiling on wages subject to the social security tax, will be affected by the rise in the taxable wage base to $29,700. About 10 percent of workers are in this group. In return for paying more into the fund, they will become entitled to higher future retirement benefits and greater family protection in the event of disability or death.

These other changes will also take effect on Jan. 1:

- The maximum amount that beneficiaries may earn annually and still receive all of their benefits will increase from $5,000 to $5,500 for those aged 65-71 and from $3,720 to $4,080 for those under 65. Benefits are reduced $1 for every $2 of earnings exceeding these amounts. As at present, persons 72 and over may earn any amount without any reductions.

- The amount of earnings required for a quarter of coverage will increase from $290 to $310. Four quarters will be credited for earnings of $1,240, up from $1,160.

PERSONS COVERED by the Railroad Retirement System will be affected by comparable increases in the payroll tax and the taxable wage base.

As under social security, the tax rate will rise on Jan. 1 from 6.13 percent to 6.65 percent and the wage base will go up. However, the impact of the higher wage base may not be the same since the railroad retirement base is computed on monthly earnings, which fluctuate on the basis of such factors as overtime pay.

For 1981, the maximum pay subject to the retirement tax will rise from $2,158.33 a month to $2,475 a month.

IN ADDITION to matching the retirement tax paid by workers, employers under the Railroad Retirement Act are required to make a "second-tier" payment of 9.5 percent of wages up to a ceiling set by law. The wage ceiling for the additional 9.5 percent payment by the employer was $1,700 a month in 1980 and will rise to $1,850 a month for 1981. Railroad employers will also pay a tax of 8 percent on the first $400 each employee earns each month to finance the combined unemployment-sickness benefit program. That tax rate is up from 5 percent this year.

Auto Imports Curb Backed In Test Vote

An end-of-the-session filibuster threat kept the Senate from acting on a labor-supported resolution that sought to limit auto imports from Japan. But a test vote demonstrated strong bipartisan support for the concept and brought a promise of priority consideration in the new Congress.

The resolution, which the House passed by a 317-57 vote on Dec. 2, would have authorized the President to negotiate with Japan for a temporary limit on automobiles and light trucks exported to the United States. It would have made such an agreement immune from challenge under antitrust laws.

DESPITE AN 11-2 endorsement by the Senate Finance Committee, a hard-core of opponents refused to let the measure come to a vote.

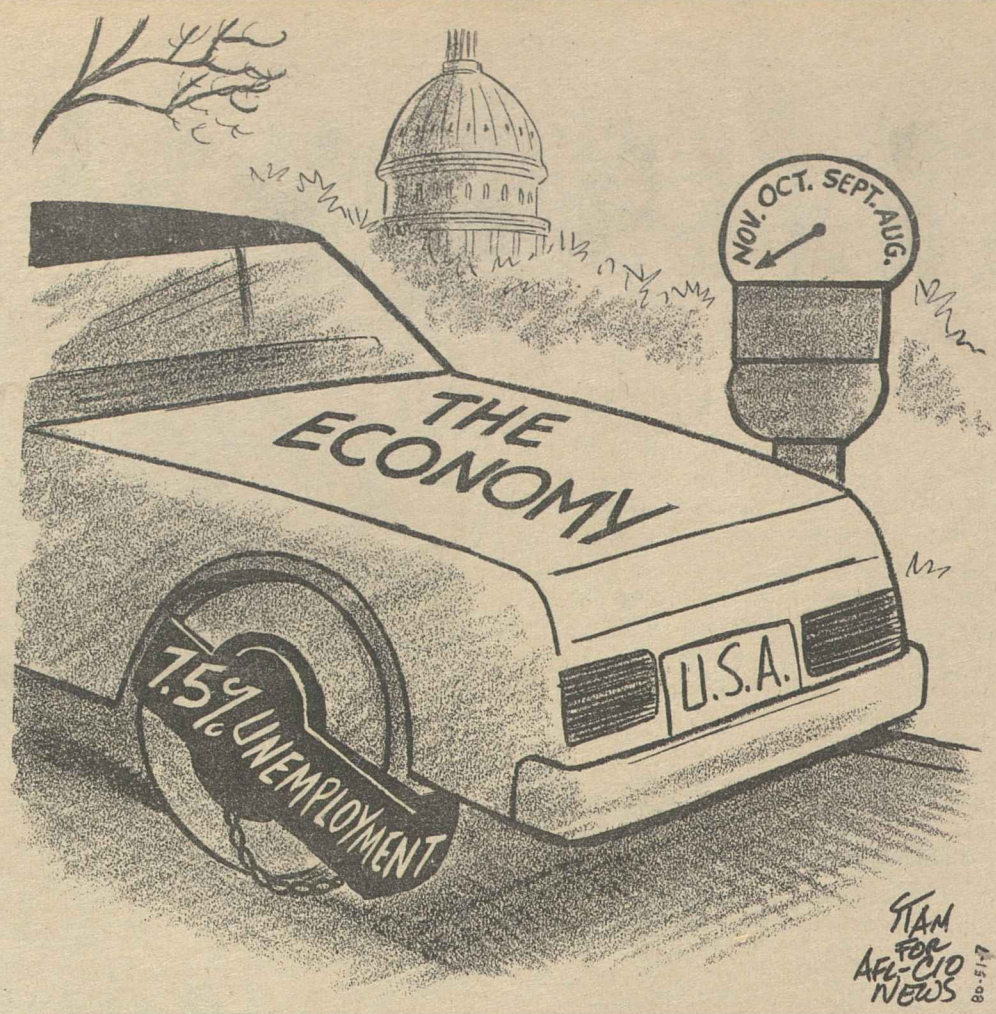
The closest the Senate came to a vote on the merits of the resolution was its 65-12 rejection of a motion to end consideration of the measure by tabling it.

Sen. Donald W. Riegle, Jr. (D-Mich.) and the bipartisan group of co-sponsors of the resolution cited the one-sided vote as clear evidence that the Senate favors action to limit auto imports and give the depressed auto industry time to retool.

The near-bankruptcy of a large segment of the auto industry has spread unemployment through the many supplier industries, and senators from all parts of the nation took the floor to warn that the United States cannot afford to see its industrial base further eroded.

SEN. JOHN C. Danforth (R-Mo.), who will be chairman of the International Trade subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee in the new Congress, promised to begin hearings on the issue early in January, even before the inauguration of the President, and "to move as rapidly as possible" to the goal of "making sure that the automobile industry of America remains alive and well."

Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan.), who will head the parent Finance Committee, said he would seek to have legislation cleared for the Senate floor by mid-February.



Stop-Gap Funding Voted Before Congress Adjourns

A House-Senate deadlock that had blocked adjournment of the 96th Congress ended when both bodies accepted a stripped-down resolution providing bare-bones funding for government agencies that have not yet been voted their appropriations for the fiscal year that started Oct. 1.

Many government departments are in that category, and the continued funding resolution will carry them until next June, leaving the final appropriations decisions to the 97th Congress that will convene on Jan. 5, 1981. With a few exceptions, the appropriations are either at last year's spending level or at the amount voted by the House this year, whichever is lower.

The resolution was the last item of legislation to move through Congress, and both the Senate and House sought to make it a "Christmas tree"—the legislative slang for a bill loaded down with unrelated amendments designed to enact legislation that otherwise would die with adjournment. The Senate alone added 147 amendments.

A HOUSE-SENATE conference pared these down to a somewhat lesser number but touched off a new controversy by adding language that would lift the ceiling on the pay of government executives, federal judges—and members of Congress.

Repeated pay freezes at the top level of the career civil service and at the presidential appointment ranks have compressed salary rates. And agents of President-elect Reagan had asked House and Senate leaders to raise pay ceilings to help attract competent people to high-level government jobs.

The House was more than willing. It approved the 17 percent pay raise without a record vote. But the Senate, which had no way to avoid a roll call, voted overwhelmingly against the raise. The House, angered, then sought to drop all of the Senate-added amendments.

ADJOURNMENT deadlines passed. Finally, after an all night session, the resolution was stripped of most of its amendments—including noncontroversial as well as disputed items. One provision that remained, however, reduces funding for public service jobs under Title VI of the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act.

Among the items dropped was a labor-opposed amendment that would have ended jurisdiction of the Mine Safety & Health Administration over surface mining of stone, phosphate, sand, gravel and clay.

A handful of House-passed bills that the Senate took up under unanimous consent before adjournment and cleared for the President's signature included a measure that would allow an exemption from union dues or agency shop fees to persons whose religious beliefs prevent them from supporting a labor organization.

THE LEGISLATION would allow such persons to contribute an amount equal to union dues to one of three non-religious charities designated in a union collective bargaining agreement. Such a worker would have to pay an additional fee to the union if he asked it to represent him in a grievance.

The AFL-CIO has not opposed such legislation, but has pointed out that most unions have been able to work out arrangements to accommodate workers whose religion conflicts with union shop obligations.

Dock Union, Shippers Reach New Container Cargo Pact

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Longshoremen reached agreement with shipping groups on a new pact governing the handling of containers in ports from Maine to Texas.

The four-point accord supplements the union's master contract and implements rules designed to preserve for ILA members the right to stuff and strip all consolidated container shipments within 50 miles of a port area.

THE RULES had been challenged by freight consolidators and trucking associations and are now under review by the National Labor Relations Board following a Supreme Court decision last June. The high court held that the NLRB's earlier decision against the contract rules was based on erroneous legal theory.

The new container handling pact covers 50,000 ILA members, and was reached here during a three-day meeting. The agreement stipulates that if the courts rule that the union cannot handle all port-area marine containers, it has the right to strike on 60-day notice. The contract runs from Jan. 1, 1981, to the end of the current three-year portwide agreements on Oct. 1, 1983.

A federal court in Philadelphia has issued an injunction barring the new container rules, but the ILA, joined by employers, plans to contest the injunction, and the union has warned it will strike if it is not removed. In addition, the ILA says that it will strike if any other port area wins a court order barring use of the new container rules.

UNDER THE new rules, any steamship concern that diverts containerized cargo to ports where a court order bans ILA exclusive jurisdiction on the container shipments would have to pay damages of $500 per diverted box into a port-area pension fund and $500 per diverted container into local ILA welfare funds.

The negotiations were headed by ILA President Thomas W. Gleason and James J. Dickman, president of the New York Shipping Association, who led a team of port employers representing most of the shipping associations from Maine to Texas, U.S. and foreign ship operating companies and major stevedoring firms.

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Interest Rate Surge Poses New Dangers

(Continued from Page 1)

"New investment in plant and equipment becomes more expensive, and new home costs soar. Business inventory costs push many firms into bankruptcy. Thus, the rise in interest rates aggravates overall economic conditions as unemployment worsens and bankruptcies increase."

THERE HAS been no sudden change in underlying economic conditions during the last six weeks to justify the rapid escalation in prime interest rates, Oswald added.

"The rate of inflation is not worsening. The balance-of-payments deficit remains unchanged. New plant investment and new home building are already at depressed levels," he said. "Speculators are the only major volatile force, and their activity—influenced by the bankers' high-interest-rate policies—pushes the economy into a second dip in the current recession."

Signs of a deteriorating, or at least stalled, economy already abound. Stock prices have been plunging as investors worry about what high-interest rates might do to corporations.

SALES OF CARS made by the Big Three U.S. automakers fell 7.1 percent in the first 10 days of December from the year-earlier level.

November housing starts fell four-tenths of 1 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,555,000, and would have dropped 7 percent except that last month had fewer workdays than a year ago.

And growing worker layoffs are reflected in the Labor Dept.'s latest report on unemployment insurance claims. In the week ended Nov. 29, the department said, there were 4,092,000 persons receiving unemployment benefits—an increase of 615,800 from the previous week, and 1,294,200 more than a year earlier. The number of new claims for benefits filed in the week ended Dec. 6 totaled 544,000, an increase of 141,000 from the previous week and 11,400 more than a year ago.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT of the nation's factories, meanwhile, rose last month by 1.4 percent, the Federal Reserve Board reported. But economists say that climbing interest rates are choking off further recovery and predict that industrial production will start to level off in December and decline in the first three months of 1981.

The drop in housing construction was the first in six months. Michael Sumichrast, chief economist for the National Association of Home Builders, predicted a sharp drop in housing starts in December.

Starts of single-family homes—the backbone of the construction industry—declined sharply in November, falling 4.8 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 987,000 units from 1,037,000 in October, the Commerce Dept. reported.

UAW Board to Explore Reaffiliation Question

Detroit—The UAW's executive board has announced it will discuss with the union's elected convention delegates the issue of reaffiliation with the AFL-CIO.

"Our board in the immediate future will determine whether there is sufficient support to move forward on the reaffiliation question," UAW President Douglas A. Fraser said.

"If we can achieve an appropriate meeting of the minds on this question, formal proceedings would be taken to authorize the UAW international executive board to negotiate appropriate terms and timing of any possible reaffiliation," he said.

The next issue of the AFL-CIO News will be published on Jan. 3, 1981, because of holiday schedules.

The staff of the AFL-CIO News wishes all readers a Happy New Year.